GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60

MYSORE STATE

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BANGALORE :
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PREFACE.

IN this publication, an attempt has been made to give a brief account of the programme of development to be undertaken in the State during 1959-60 as part of the Second Five-Year Plan.

The State's Second Five-Year Plan was finalised in 1956-57, with a proposed outlay of Rs. 145.13 crores as part of the All-India Plan which amounted to Rs. 4,800 crores. The Planning Commission undertook during last year an appraisal of the resources available, and the National Development Council has decided that that the size of the Second Plan may be of the order of Rs. 4,500 crores. The size of the State Plan is now likely to be of the order of Rs. 136 crores.

The programme for the year 1959-60, has been worked out in detail, taking into consideration the progress achieved during the previous years, and the financial resources available. The Planning Commission at one stage suggested that the State Plan for 1959-60, might be drawn up with an outlay of Rs. 27.5 crores. But, as we had generated sufficient momentum and were looking forward to a greatly increased programme of work during the year, it was urged on the Planning Commission that an increased allotment would be essential to ensure that the tempo of work might be kept up, and also to ensure orderly and uniform development of all the areas in the New State. There were unavoidable delays and difficulties in the first two years of the Plan caused as a result of State Reorganisation, shortage of trained and technical personnel, difficulty in obtaining materials like steel, equipment, etc. Consequently, the expenditure incurred was of the order of Rs. 18.7 crores during 1956-57 and Rs. 21 crores during 1957-58. On the basis of the outlay so far incurred, the expenditure on the Plan Schemes during 1958-59 is likely to come to Rs. 25 crores. Thus, the outlay during the first three years of the Plan period will be of the order of Rs. 64 crores. This is a modest achievement.

Strenuous efforts are being made to accelerate the progress so that the State may make up in two years, for the deficiencies of the first three years of the Plan. Various measures to speed up administrative sanctions, delegation and decentralization of powers, detailed reviews periodically to locate difficulties and action to eliminate them, will, it is hoped, improve the pace of progress. Development schemes amounting to about Rs. 8 crores which were outside the Plan till now, have been included in the Plan for 1959-60. The Departments have been requested to avoid non-developmental and all non-plan-developmental expenditure.

The Planning Commission, after detailed discussions with the representatives of the State Government, have agreed to a total outlay of Rs. 32.5 crores with a Central assistance of Rs. 14.5 crores. We have been urging them for an additional assistance of Rs. 2.5 crores and have provided for a Plan outlay of Rs. 35 crores. The following table gives the details of provisions made in the budget under main development heads :—

	Rs. in lakhs
Agriculture and allied schemes ...	571.67
Community Development ...	200.00
Irrigation and Power ...	1,430.00
Industry ...	226.84
Road and Transport ...	265.00
Social Services ...	592.05
Miscellaneous ...	18.55
Total ...	3,303.11
State's share in Centrally sponsored schemes. ...	196.87
Grand total ...	3,499.98

(The share to be contributed by the Government of India on Centrally sponsored schemes will be about Rs. 350 lakhs).

The ways and means of financing the annual Plan for 1959-60 is given below :—

State's contribution :—

		Rs. in lakhs
(a) Balance from Revenue account	...	676.34
(b) From capital account :—		
(i) Loans from the public	...	500.00
(ii) Small savings	...	180.00
(iii) Unfunded debt and other receipts :		
Other loan receipts	...	112.95
Recoveries of loans and advances by State Government.		230.68
Net receipt from public account excluding cash balance investment account.		246.67
Total (iii)	...	590.20
Normal capital expenditure and loans and advances by State Government including Centrally sponsored schemes.		591.73
Food operations	...	-164.24
Repayment of loans to Centre and the public.	...	457.23
		884.72
Total (iii) Net		-294.52
Total (b)		435.48

		Rs. in lakhs
	Total II State's Contribution	... 1,111.82
III	Central Assistance	... 1,70 .00
IV	Drawals from Cash, Treasury Bills, etc.	... 6-8.16
V	Total Resources for the Plan	.... 3,199.98

The Government of India have also sanctioned *ad-hoc* grants of Rs. 185.99 lakhs for improving the following important roads to facilitate export of ores :

(1) Banasandra to Hassan ;
(2) Hassan to Mangal re ;
(3) Hu li to Karwar ;
(4) Talagup a to Honnavar; and
(5) Londa to Sadasivgadh.

In addition, the other schemes aided by the Centre and the provision therefor in 1959-60 are as follows:—

		Rs.
1.	West Coast Road Programme ...	45,15,900
2.	Bridges on do ...	37,96,000
3.	Local Development Works ...	25,00,000
4.	Mysore Iron and Steel Works:	
	(*a*) Sintering Plant ...	10,18,000
	(*b*) Spun Cast Iron Pipe Plant ...	2,00,000
5.	Police Housing Schemes ...	13,00,000
	Total...	1,33,29,900

Thus, the total outlay on developmental expenditure during 1959-60, in the State is likely to be of the order of Rs. 41.68 crores. This is the highest amount proposed for any year in the Plan, and is likely to set the pace for future progress.

A great responsibility now rests on all departments to fully and purposefully utilise the allocations now made, so that the State may look forward to a prosperous future.

G. V. K. Rao,

Secretary to Government,
Planning and Development
Department.

Annual Plan 1959-60—Summary.

Head of Development	Provision for 1959-60				Central Assistance		Scheme Nos.	Pages
	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total	Loans	Grants		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Agricultural Production ..	126·36	17·16	16·94	142·80 (160·46—17·66 Share of Commodity Committee)	20·81	41·72	1—156	1
2 Minor Irrigation ..	42·50	97·00	27·50	167·00	130·25	35.50	157—163	102
3 Land Development ..	3·00	...	...	3·00	...	0.50	164—165	109
4 Animal Husbandry ..	22·31	4·69	...	27·00	1·62	8.43	166—176	113
5 Dairying and Milk Supply ...	8·20	6·80	...	15·00	5·85	8.83	177—183	125
6 Forests ..	37·80	...	...	37·80	14·01	8·54	184—202	1·1
7 Soil Conservation ..	32·93	...	16·54	49·47	16·54	15.06	203—221	159
8 Marketing and Warehousing.	5·90	2·50	...	8·40	5·70	0.44	222—228	179
9 Co-operation ..	27·39	11·63	16·97	55·99	18.87	9·17	229—254	189
10 Fisheries ..	10·59	1·94	2·54	15·00	2.44	3.43	255—275	241
11 Panchayats ..	10·00	...	...	10·00	...	...	276	253
12 Miscellaneous ..	32·09	...	8·00	40·00	...	...	277—278	255
I. Total Agriculture and Allied Subjects ...	358·91	141·72	88·49	589.12 17·66* 571·46	215·99	131.62	1—278	*Share of Commodity Committees

VII

Annual Plan 1959-60—Summary—*concld.*

Head of Development	Provision for 1959-60				Capital Assistance		Scheme Nos.	Pages
	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total	Loans	Grants		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13 II Community Development Programme ...	158.67	...	41.33	200 00	66.67	85.00	279	257
14 Major and Medium Irrigation	...	680.00	...	680.00	...	...	280—318	261
15 Power Projects ...	...	750.00	...	750 70	...	...	319—331	291
III Irrigation and Power ..	...	1,430.00	...	1,430.00	...	...	280—331	
15 Large and Medium Industries.	..	67.00	...	67 00	...	...	332—340	303
16 Mineral Development ...	5.75	31.25	...	37.25	...	...	341—350	311
17 Village and Small-scale Industries	58 77	37.28	26.42	122.47	78 50	37.75	351—491	323
IV Total Industries ...	63.92	136.00	26.42	226 47	78.50	37.75	332—491	
18(a) Roads ..	...	159.50	...	159.50	...	...	492—501	419
18(b) Rural Roads ...								424
19 Road Transport ...	...	(150.00) 100.00 State's Share	...	(150.00) 100.00 (State's Share)	...	...	502—505	425

20	Ports and Harbours	...	...	6.00	...	6.00	...	...	506	431
21	Tourism	...	...	4.00	...	4.00 (State's Share)	...	2.00	507	433
	V Total—Transport	...		269.50	...	269,50	...	2.00	492—507	
22	Education	...	283.08	72 90	...	355.98 (State's Share 342.18)	...	173.49	508—620	435
23	Health	...	148.15	58.85	74.00	281.00	119.25	31.04	621—701	551
24	Housing	...	14.70	...	66.30	59.35 State Plan (+21.65 Central Plan)	66.65	10.35	702—706	617
25	Welfare of Backward Classes.		57.00	8.00	...	65.00	...	32.50	707—712	625
26	Social Welfare	...	9.99 (State's Share)	...	...	9.99 (State's Share)	...	14.53	713—721	631
27	Labour and Labour Welfare...		52.64	96.22	...	148.86 (State's Share 25.01)	...	123.92	722—742	651
	VI Total—Social Services	...	565.56	235.97	140.30	(941.83) 782.56 (State's Share)	185.90	3-5.73	508 - 742	
28	Statistics	...	2.40	...	...	2.40	...	0.99	743—749	666
29	Publicity	...	3.00	..	...	3.00	...	0.31	750—758	680
30	Local Body Schemes	..	14.60	...	...	14.60	...	...	759—761	686
	VII Total—Miscellaneous	...	20.00	...	...	20.00	...	1.30	743—761	
	Grand Total	...	1 167.66	2,212.72	296.54	3.499.99 (State's Share) 3,676.92 Gross	547.06	643.39	1—761	

STATEMENT II.

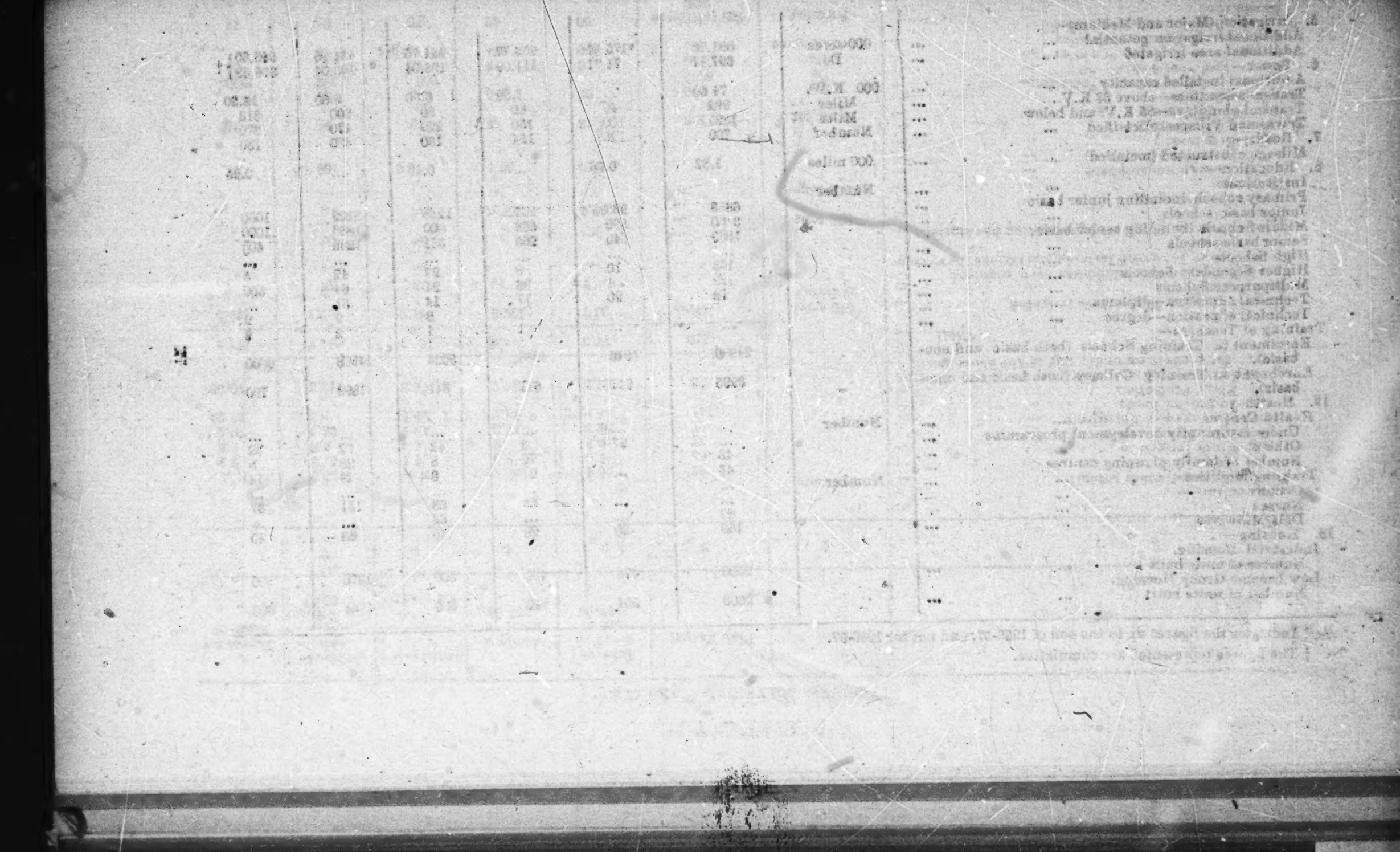
SELECTED PHYSICAL TARGETS.

Item	Unit	Plan Target	Achievement in 1956-57 1967-68	Achievement in 1957-58	Anticipated	Achievement	Target for 1958-60
					In 1958-59	For 3 years 1955-59	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Agriculture—							
Foodgrains production potential ...	000 tons						
(i) Major Irrigation ...	...	98	10.4	20.1	N.A.	80.5	N.A.
(ii) Minor Irrigation ...	...	65	7.6	8.2	7.1	24.9	7.2
(iii) Land Development ...	...	37	0.3	.2	4.4	5.9	2.5
(iv) Manures and Fertilisers ...	...	97	32.3	17.2	43.9	98.4	70.5
(v) Improved Seeds ...	...	141	3.5	12.2	22.6	8.5	25.00
(vi) Plant Protection ...	...						
(vii) Improved agricultural practices after allowing for production under any of the above heads.		18	22.6	55.9	70.0	148.5	50.00
Total ...		510	77.0	114.8	152.9	344.7	176.2
Minor Irrigation Works Area irrigated ...	000 acres	57.88	30.7	29.8	41.6	102.1	46.6
Seed Farms ...	Number	...	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Those for which land has been acquired ...		...	7	18	25	56	...
(ii) Those in which farming operations have commenced.		...	...	...	34	34	..
(iii) Those on which seed production has started ...		...	...	...	34	34	...
Manures ...	000 tons	...	..	.	...	...	...
(i) Urban compost ...		...	99.6	207.8	215	...	...
Fertilisers ...	000 tons	...	...	..		...	...
(i) Ammonium sulphate ...							
(ii) Superphosphate ...		...	21.5	26.7	50.0	108.2	50
(iii) Bonemeal ...							
2. Animal Husbandry—							
(i) Key Villages ...	Number	108	18	18	18	54	24
3. Co-operation—							
Large-sized Co-operative Societies... ...	Do	850	96	200	200	496	...
Small-sized Societies ...	Do	5000	..	.	200	2000	2000
Co-operative Farming Societies ...	Do	100	8	8	26	81	38
Co-operative Farming Societies ...	Area in acres	Do	800	674	No target	1174	...
4. C. D. Blocks (including N.E.S.)—							
Established ...	Number	362 (ultimate 268)	20	42	26	88	16

5. Irrigation (Major and Medium)—								
Additional irrigation potential	000 acres	881.78	*175.97	253.77	434.76	434.96	543.50	†
Additional area irrigated	Do	697.47	71.77	111.09	193.04	193.04	316.89	†
6. Power—								
Additional installed capacity	000 K.W.	74 60	...	1.80	6.80	6.80	16.20	
Transmission lines—above 33 K.V.	Miles	992	40	80	80	200	313	
Transmission lines—33 K.V. and below	Miles	1825	100	150	220	470	370	
Towns and Villages electrified	Number	700	126	154	150	430	150	
7. Roads—								
Mileage constructed (metalled)	000 miles	1.82	0.06	...	0.16	...	0.25	
8. Education—								
Institutions	Number							
Primary schools including junior basic		6858	933	981	1245	3109	1000	
Junior basic schools		3460	520	563	800	1883	1000	
Middle Schools including senior basic		1389	640	265	331	1236	400	
Senior basic schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	
High Schools		153	10	8	24	42	5	
Higher Secondary Schools		129	4	36	24	64	500	
Multipurpose Schools		78	20	17	14	51	...	
Technical education—diploma		.	...	1	8	9	2	
Technical education—degree		...	...	1	1	2	8	
Training of Teachers—								
Enrolment in Training Schools (both basic and non-basic).		24980	4916	4956	5036	14908	6000	
Enrolment in Training Colleges (both basic and non-basic).		8295	611	641	641	1893	700	
12. Health—								
Health Centres	Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Under community development programme		...	97	8	42	72	82	
Others		43	...	20	8	28	8	
Number of family planning centres		43	...	21	8	29	14	
Training facilities	Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Doctors		...	...	68	68	131	87	
Nurses		80	...	...	66	...	...	
Dais/Midwives		160	20	28	40	68	40	
13. Housing—								
Industrial Housing.								
Number of units built		2500	474	402	500	1376	500	
Low Income Group Housing.								
Number of units built		3000	504	840	600	1944	600	

* Indicates the figures up to the end of 1956-57, and not for 1956-57.

† The figures represented are cumulative.



CORRIGENDUM.

Under "Agricultural Production" the following corrections may be made in the provision for 1959-60.

Scheme No. 22	...	The Provision under Revenue is Rs. 67,500.
Scheme No. 68	...	The Provision under Capital is Rs. 0·29 Lakhs.
Scheme No. 101	...	The Provision under Capital is Rs. 1·92 Lakhs.
Scheme No. 119	...	The Provision under Revenue is Rs. 32,500.

Grand total for Agricultural Production :

		Rs.
Revenue	...	126·36 lakhs.
Capital	...	17·16 ,,
Loans	...	16·94 ,,
Total	...	160·46 ,,
Deduct—Share of Commodity Committee.		17·66 ,,
		142·80 ,,

CORRIGENDUM.

Under "Agricultural Production" the following corrections may be made in the provision for 1929-30.

Salaries No. 22	...	The Provision under Revenue is Rs. 67,600.
Salaries No. 99	...	The Provision under Capital is Rs. 0·20 Lakhs
Salaries No. 101	...	The Provision under Capital is Rs. 1·70 Lakhs.
Salaries No. 119	...	The Provision under Revenue is Rs. 95,700.

Agriculture for Agricultural Production.

Revenue	...	78·32 lakhs.
Capital	...	17·15 "
Loans	...	10·94 "
Total	...	106·41 "
Less—Share of Communities		17·86 "
Commerce.		
		88·55

Agricultural Production

A total of 145 schemes have been proposed to be taken up during 1959-60 at a total cost of Rs. 114.00 lakhs. Out of the total number of 145 schemes, 79 schemes costing Rs. 80.88 lakhs are continuation schemes from the plan programme of 1958-59 and 53 schemes costing Rs. 24.90 lakhs are schemes which were being implemented outside the plan and are now proposed to be brought into the purview of the plan. Thirteen new schemes costing Rs. 7.724 lakhs have been proposed to be started during 1959-60.

The number of scheme groupwise together with the total provision made towards each group is given below:—

Sl. No.	*Group of Scheme*	*Provision made* Rs. in lakhs
(1)	Agricultural Research and Development.	52.6849
(2)	Agricultural Education ...	11.5646+7.05 under Planning Department
(3)	Agricultural Information and Propaganda	0.895
(4)	Horticultural Schemes ...	7.389
(5)	General Schemes ...	4.913
(6)	Soil Conservation ...	36.470
	Total ...	114·00+7.05

Development of commercial crops like sugarcane, pepper, cardamom, cashewnut, arecanut, coconut and fruits has been given special importance and comprehensive development and research schemes have been formulated in each case. The Regional Coconut Research Station has started working in 1958-59 onwards. The Regional Arecanut Research Station has been functioning even during the First Five-Year Plan period and is being continued. Appreciable results on the application of fertilizers, use of new fungicides in the control of diseases like Koleroga have been obtained and are becoming popular with the farmers. Research Schemes to find out the causes and control measures for diseases like Hidimundige on Areca palms and Anabe on cocoanut and arecanut are being implemented and studies are under way. It is hoped that we may be able to get results in this connection early.

Loans have been provided in the plan under development schemes like Cashewnut, Cardamom, Pepper and fruits. The distribution of loans partly in kind supply of planting materials, fertilizers, etc., will help the farmers in extending the areas under these crops. The targets of additional acreage under each crop is indicated under the particular scheme concerned.

It is proposed to continue the existing Agricultural Schools, so that farmers' sons will get training in improved agricultural practices. In addition, it is also proposed to start five more such schools in districts that do not have this facility at present. The ultimate objective in this connection is to see that each district in the State will have one school at least to cater to the needs of the farmers of that District.

A sum of Rs. 36.470 lakhs is provided for the 15 Soil Conservation Schemes. During the year 1958-59 (up to quarter ending December) an area of 26,044 acres has been newly bunded and incomplete works to the extent of 17,586 acres have been completed at a total of Rs. 13,53,786. In addition 23,338 acres of Government waste land have been surveyed during the same period.

Research Schemes have been launched to determine the techniques of bunding in red soils and deep black soils. Two Demonstration schemes have been started during the year 1958-59 in Bangalore Division in order to put up demonstrations in Cultivators' Fields, so that it will be easier for the cultivators to take up this work when the bunding scheme is made applicable to the whole State. The objects and aims of each scheme are briefly indicated under each item separately.

Thus it could be seen that adequate priority is given to all the research and development activities in the agricultural field.

Twenty-two schemes with a financial outlay of Rs. 104.66 lakhs have been proposed to be implemented during the year 1959-60. Out of the 22 schemes, 10 schemes are continued from the plan programme of 1958-59 and 6 schemes which are in operation outside the plan at present are proposed to be included in the purview of the plan programme next year. Similarly 6 new schemes are proposed to be included in the programme.

Some of the main features of the programme are as follows :—

A provision of Rs. 12 lakhs is made towards construction of irrigation wells. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is made for supplying 334 electrical and diesel oil pumpsets and persian wheels. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is made to service 800 pumpsets under the scheme for extension of power lines for lift irrigation. These schemes are under "Minor Irrigation". Similarly provision is made for supply of Tractors on Hire Purchase System, hiring out tractors and bulldozers for ploughing and land reclamation, manufacture and distribution of urban compost, development of local manurial resources for production of compost in villages, Distribution of Bone digestors on Hire Purchase System, Multiplication of improved seeds and their distribution, Plant protection, Extending the area under Japanese method of paddy cultivation Distribution of Green manure seeds, etc.

Details regarding the provision made, expenditure incurred and the aims objectives of the scheme are forthcoming individually under each scheme.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Scheme No.	Name of the scheme	Provision (1958-61).	Expenditure			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget head				Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Budget Head	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Strengthening the Paddy Breeding Station, Nagenahalli.	0.96	...	...	...	0.234	0.35	...	d-A (11)	...	0.470	...
2	Appointment of Additional staff in the A.R.S. Mugad and Bijapur.	0·23	0.14	0 C5	...	0.056	...	...	,, (12)	...	...	...
3	Estt. of Jowar Research Station, Raichur ...	0 83	...	0 065	...	0.(63	...	...	fc I (20)	...	...	...
4	Estt. of Sugarcane Sub Station at Ainawar ...	0 83	0·064	0 08	...	0,231	...	...	fc I (21)	...	...	...
5	Scheme for Oilseed Research Sub Station, Raichur ..	0 60	...	0.19	...	0 088	...	...	,, (.6)	...	0.044	...
6	Estt. of Coconut Regional Research Station, Arsikere ..	3 83	...	...	...	1.553	...	...	fB (ii) (3)	...	0.281	...
7	Investigation relating to Anabe Roga of Arecanut ...	0 55	...	...	...	0.164	...	...	fB (i) (25)	...	0.092	...
8	Investigation relating to Hadimundige Roga ...	0 46	0.103	0.091	...	0.1:0	...	...	fB (v) (3)	...	0 060	...
9	Estt of Cardamom Research Station	2.63	...	0.161	...	0.636	0.500	...	fB (i) 24	...	0 531	...
10	Investigation relating to Katte disease of Cardamom in Mysore and N Kanara.	0 81	0 047	0.1 4	...	0.186	...	...	,, (21)	...	0 C93	...
11	Control of Powdery Mildew of Cigarette Tobacco ...	0 39	0.0-8	0.04876	...	0.136	...	...	f B (vii) (7	...	0 068	
12	Estt. of Tobacco Research Station, Nippani ...	1.49	0 108	0.216	...	0.369	...	...	f B (vii) (1)	...	0.298	
13	Scheme for Breeding Cotton Resistant to Blackarm Dharwar.	0 40	0 060	0.0884	...	0.14	...	...	f B (ii) (7)	...	0.079	
14	Scheme for improvement of Lakshmi Cotton at Gadag ..	0 85	...	0.195	...	0.328	...	...	f B (ii) (8)	...	0.201	
15	Perennial Cotton Scheme, Dharwar ...	0.59	0 06	0 0.0	...	0 114	...	...	,, 9)	...	0.114	
16	Scheme for improvement of Kumta Cotton for Eastern Tract.	1.00	0.02	0.169	...	0.29	...	...	,, (10)	...	0.199	
17	Scheme for Cotton Physiological Research at Dharwar and Gadag.	2.41	0.079	0.410	..	0 777	...	...	, (11)	...	0.467	

18	Model Agronomic Experiments in T B.P. area, Raichur.	0 65	0 10	0.098	...	0.12	...	...	f B (i) (13)	...	0.12		
19	Scheme for improvement of Cotton in Raichur Farm ...	0.90	0 18	0 136	...	0.184	...	...	f e I (27)	..	...		
21	Scheme for improvement of Cotton in Dhadesugar ...	0.65	...	0 101	...	0.148	...	...	f e I (27)A	...	...		
21	Green Manure Scheme	0.80	0.023	0 051	...	0.064	...	...	,, (32)	..	0 032		
23	Geshew Research Station, Kolekar	2.16	...	0.310	...	0.706	0.20	...	f B (i) 8	...	0 145		
24	Coconut Nurseries in Mysore and Estt. of Coconut Nursery in Kumta.	3.07	0.045	0.1c8	..	1.057	...	...	f B (ii) (2)	...	0 544		
24	Scheme for Arecanut Development in Mysore (Areca Nurseries inclusive)	4.16	...	0.146	...	1.342	...	...	f B (vii) (8)	...	0.671		
25	Multiplication and distribution of Jayadhar and Laxmi cotton seeds.	9.84	0.493	1.428	...	1.8.2	...	...	CoA(18)	...	0.282	...	
26	Cotton Extension Scheme	5.18	0.315	0 9'2	...	0.219	...	...	fB(vii)(9)	...	1.161	...	
27	Sugarcane Research Scheme, Mysore	3.62	...	0 0 7	...	1 7076	...	...	fB(viii)(3)	...	0.811	...	
28	Scheme for improvement of Pasture Grasses and Legumes.	0.66	0 029	0 088	...	0 210	...	...	fB(i)(20)	...	0 105	..	
29	Expansion of Economic Botany Section ...	2 12	...		...	0 236	...	...	CA(15)	...	0 135	...	
30	Expansion of Chemistry Section	2.66	...	...	...	0.95	...	...	CA(16)	...	0 700	...	
31	Expansion of Entomology Section	2 54	...	...	...	0 423	...	...	(17)	...	0.267	...	
32	Cashewnut Development in Mysore	13 18	...	...	...	0 8195	...	1.250	fB27	1.250	0 291	...	
33	Coordinated Scheme for Simple Fertilizer trials in cultivators fields.	4.89	...	0.07	...	1.154	...	...	fB(i)(29)	...	1.154	...	
34	Scheme for training Farmers in improved methods of tobacco cultivation.	0.15	...	...	...	0 015	...	...	fB(vi)(2)	...	0.045	...	
35	Scheme for production and distribution of pure seeds and seedlings of tobacco	0.16	...	...	...	0.048	...	...	fB(vi)(3)	...	0.048	..	
36	Scheme for control of cotton pests	0 092	...	...	...	0.025	...	...	fB(II)(12)	...	0 025	...	
37	Scheme for sowing date and manurial trials on Laxmi and Jayadhar Cotton on cultivators fields in Dharwar Division.	0.17	...	...	...	0.067	...	...	fC(I)(30)	...	0 067	...	
38	Awards for maintaining farm accounts ...	0 04	...	...	..	0.0184	...	...	DA(17)	...	...	..	
39	Investigation relating to Anaberoga of coconut ...	0.65	...	...	...	0.20	...	...	FB(I) 4	...	0.10	...	
40	Investigation relating to Pepper	1.34	...	0.089	...	0 598	...	...	fB (i) (21)	...	0.598	...	
41	Improvement of Chillies in Karnatak	0 82	...	...	...	0 080	...	...	,, (14)	...	0.040	...	
42	Expansion of Plant Pathology Section	2 41	...	...	...	0 217	...	...	CA (18)	...	0 139	...	
43	Requirement of Government Farm, Raichur ...	0.32	...	...	...	0 25	...	...	dA (18)	...	0.19	...	
44	Scheme for Comprehensive Development of Sugarcane	5. 5	...	...	...	1.793	...	...	fB (viii) (4)	...	0.871	...	
45	Establishment of Tungabhadra Research Station, Dhadesugur.	5 00	...	...	...	1.731	...	...	dA (16)	...	0.434	...	
46	Development of Pepper in Mysore	7.06	...	...	...	0.572	...	0.50	fB (i) (17)	0.50	0.'5	...	
47	Development of Cardamom in Mysore	6.64	...	...	...	0.477	...	0.50	fB (i) (18)	0.50	0.20	...	
48	Coconut Development and Propaganda	1.03	...	...	...	0.333	...	...	fB (iii) (7)	...	0.165	...	

STATEMENT—*Contd.*

In lakhs of Rupees.

Scheme No.	Name of the scheme	Plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget head				Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Budget Head	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
49	Scheme for Multiplication and distribution of improved cotton seeds in Raichur Division.	2.85	...	...	...	0 43	...	...	fB (ii) (13)	...	0.09	...
50	Scheme for Multiplication and distribution of improved cotton seeds in Mysore Division.	1 54	...	...	...	0.306	...	...	,, (14)	...	0.30	...
51	Strengthening the office of the Cotton Breeder, Dharwar.	0.80	...	...	...	0.315	...	...	f.A 2	...	...	...
52	Scheme for Research on Pests and Diseases affecting Cashewnut Plantations.	0 20	...	...	...	0 110	...	...	fB (i) 34	...	0.110	...
53	Scheme for Survey of beneficial Coccinellieds and their investigations on the utilisation in the control of Aphids'	...	...	...	...	0.171	...	...	fB (i) (33)	...	0.771	..
54	Scheme for Establishment of Regional Research Station for Species in Coorg.	2.14	...	...	...	0.867	0,500	...	fB (i) (31)	...	0.867	...
55	Scheme for evolving Long Staple American Cotton in Bombay Karnatak.	1.25	...	...	...	0.120	...	...	fB (ii) (16)	...	0.110	...
56	Scheme for Multiplication and distribution of Groundnut Seeds.	0 70	0.118	0.065	...	0.242	..	...	fB (iv) (1)	...	0.086	...
57	Oil Seeds Extension Scheme	2.628	...	...	...	1 010	...	...	fB (4) (2A)	...	0.610	...
58	Scheme for Assessment of Sugarcane cost of cultivation ...	...	...	...	...	0.28	...	...	fB (viii) (1A)	...	0.074	...
59	Sugarcane Borer Control Scheme	1,15	0.069	0.385	...	0.242	...	...	f^I (4) 1	...	...	..
60	Scheme for studies of physical and Chemical Criteria of Gur leading to the formulation basis of Gur Grade.	...	...	...	...	0.048	...	...	fB (viii) (5	...	0.048	...
61	Scheme for Resurvey of Sugarcane area in V. C. Tract of Mysore State.	...	...	...	...	0.557	0 25	...	fB (viii) (7)	...	0.220	..
62	Scheme for Establishment of Sugarcane Research Centre, Belgaum and Gangavathi.	...	...	...	...	3.186	...	...	fB (viii) (6)	...	0.279	...
63	Establishment of Sugarcane Research Section in Mysore State.	...	...	0. C07	...	2 014	...	...	fB (viii) (8)	...	0.96	...

64	Soil Testing Service Scheme, Hebbal ...	...	...	...	...	0.114	...	...	fCI (36)	...	...	...
65	Scheme for Multiplication and distribution of Hybrid Maize Seeds in Gokak Canal area.	...	0.051	0 079	...	0.375	...	...	fB (i) (3)	...	0 375	...
66	Co-ordinated Maize Scheme, Arbhavi ...	...	...	...	...	1.153	...	...	fB (i) 3A	...	0.366	...
67	Scheme for Scientific work for improvement of Cereals (Other than rice) Pulses and Oil-seeds crops.	...	0.219	0.632	...	1.053	...	...	fCI (11)	...	...	...
68	Scheme for Research on Fodder Production in Coorg }	...	0·075	0.176	...	0.308	0·03	...	B (i) (1)	...	0.154	...
69	Scheme for Fodder Research in Mysore ... }											
70	Scheme for Improvement of Sweet Potato and Tapioca at Mangalore.	...	0·074	0·0525	...	0,072	...	...	,, (4)	...	0.033	...
71	Scheme for Improvement of Western Cotton ...	2·13	0·057	0 2645	...	0.314	...	...	fcI (2)	...	0.262	...
72	Scheme for trials of selection for evolving mungari cotton improvement.	0 84	0·006	0·026	...	0.033	...	...	fB (ii) (3)	...	0 033	...
73	Scheme for investigation of rice pest at Kumta ...	...	0,033	0.112	...	0.129	...	...	fcI (6)	...	...	...
74	Additional requirements of Research Laboratories in Karnatak Regions.	...	...	...	...	0.24	...	...	dA (14)	...	0.16	...
75	Establishment and Strengthening of Regional Areca Research Station at Thirthahalli.	...	0.143	0.354	...	1.42	...	...	fB (v) (1)	...	0.711	...
76	Scheme for determination of water requirements of important crops at Arbhavi.	...	0 078	0·218	...	0.258	...	...	fcI (14)	...	...	...
77	Biological Control Scheme	...	0.047	0·091	...	0·13	...	..	fcI (4) 2	...	...	...
78	Scheme for control of Hairy Caterpillar in Coorg ...	...	0.023	0·068	...	0·21	...	...	fB (i) (10)	...	0.066	...
79	Scheme for Research and Extension work on rice in Dharwar.	...	0.228	0·596	...	1·02	...	...	fcI (10)	...	...	...
80	Model Agronomic trials, Shimoga ... ... }	...	0.118	0·117	...	0.318	...	...	fB (i) (2)	...	0 315	...
81	Do Murnad Centre ... }											
82	Scheme for Breeding Cambodia Cotton at Siruguppa and Gadag.	...	0.101	0.302	...	0.363	...	...	fcI (1)	...	0.166	...
83	Scheme for Physiological Research on Egyptian Cotton in Mysore.	...	0.187	0.294	...	0.40	...	...	fB (ii) (1)	...	0.25	...
84	Scheme for Breeding Long Staple American Cotton ...	...	0.004	0.005	...	0,121	...	...	,, (15)	...	0.104	...
85	Scheme for investigation and control on Nephants Scerinops Pest on Coconut.	...	...	...	...	0.110	...	...	fB (iii) 8	...	0.11	...
86	Expansion of Paddy Research Section ...	...	...	...	...	0.294	...	...	C.A. (30)	...	...	...
87	Scheme for Research on deep water Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	0.038	...	...	fB (i) 26	...	0.014	...
88	Scheme for Research on the placement of fertilizers, for Jowar, Groundnut, Cotton, Drilled paddy and wheat in Raichur.	...	...	...	...	0.150	...	...	fB (i) (36)	...	0 15	...
89	Crop Competition Scheme	...	...	...	...	0.23	...	...	fB(i) (37)	...	0.114	...
90	Scheme for anti-locust Organisation	...	0.135	0.342	...	0.10	...	...	m.18	...		
91	Comprehensive Scheme for employment of staff for Seed Multiplication and distribution of improved seeds.	...	0 075	0 183	...	0.096	...	...	m6	...	...	...
92	Operational Demonstration farms and other contingencies.	...	0 209	0.078	...	0 54	...	...	B6	...	...	...
93	Agricultural Experimental Station, Dhadesugur ...	...	0.236	0.966	...	1.314	...	...	m.14	...	...	...
94	Staff of T.B.P. area, Raichur	...	...	...	...	2.257	...	...	B-A (iii) C9 C10	...	...	...

STATEMENT—*contd.*

Rupees in lakhs.

Scheme No	Name of the Scheme	Provision (1956-61)	Expenditure			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head				Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956—57	1957—58	958—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Budget Head	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
95	Coffee Stem Borer Control Scheme	...	...	0.5676	...	0 10	...	...	m-1Gen.	...	...	
96	Rice Breeding Scheme	...	0 0697	0.144	...	0 174	..	...	FB(I)7	...	0 046	..
97	Scheme for Breeding Sea-Island and Egyptian Cotton .	...	0.086	0.178	...	0 200	...	...	F' (I) 2	...	0 10	..
98	Co-ordinated Scheme for Crop Weather Observation ..	...	0.115	0.0845	...	0·055	...	...	FB(I)a)	...	...	...
99	Scheme for estimating the production of Cotton and its rotational crops in Dharwar, Bijapur and Raichur Districts of Mysore State.	...	...	...	...	0·701	...	...	e.(I)(34)	...	0 701	..
100	Starting more experimental farms in the State ...	...	0·073	0.166	...	0.294	...	...	e 8	...	...	..
	Total ..	128.732	4 5485	12 01226	...	18.8149	1.58	2.95	...	2 25	19.741	
	AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.											
101	Strengthening the Agricultural College, Hebbal ...	20.00	2.20	...	...	0.40	1.60	...	g.16	...	...	...
102	Establishment of Agricultural Schools	28 46	...	...	...	2.4786	1.00	...	g-12	...	...	..
103	Expansion of Agricultural School, Arbhavi ..	0 48	...	...	...	...	0 31	...	31 Capital	...	...	...
104	Do Kumta ...	0.36	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	31 Capital	...	...	...
105	Deputation of Officers for training abroad ...	...	...	...	...	0 41	..	..	c(I)(a)	...	...	...
106	Extension of Agricultural College Hostel Block, Dharwar.	...	...	...	...	0.60	1·786	...	g-19	...	...	...
107	Starting Five Agricultural Schools in the State ...	...	...	...	...	2.50	...	...	g-17	...	...	...
108	Deputation of Officers of Research Stations for training in India.	0.24	...	...	...	0.12	...	...	cA.(19)	...	...	...
109	Opening of Short Refresher Course jointly financed.	...	..	...	...	0 06	...	...	m-15	...	0.02	...
	Total ...	44.54	2.20	...	...	6.5686	4.996	...	...	...	0.02	

110	Establishment of 5 Integrated Centres for Gramsevaks.	...	...	...	...	5.60	...	...		...	2.80	**
111	Refresher Training of Village Level Workers ..	...	...	...	...	0.88	...	...		...	0.25	
112	Expansion of Training facilities for Gramsevaks and Establishment of one new centre.	...	...	...	...	0.80	...	...	= 63 =	...	(1.80 will be in Central Plan)	
113	Training of Village Level Workers in Village Youth Activities.	...	...	...	...	0.27	...	...		...	0.27	
114	Establishment of Agricultural Workshop ...	...	...	...	...	0.55	...	...		...	0.43	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	7 06	...	...	...	...	3.75	...
	GRANT-IN-AID TO AGRICULTURAL ASSTS. PROPAGANDA.											
115	Grant in aid to Agricultural Association and propaganda.	...	...	...	...	0.185	...	...	k—6	...	...	...
116	Agricultural Information Unit	1.50	0.011	0.08	...	0 24	...	...	c—7	...	0.12	...
117	Grant-in-Aid to contribution '4' Subvention, Agricultural Unions.	...	0.081	0.07	...	0.50	...	...	k—4	...	...	...
	Total ...	1.80	0.092	0.10	...	0.895	...	...	...	...	0.12	...
	HORTICULTURAL SCHEMES.											
118	Scheme for development of fruit production ...	19.98	0 05	0.18	...	0.949	...	2.525	fB(i)(15)	2.525	0 93	...
119	heme for development of fruit nursery ...	2 00	...	...	...	0.40	0.20	...	fB(i)(15A)	...	...	..
120	Increasing the area under the cultivation of Basarai banana and grapes in Dharwar.	0.19	0.12	0.02	...	0.086	...	...	fc(i)(21)	...	...	...
121	Establishment of Model Orchard-cum-Nursery ..	1.61	0 04	0.88	...	0.19	0.16	...	m—7	...	...	...
122	Coorg Fruit Research Scheme	...	0.11761	0.283	...	0.426	0.452	...	fB(i)6	...	0.178	...

*This includes Kolerega staff also.

** These schemes are under the administrative control of the Planning and Development Department.

STATEMENT—*contd.*

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision (1956-61)	Expenditure			Provision for 1959-60 Budget Head				Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Budget Head	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
123	Citrus Die-back Scheme	...	0.32	0 55183	...	0.949	0.38	...	fB(i)(8)	...	0.793	...
124	Scheme for the Establishment of Plant Introduction Sub-Station at Hessarghatta.	...	...	...	...	0.642	...	...	fB(i)(35)	...	0 633	...
125	Gardeners Training Scheme	1.50	...	...	...	0.37	...	...	c(ii)	...	0.185	...
126	Vegetable Breeding Station	0.59	...	...	...	0 29	...	...	c(ii)	0.072	0.145	...
	Total ...	25.87	0·53	1 08	...	4.31	1.21	2.52	2 52	2.597	2.069	
	GENERAL SCHEMES.											
127	Development of Agriculture in Coorg	8.66	...	...	...	1 614	...	...	cA—12	...	0.872	...
128	Strengthening the District staff for II Plan ...	0.80	...	0.08	...	0.064	...	...	b-A. II	...	...	...
129	Strengthening the staff for II Plan ...	1.70	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	a-A-2	...	...	...
130	Seed Certification Scheme	2.28	...	...	...	1.196	...	...	m-(21-A)	...	0.20	...
131	Scheme for the study of Social and Economic Conditions of the people of Ghataprabha lower bank canal.	...	...	...	...	0.22	...	...	fB(i)(30)	...	0 22	...
132	Continuation of the Field staff attached to the Special Officer, T.B P. Area, Bellary.	...	...	...	...	0.64	...	...	c-6	...	...	...
133	Scheme for organising studies in the economics of farm management—Second series in Mysore State.	...	...	...	...	0 607	...	...	fc. I(32)A	...	...	...
134	Scheme for employment of Personal Assistants to District Agricultural Officers.	...	0.015	0.08	...	0.018	...	...	m-17	...	...	...
135	Employment of Basic staff in the Districts ...	...	0.01	0.044	...	0 054	...	...	m-18	...	...	...
136	Poultry Training Centre, Dharwar	...	...	0.016	...	0.027	...	...	fc II (25)	...	...	...
137	Employment of additional Demonstrators ...	...	...	...	...	0.:33	...	..	m-19	...	...	...
	Total ...	13.145	0.03	0.120	...	4.913	...	...	...	...	1.292	

Statement *concld.*

Rupees in lakhs.

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision 1956—61	Expenditure in 1956—57	Expenditure in 1957—58	Expenditure in 1958—59	Provision for 1959—60 with Budget Head: Revenue	Provision for 1959—60 with Budget Head: Capital	Provision for 1959—60 with Budget Head: Loan	Central Assistance: Loan	Central Assistance: Grant	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
138	Tractor and Bulldozer services	54·008	4·686	8·147	...	15·000	...	5·000	5·000	1·675	...
139	Land reclamation by mannal labour ...	1 880	0·178	0 272	...	1·000	...	...	...	·800	...
140	(a) Manufacture and distribution of compost ...	...	1·902	1·864	...	3·176	...	3·000	3·000	1·223	...
	(b) Development of local manurial resources and better utilisation of local resources for production of manure in villages.	15·714	...	...	...	5·198	...	3 670	3·670	3·980	...
141	Distribution of bone digestors on H.P.S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·500	0·050	.	...
142	Distribution of fertilisers ...	13·720	1·196	1·808	...	2·560	...	...	...	1·000	...
143	(a) Multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of seeds setting up of seed farms.	60·680	0·459	3·193	...	13 450	3·850	...	3·8(6	3·018	...
	(b) Multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of seeds distribution of seeds.	...	...	...	...	2 500	...	...	..	1·250	...
144	Plant protection and Anti-Locust Controll organisation.	11·489	1·052	1·906	...	7 ·692	...	...	...	1·750	...
145	Japanesemethod of paddy cultivation ...	2·800	0·278	0·079	...	0·800	...	...	...	0 150	...
146	Distribution of Green manure seeds ...	...	...	...	...	0 600	...	...	...	0·300	...
147	Scheme for multiplication of improved strains and distribution of improved seeds.	...	0·149	0·426	...	0·491	...	...	...	...	...
148	Scheme for compost making in rural areas ...	...	.	0·226	...	0·236	...	...	...	...	...
149	Scheme for production of nucleus seeds of important strains of foodgrains	...	...	0·256	...	0·008	...	...	...	...	...
150	Installation of oil engine pumpsets ...	...	...	0·295	...	0·358	...	...	...	...	...
151	River pumping ...	...	...	0·001	...	0·014	...	...	...	...	...
152	Stores and supply centre	...	...	0·010	...	0 012	...	...	...	..	...
153	Scheme for reclamation of Saline and Alkaline in Northren Mysore.	...	...	...	...	0·010	...	...	...	...	...
154	Loans under scheme for producing cheap electricity as motor power for irrigation purposes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0·500	...	...	...
155	Rabi Campaign	...	...	...	...	0 440	...	...	...	...	...
156	Kharif Campaign	...	...	...	...	0 010	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	156·976	9·682	17·778	...	53·94	3·850	12·97	15·976	15·045	...
	Grand total for agricultural production ...	...	17·04	31·08	...	†126·46	†16·88	†17·74	20·81	41·72	...

*The amount will have to be met from the provision for minor irrigation works in the NES and CD Blocks Budget for 1959—60.

†Total ... 160·78
Deduct ... 17·66 Share of Commodity Committees.
143·12

Scheme No. 1.

Strengthening the Paddy Breeding Station Nagenahally.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure*
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	...	...
1958–59 ...	0·32	...
Provision for 1959–60	... 0·584	
Recurring	... 0·084	
Non-recurring	... 0·50	
Total	... 0·584	
State Share ...	0·114	
Government of India Share	0·470	

Physical targets.—As this is a Research Scheme and only additional equipment and personnel are to be provided, no physical targets are given.

Aims and objectives.—A small demonstration farm was first started in 1917 at Nagenahalli. In the year 1928, it was converted into a Paddy Breeding Station. Several improved strains were evolved in this Station. In order to intensify the work on Paddy Breeding, it is envisaged to improve the equipment, personnel and other necessities of the Station to enable it to take up Research work on a large scale to meet the great demand.

Scheme No. 2.

Appointment of Additional Staff at Mugad and Bijapur.

	Provision (Rs. in lakns)	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	0·14
1957–58	0·044	0·05
1958–59	0·05	...
Provision for 1959–60	...	0·056
Recurring	...	0·056
Non-recurring	...	...
Total		0 056
State Share Rs.	...	0·056 lakhs

Physical targets.—This pertains only to strengthening of the staff and as such there are no physical targets.

Aims and objectives.—The Agricultural Research Station at Mugad has been engaged in the task of evolving improved strains of paddy in the Dharwar Division. The strains evolved are being multiplied and distributed to the cultivators.

The Agricultural Research Station at Bijapur has engaged itself in evolving improved strains of cereals, especially jower and wheat. As there is a great demand for nucleus seeds, the present staff at both the Stations are inadequate and the object of the Scheme is to strengthen the staff.

Scheme No. 3.

Establishment of Jowar Research Station, Raichur.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	0.11	0.065
1958–59 ...	0.07	...
Provision for 1959–60		0.066
Recurring	...	0.666
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	0.066
State Share	...	0.066

Physical targets.—This is a Research Scheme and no physical targets have been fixed.

Aims and objects.—The erstwhile State of Hyderabad and all its Research work on jowar carried on at Parbhani, which is now in Bombay State. Prior to re-organisation, it was thought that an independent Station should be started for the Hyderabad Karnatak Zone at Raichur Farm.

A beginning was made with a skeleton for staff and the entire scheme was not given effect to. In view of creating interest among ryots light irrigated jowar in the Tungabhadra Tract, work is to be undertaken to evolve suitable strains in this Station.

Scheme No. 4.

Establishment of Sugarcane Sub-Station at Alnawar.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	...	0.064
1957–58 ...	0.18	0.08
1958–59 ...	0.18	...
Provision for 1959–60	...	...
Recurring	...	0 174
Non-recurring	...	0.060
Total	...	0.234
State Share	...	0.234

Physical targets.—This is a Research Scheme engaged in breeding work and no physical targets are fixed.

Aims and objectives.—This Station was established in 1949 as one of the chain of Stations of the Sugarcane Development Scheme of Bombay State. Breeding work of suitable cane varieties for Malnad tracts is in progress at this Station and it is proposed to continue the useful work being done.

Scheme No. 5.

Scheme for Oil Seeds Research Sub-Station at Raichur.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	0.37	0.19
1958–59 ...	0.14	...
Budget for 1959–60	...	0.088
Recurring	...	0.088
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	0.088
State Share	...	0.044
Indian Central Oilseeds Committee Share.		0.044

Physical targets.—This is a Research Scheme engaged in breeding work, no targets are envisaged.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—A small section for Research on oilseeds is in existence at Raichur, started by the erstwhile Hyderabad State. But as there is need for a full fledged station to meet the demands and in view of the importance of oilseeds crops, it is necessary to streng then the present station and expand it.

Scheme No. 6.

Establishment of Coconut Regional Research Station, Arsikere.

	Provision	Expenditure
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	0.55	...
1958–59	1.01	...

Budget for 1959–60

Recurring	0.562
Non-recurring	0.997
Total	1.559

State Share ... Rs. 1.278 lakhs
Indian Central Oilseeds Committee Share ... 0.281 „

Physical targets.—This is a Research Scheme and no targets are fixed.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—The State is an important Coconut growing centre and ranks 3rd in the Indian Union. The problems confronting the growers are many and hence, in view of the importance of the crop, it is proposed to have a regional research station to solve the various problems arising in the different tracts of the State.

Scheme No. 7

Investigation relating to Anaberoga of Arecanut.

	Provision	Expenditure
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	0.08	...
1958–59	0.16	...

Provision for 1959–60

Recurring	0.164
Non-recurring	...
Total	0.164

State Share ... 0.082
Indian Central Oilseeds Committee Share ... 0.082

Physical Targets.—Thes is a Research Scheme and no physical targets are fixed.

2. *Aims and Objectives.*—Arecanut is one of the important plantation crops of the State and the disease "*Anabe Roga*" is rampant both in the maidan and Semimalnad parts. As this disease does great damage to the crop, investigation in the control of the same is envisaged to be taken upon on an intensive scale.

Scheme No. 8.

Investigation relating to Hidimundige roga.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure*
1956-57 ...	...	0·103
1957-58 ...	0.09	0.091
1958-59 ...	0.10	...
Provision for 1959-60		
Recurring ...	0.12	
Non-recurring ..	...	
Total ..	0.12	
State Share ...	...	0.06
Indian Central Arecanut Committee Share ...		0.06

Physical Targets.—This is a Research Scheme and no physical targets are fixed.

2. *Aims and Objectives.*—This is another important disease affecting the Areca plantations and is known to reduce or prevent fruit-bearing. The disease has been long rooted in the plantations and of late the damage has been very severe. As the investgations for control of the same are long drawn, special staff and funds are necessary to pay exclusive attention to the same for detailed field and laboratory studies.

Scheme No. 9.

Establishment of Cardamom Research Station, Mudigere.

	Provision. (Rs in lakhs)	*Expenditure.*
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	0.65	0.161
1958-59 ...	1.45	
Provision for 1959-60.		
Recurring.		0.636
Non-recurring		0.500
Total		1.136
State share ...	...	0.605
Indian Central Arecanut Committee Share.		0.531

Physical Target :—This is a Research Scheme and hence no definite targets are contemplated.

2. *Aims and Objectives* :—40 per cent of this crop is grown in Mysore State and is an important one. The need for a Research Station is all the more felt to cater to the needs of the cultivators and hence the scheme is implemented.

Scheme No. 10

Investigation relating to Katte disease of Cardamom in Mysore and North Kanara.

		Provision.	*Expenditure.*
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57	...	...	0.047
1957-58	...	0.10	0.104
1958-59	...	0.10	...
		Provision for 1959–60.	
		Recurring.	0.186
		Non-Recurring.	...
		Total	0.186
State Share		... ...	0.133
Indian Council of Agricultural Research Committee Share			0.053

Physical Targets:—As this entails detailed studies and Investigations no targets are fixed.

Aims and Objectives:—This is a mosaic disease of Cardamom a virus one and is peculiar in the in Malnad areas. The Scheme aims at a regular survey of the areas and adopt control measures to arrest and control the damage caused by this disease.

Scheme No. 11

Control of Powdery Mildew of Cigarette Tobacco.

		Provision	*Expenditure.*
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57	...	...	0.0008
1957-58	...	0.12	04876
1958-59	...	0.13	...
		Provision for 1959–60.	
		Recurring.	0.136
		Non-recurring	...
		Total	0.136
State Share		... ...	0.068
Indian Central Tobacco Committee Share.			0 068

Physical Target:—This is a Reserch Scheme and various control measures are to be studied and investigated, hence no targets are fixed.

Aims and Objectives:—This is a fungus disease of tobacco and considerable damage is caused to the crop and hence it is proposed to take up the studies of this problem so as to evolve suitable control measures.

Scheme No. 12

Establishment of Tobacco Research Station, Nippani.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57 ...	...	0.0108
1957 58 ...	0.30	0.316
1958-59 ...	0.315	0.310
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	0.344	
Non-Recurring	0.015	...
Total		0.359
State share		0.061
Indian Central Tobacco Committee Share		0.298

Physical Targets :—As this is a Research Scheme, no targets have been fixed.

Aims and Objectives:—Study of Bidi Tobacco and other Tobaccos, are contemplated at this Station, and to evolve promising varieties have been programmed. The Station is already in existence, and it is proposed to expand the same.

Scheme No. 13

Scheme for Breeding Cotton Resistant to Black area, Dharwar.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57 ...	...	0.050
1957-58 ...	0.08	0.0654
1958-59 ...	0.09	...
Provision for 1959 60—		
Recurring	0.0890	
Non-Recurring	0.0504	
Total		0.14
State Share		0.061
Indian Central Cotton Committee Share		0.079

Physical Targets :—This is a Research and Study Scheme and hence no targets are fixed.

Aims and Objectives :—The cotton grown under rainfed conditions in the Karnatak area suffers from this bacterial disease and the damage caused is quite serious. Hence, the scheme envisages study and finding out control measures for the same.

Scheme No. 14

Scheme for improvement of Laxmi Cotton at Gadag.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure*
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	0.098	0.185
1958-59 ...	0.190	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	0.2384	
Non-Recurring	0.0846	
Total		0.3230
State Share		0 122
Indian Central Cotton Committee Share		0.201

Physical Target :—This is purely a Research Scheme and no targets are fixed.

Aims and Objectives :—The Scheme aims at effecting improvement in the Laxmi Cotton, which is susceptible to blight disease, and also blackarm disease and make it immune to the same.

Scheme No. 15

Perennial Cotton Scheme, Dharwar.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	—	—
1957-58	0·110	0·060
1958-59	0·120	0.099
Provision for 1959-60 ...	0·1140	
		Rs. in lakhs
Recurring ...		0·114
Non-Recurring ...		
Total		0·114
Indian Central Cotton Committee Share		0·114

Physical Targets :—This is a Research study Scheme on perennial cotton and no Targets are fixed.

Aims and Objectives :—The Scheme is to study the different varieties of Cotton suitable to the various tracts of Dharwar Division as there is a vast scope for the same.

Scheme No. 16

Scheme for improvement of Kumta Cotton for Eastern tracts.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	—	0·020
1957-58	0·200	0.169
1958-59	0·200	—

Provision for 1959-60—

	Rs. in lakhs
Recurring ...	0 227
Non-Recurring ...	0·063
Total	0.290

State Share	0·091
Indian Central Cotton Committee Share	0·199

Physical Targets:—Nil.

Aims and Objectives:—The Kumta type of Cotton covers an area of nearly 3 lakhs of acres. The scheme aims at evolving a variety which will mature early and give higher yield.

Scheme No. 17

Scheme for Cotton Physiological Research at Dharwar and Gadag

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	—	0·079
1957-58	0·620	0·430
1958-59	0·510	—

Provision for 1959-60 ...

	Rs. in lakhs
Recurring ...	0.4975
Non-Recurring ...	0·2795
Total	0·7770

State Share	0·310
Indian Central Cotton Committee Share	0·467

Physical Targets:—Nil.

Aims and Objectives:—Valuable data on the study of nutrition of Cotton has been collected and further studies in the Physiological aspects of cotton are proposed to be continued in the Scheme.

Scheme No. 18

Model Agronomic Experiments in Tungabhadra Project area in Raichur.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57 ...	...	0.100
1957-58 ...	...	0.098
1958-59 ...	0.12	...
Provision for 1959-60		...
Recurring	0.120	...
Non-Recurring	...	...
Total ..	0.120	
Indian Council of Agricultural Research Share		0.120

Targets:— Nil (Research Scheme)

2. *Aims and Objectives*:—This is an Indian Council of Agricultural Research sponsored Scheme of statistically laid out trials on Agronomical experiments for the Tungabhadra area and the Scheme is expected to reveal valuable data on the different crops of the tract.

Scheme No. 19

Scheme for improvement of Cotton in Raichur Farm

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956 57	...	0.180
1957 58	0.180	0.136
1958-59	0.180	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	...
Recurring	0.184	...
Non-Recurring	...	...
Total ...	0.184	
State Share	0.184	

Physical Target:—Nil.

Aims and Objectives:—Work has already been conducted at this Farm and the strains and types of Cotton evolved have to be further studied and improved. Hence, the scheme has been formulated for this purpose.

Scheme No. 20

Scheme for improvement of Cotton in Dhadesugur

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	0.101
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	...	0.143
Non-Recurring	...	...
Total	...	0.143
State Share	0.143	

Targets:—Nil. (Research Scheme.)

2. *Aims and Objectives*:—The Scheme envisages study and improvement of American Cotton under light irrigated conditions in the Tungabhadra tract, as the same has shown good responses in previous trials, carried on, on a small scale.

Scheme No. 21

Green manure Scheme

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57	...	0.023
1957-58	0.060	0.051
1958-59	0.060	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	...	0.064
Non-Recurring		...
Total	...	0.064
State Share		0.032
Indian Council of Agricultural Research		0.032

Targets:—Nil. (Research Scheme.)

2. *Aims and objectives*:—The object of the Scheme is to study the suitability of different green manure crops for the different regions and ascertain how far these crops could be fitted in the cropping System.

Scheme No. 22

Cashewnut Research Station, Kotekar.

	Provision	Expenditure
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	0·310
1958-59 ...	0·45	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring ...	...	0·632
Non-recurring ...	...	0·373
Total	...	0·905
State share ...	...	0·760
Indian Council of Agricultural Research Share		0·145

Targets.—Nil.

2. *Aims and Objectives.*—This Scheme is jointly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and State Government. The Station conducts Research on improving Cashewnut and was started in 1953, by the erstwhile Government of Madras. The Scheme proposes to continue to carry out Research work on cashewnut. This is the only Central Station present in the whole of India now.

Scheme No. 23

Establishment of Coconut Nursery at Kumta and Mysore.

	Provision	Expenditure
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57 ...	...	0·045
1957-58 ...	...	0·163
1958-59 ...	0·50	...
Provision for 1959-60 (Mysore and Kumta)...		
Recurring ...	...	1·057
Non-recurring ...	...	0·030
Total	...	1·087
State Share ...	...	0·543
Government of India Share	...	0·544

Target.—It is proposed to achieve the target of producing 53,000 quality seedlings by the end of the plan period and distributing the same to the cultivators.

2. *Aims and Objectives*.—The Scheme is to establish 6 Coconut Nurseries in the State for distribution of selected seedlings to the cultivators. Seedling are proposed to be raised at the nurseries from nuts selected from disease-free mother palms by careful selection.

Scheme No. 24

Scheme for Arecanut Development in Mysore (Inclusive of Areca Nurseries).

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	0·146
1958-59 ...	1·61	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring ...	...	1·342
Non-recurring ...	...	...
Total	...	1·342
State Share ...	...	0·671
Government of India Share	...	0·671

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and Objectives.—The Scheme aims at enlaring the area under Arecanut cultivation in the State. Arecanut is one of the commodities being imported into the country at present. Extension of area under cultivation will naturally go to decrease imports and conserve foreign exchange. The Scheme provides for adopting better and improved methods of cultivation through the opening of nurseries to supply quality seedlings for planting.

Scheme No. 25.

Multiplication and distribution of Jayadhar and Laxmi Cotton Seeds for Kumta.

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57 ...	...	0·193
1957-58 ...	0·20	1·428
1958-59 ...	1·27	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring ...	...	1.802
Non-recurring ...	..	...
Total	...	1·802
State share ...	...	0·820
Indian Central Cotton Committee Share	...	0·982

Target.—It is proposed to cover an area of 16 lakhs acres by the end of Plan period.

2. *Aims and Objectives.*—The Scheme aims at bringing larger areas under these improved varieties of cotton and to proposed to be taken up by distribution of pure seeds of Jayadhar and Laxmi Cotton.

Scheme No. 26.

Cotton Extension Scheme.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
1956-57 ...	0·315	0·315
1957-58 ...	1·100	0·912
1958-59 ...	1·120	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring ...	...	0·819
Non-recurring ...	...	0·400
Total	...	1·219
State Share ...	...	0·050
Indian Central Cotton Committee Share	...	1·161

Aims, Objectives and Targets.—The object of the Scheme is to increase the production of Cotton in Mysore State, under a planned programme. It is proposed to bring a total area of 26.90 lakhs of acres under Cotton with an estimated production of 5.09 lakhs of bales of Cotton lint by the end of the plan period. The Scheme is under operation in all cotton growing districts.

Scheme No. 27.

Sugarcane Research Scheme, Mysore.

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	0·007
1958-59 ...	0·260	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring ...	...	0·707
Non-recurring ...	...	1·000
Total	...	1·707
State Share ...	...	1·396
Indian Central Sugarcane Committee Share		1·311

Physical Targets.—As this is a Research Scheme no physical targets has been fixed.

Aims and Objectives.—This is an extension of the scheme which was already started in the old Mysore State, from 1933 onwards. It was renewed in 1952 and later in 1956 for a period of 4 years. The Scheme aims at Stepping up the yield of cane and sugar per unit area of cultivation and to improve the quality of sugarcane. After the comprehensive sugarcane Scheme is sanctioned, this scheme will merge itself into the former.

Scheme No. 28

Scheme for the improvement of Pasture Grasses and Legumes.

	Provision.	*Expenditure.*
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956–57	...	0.029
1957–58	0.110	0.088
1958–59	0.220	...
Budget Provision for 1959–60.—		
Recurring	...	0.187
Non-Recurring	...	0.023
Total		0.210
State Share	...	0.105
Indian Council of Agricultural Research Share.		0.105

Physical Targets.—This is a Research Scheme. No physical targets have been fixed.

2. *Aims and Objectives.*—The main object of the Scheme is the improvement of pasture grasses and legumes in the Northern parts of Mysore State.

Scheme No. 29

Expansion of Economic Botany Section.

	Provision.	*Expenditure.*
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	0.530	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	...	0.1595
Non-Recurring	...	0.0745
	Total	0.2340
State Share	...	0.099
Government of India Share	...	0.135

Physical Targets.—Nil.

2. *Aims and Objectives.*—To reorganise and expand the Section in order to increase the field of activities.

Scheme No. 30.

Expansion of Agricultural Chemistry Section.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	0.55	...
Provision for 1959-60		0.95
Recurring		0.05
Non-recurring		0.90
	Total	0.95
State Share		0.25
Government of India Share		0.70

Physical Targets.—Nil.

2. *Aims and Objectives.*—The present section of the Agricultural Chemistry has been static since the last 25 years. In order to cope up with the increased work, consequent on taking up numerous schemes under the Second Plan, the need for expansion of Section, both, in staff and equipment was felt. The Schemes aim at providing both additional staff and equipment.

Scheme No.31.

Expansion of the Entomology Section.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	0.48	...
Provision for 1959–60		0.423
Recurring		0.323
Non-recurring		0.10
	Total	0.423
State Share		0.156
Government of India Share		0.267

Target.—Nil.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—The Entomology Section proposes to devote the next few years for the study of certain problems on definite lines of investigations. For this purpose, the section has to be expanded both in staff and equipment, for conducting field trials and laboratory experiments.

Scheme No. 32.

Cashewnut Development in Mysore.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	2.16	

	Rs. in lakhs
Budget provision for 1959-60	2.1035
Recurring	0.6534
Non-Recurring ...	0.21
Loan	1.25
Total ...	2.1035
State's share	0.5605
Indian Council of Agricultural Research share ...	0.293

Aims and objects.—The object of the scheme is to increase the area and production of Cashewnut in the State by supply of quality seedlings and seeds, as this is an important dollar earning crop. It is also proposed to distribute loans to cultivators.

Scheme No. 33.

Co-ordinated Scheme for Simple Fertilizer Trials in Cultivators' Fields.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs in lakhs
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	0.63	0.07
1958-59	...	1.33	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	...	1.154
Recurring	...	...	1.154
Non-Recurring	...	...	...
	Total	...	1.154
Indian Council of Agricultural Research share		...	1.154

Physical Targets.—Twelve Districts have been selected in which 1,488 trials will be laid up during 1959-60.

Aims and objects.—The object of the Scheme is to obtain an assessment of the extent of response to application of phosphates to different crops under varying soil and climatic conditions and also study nutritional deficiences.

Scheme No. 34.

Scheme for Training of Farmers' Sons in Improved Methods of Tobacco Cultivation.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	...	..
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	0.05	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	...	0.045
Recurring	...	...	0.045
Non-Recurring	...	...	...
	Total	...	0.045
Indian Central Tobacco Committee share		...	0.045

Physical targets.—To train 100 trainees during 1959-60.

Aims and objects.—The object of the Scheme is to train farmers in the improved methods of Tobacco cultivation by technical guidance in the improved techniques by practical training.

Scheme No. 35.

Scheme for Production and Distribution of Pure Seeds and Seedlings of Tobacco.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	0.05	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	...	0.048
Recurring	...	...	0.048
Non-Recurring	...	...	...
		Total	... 0.048
Indian Central Tobacco Committees' Share	...		0.048

Physical targets.—To subsidise 10 acres of Crop for collection of improved seeds.

Aims and objects.—The object of the Scheme is to encourage farmers to take up cultivation of improved types of tobacco and to provide seeds and seedlings of quality to the cultivators and also subsidise the cultivation.

Scheme No. 36.

Scheme for Control of Cotton Pests.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	0.026	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	...	0.025
Recurring	...	...	0.025
Non-Recurring	...	...	...
		Total	... 0.025
Indian Central Cotton Committee's Share	...		0.025

Physical targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—(1) To protect the cotton crop under the scheme and in the Farm, against the pests at different stages of the crop.

(2) To make observations on the incidence and habits of different insect pests of cotton and to investigate the effect and economics of different measures of control against them.

(3) *Research.*—(a) Study of the incidence of different pests at the various stages of the crop.

(b) Study of th life cycles and bionomics of the defoliators.

(c) Correlation of morphological character of the varieties showing comparatively lesser incidence of any particular pests.

Scheme No. 37.

Scheme for trials in sowing data and manurial trials on Laxmi and Jayadhar Cotton on Cultivators' fields in Dharwar Division.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	0.03	...
19 8 59	...	0.06	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	...	067
Recurring	...	...	0.067
Non-Recurring	...	...	...
		Total	... 0.067
Indian Central Cotton Committee's Share	...		0.067

Targets.—This is a Research Scheme and no targets are fixed.

Aims and objects.—To demonstrate to the cultivators benefits of sowing cotton early in Dharwar and Gadag area. It is envisaged to see that the entire area under cotton in Dharwar Division comes under early sowings.

Scheme No. 38.

Awards for maintaining Farm Accounts.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	0.01	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	0.0134	
Recurring	...	0.0134	
Non-Recurring	...	...	
	Total	... 0.0134	
	State's Share	... 0.0134	

Physical targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—The object of the Scheme is to study the Farm economics and for this purpose the enlightened and educated cultivators were encouraged to keep record of the expenditure and receipts in a systematic way. It is proposed to award prizes for those farmers who are found to keep accounts correctly.

Scheme No. 39.

Investigation relating to Anaberoga of Coconut.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	...	...
1958–59	...	0.19	...
Provision for 1959–60...		0.20	
Recurring	...	0.20	
Non-Recurring	..	...	
Total	...	0.20	
State's Share	...	0.10	
Indian Central Coconut Committee	...	0.10	

Physical Targets.—This is a Research Scheme, hence no Physical Targets are fixed.

Aims and Objects.—This scheme is proposed to carry out detailed investigations and large scale trials of treatment against "ANABE ROGA" of Coconut with new fungicides and fumigents.

Scheme No. 40.

Investigation relating to Pepper.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	.....	.....
1957–58	...	.....	0·039
1958–59	...	0·60	.....
Provision for 1959–60			... 0·598
Recurring	...	...	0·240
Non-Recurring	...	...	0·358
Total		...	0·598
State's Share—			
Government of India's Share			... 0·598

Targets.—This is a Research Scheme and no physical targets are fixed.

Aims and objects.—The aim of the Scheme is to study the causes relating to decline of Pepper cultivation and step up the production of the same, as this is an important subsidiary crop to Coffee, and there is vast scope for its cultivation in the State.

Scheme No. 41.

Improvement of Chillies in Karnataka.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57 ...	.....	.....
1957–58 ...	.....	.....
1958–59 ...	0·08	0·08
Provision for 1959–60 ...	...	0·08
Recurring ...	...	0·08
Non-Recurring ...	...	... ..
Total ...		0·08
State's Share ...	...	0·04
Government of India's Share ...	...	0·04

Targets.—This is a Research Scheme and no physical targets are fixed.

Aims and objects.—The object of the Scheme is to step up the production of the crop by effecting improvements in the breeding and evolving of better varieties of chillies and multiplication of the same on a large scale.

Scheme No. 42.

Expansion of Plant Pathology Section.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57 ...	.....	.....
1957–58 ...	.....	.....
1958–59 ...	0·38	.....
Provision for 1959–60		... 0·217
Recurring ...	...	0·10
Non-Recurring ...	...	0·117
	Total ...	0·217
State's Share ...		... 0·084
Government of India's Share ...		... 0·133

Targets.—Nil.

2. *Aims and objects.*—The object of the Scheme is to enlarge and expand the section, both in staff and equipment to cater to the needs of the growing problems and investigations taken up due to the Second Plan and also due to the recent enlargement of the State.

Scheme No. 43.

Requirement of Government Farm, Raichur.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57 ...	.....	.....
1957–58 ...	.....	.....
1958–59 ...	0·004	.....
Provision for 1959–60		... 0·25
Recurring		0·25
Non-Recurring ...	...	.....
	Total ...	0·25
State's Share ...		... 0·06
Government of India's Share ...		... 0·19

Targets.—This is a Research Scheme and no physical targets are envisaged.

2. *Aims and objects.*—The object of the Scheme is to expand the main Farm at Raichur with equipment and staff, in view of its growing importance as a centre of research in the Tungabhadra tract and also by virtue of a number of scientific centres being located there.

Scheme No. 44.

Comprehensive Scheme for Development of Sugarcane.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	...	...
Budget for 1959-60	...	...	1.793
Recurring	...	...	1.743
Non-Recurring	...	...	0.05
	Total	...	1.793
State's Share	...	...	0.922
Government of India's Share	...	...	0.871

Targets.—To bring an additional area of 38,000 acres under Sugarcane and production up to 30 tons per acre at the end of plan period.

2. *Aims and objectives of the scheme.*—To bring an additional area of 38,000 acres under Sugarcane during the plan period and to increase the production of Sugarcane up to 30 tons per acre up to the end of plan period, (these old Sugarcane Development Schemes, *i.e.*, General, South Kanara and Bombay Schemes are merged in the above Schemes).

Scheme No. 45.

Establishment of Tungabhadra Research Station, Dhadesugur.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958 59	...	1.22	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	...	1.731
Recurring	...	...	0.621
Non-Recurring	...	...	1,110
	Total	...	1.731
State's Share	...	...	1,697
I.C.A.R. Share	...	...	0.034

Physical targets.—This is a Research Scheme and no physical targets are fixed.

Aims and objects.—The Research Station was established with the idea of conducting research on crops and their suitablitiy for irrigation under the T. B. P., since the entire area is to switch over from dry farming to wet cultivation with the advent of the new irrigation system through canals. The object of the Scheme is to extend and equip the station sufficiently.

Scheme No. 46.

Development of Pepper in Mysore.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	1.34	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	...	...
Recurring	...	...	0.412
Loan	...	...	0.50
Non-Recurring	...	...	0.160
Total		...	1.072
State Share	...	...	0.922
Government of India's Share	...	...	0.15

Physical Targets.—1959-60.

Two thousand two hundred and fifty acres additional area to be freshly brought under cultivation.

2. *Aims and objects.*—The Scheme proposes to revive old vineyards and establish new ones, by the supply of vines of quality, raised in nurseries and also by way of other facilities to help development of the cultivation of this crop, as it is a valuable foreign exchange earner.

Scheme No. 47.

Development of Cardamom in Mysore State.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59		1·51	...
Provision for 1959-60		0·977	
Recurring	...	0·380	
Loan		0·010	
Non-Recurring		0·50	
Total	...	0·977	
State Share		0·277	
Government of India Share		0·20	

Physical Targets.—1959-60.—Four hundred acres to be brought under improved strains.

2. *Aims and Objects.*—The object of the Scheme is to increase the production of Cardamom, which is fast declining. This is a valuable dollar earner in the country and it is very necessary that the developing of the crop both intensive and extensive is undertaken. One of the objectives here is to raise a chain of nurseries, where high yielding strains, will be multiplied and distributed to Ryots.

Scheme No. 48

Coconut Development and Propaganda

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	0.33	...
Provision for 1959-60	0.332	
Non-Recurring	...	
Total	0.332	
State Share ...	0.167	
Government of India Share ...	0.165	

Targets.—Nil.

2. *Aims and Objects.*—The Scheme aims at conveying the results of research to the cultivators for carrying on the improved methods of cultivation and this is expected to be done by the Coconut Development Officer, and his propaganda assistants.

Scheme No. 49

Scheme for the Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Cotton Seeds in Raichur Division

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
Budget for 1958-59 ...	0.57	
Budget for 1959-60 ...	0.43	
Recurring	0.43	
Non-Recurring	...	
Total ..	0.43	
State Share ...	0.34	
I.C.C.C. Share ...	0.09	

Target.—To cover 50 per cent of the area under cotton.

Aims and Objects.—To multiply and distribute pure seeds of Laxmi, Jayadhar, R 490 and Westerns I Cotton Seeds on a planned basis.

Scheme No. 50

Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Cotton Seeds in Mysore Division.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1. 1956–57	...	...
2. 1957–58	...	...
Budget for 1958–59 : 0.37		
Budget for 1959–60 : 0.306		
Recurring	...	0.271
Non-Recurring	...	0.035
	Total	0.306

State Share 0.276.
I. C. J. C. Share 0.30.

Target :—To cover the entire area of M. A. V. tracts with pure seeds in Mysore Division.

2. *Aims and Objects*: To multiply and distribute long staple cotton seeds (M. A. V.) to the cultivators in Mysore Division in a planned basis.

Scheme No. 51

Strengthning the Office of the Cotton Breeder, Dharwar.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1. 1956–57	...	...
2. 1957–58	...	...
Budget for 1958–59 : 0.294		
Budget for 1959–60 : 0.315		
Recurring :		0.2053
Non-Recurring :		0.1095
	Total	0.3150

Targets :—Nil.

2. *Aims and Objects*: The aim is to expand and equip the Cotton Breeding Station, Dharwar, which has been in existence since a long period (50 years) and has now been burdened with additional problems upon the formation of the new State as many research and study problems are now taken up.

Scheme No. 52

Research on pest and diseases affecting Cashewnut Plantations.

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	...	...
Budget for 1959-60 ...	...	0·11
Recurring	...	0·11
Non-recurring	...	...
Total		0·11
State Share ...	...	...
I.C.A.R. Share ...	...	0·11
Target ...	...	...

Target:—Nil

Aims and Objects:—Cashewnut is one of the major dollar earning crop of India and much emphasis has been given in III Plan to increase the area under this crop. The havoc caused by this pest and diseases are severe. To check this and to encourage the growers this Scheme has been drawn up.

Scheme No. 53.

Survey of beneficial coccinellies and their investigation in the control of Aphids.

(Rupees in lakhs

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	...	...
Budget for 1959-60	0·171	
Recurring	0·1633	
Non-recurring	0·0075	
Total ...	0·1710	
State Share ...	...	
I.C.A.R. Share ...	0·171	

Target:—Nil

Aims and Objects:—Systematic survey for Coccinellied predator, feeding on coccids, aphids, oleyrodids and mites attacking various crops in the State.

Scheme No. 54

Establishment of Regional Research Station for Spices in Coorg.

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	...	...
Provision for 1959–60	...	1·367
Recurring	...	0·867
Non-recurring	...	0·50
Total		1·367
State Share	...	0·50
I.C.A.R. Share	...	0·867

Physical Targets. ... Nil

Aims and Objects.—To provide an Agency to tackle all important problems on production of spices, both in the fundamental and applied aspects.

Scheme No. 55

Scheme for evolving long staple American Cotton for irrigated cultivation in Bombay Karnatak at Arbhavi.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	...	...
Budget for 1959–60		... 0·120
Recurring		... 0·1108
Non-recurring		... 0·0092
Total		... 0·120
State Share	...	0·019
I.C.C.C. Share	...	0·101
Target	...	Nil

Aims and Objects.—To evolve long staple American Cotton suited for Irrigated cultivation in Bombay Karnatak areas.

Scheme No. 56

Scheme for multiplication and distribution of improved Groundnut seeds in Mysore.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	0·027	0·011
1957–58	0·135	0·065
1958–59	...	...
Provision for 1959–60	0·342	
Recurring		0·342
Non-recurring		...
Total		0·342
State Share		0·256
I.C.O.C. Share		0·086
Physical Targets		Nil

Aims and Objects.—To bring more area under improved strains and Groundnut, i.e., high yielding and seeds with high oil content will be multiplied for distribution to ryots for large scale sowing.

Scheme No. 57

Oil seeds extension scheme

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1959–59	...	...
Provision for 1959–60		1·01
Recurring		1·01
Non-recurring		...
Total		1·01
State Share		0·40
I.C.O.C. Share		0·61

Physical Target.—By 1960–61, 77,41,000 acres to be covered and production of 62,105 tons of oil seeds.

Aims and Objects of the Scheme.—To increase the production of oil seeds by :—

(a) Expansion of area, wherever possible.
(b) Intensive cultivation.
(c) Publicity and propaganda, and
(d) Prize competition, etc.

Scheme No. 58

Scheme for assessment of cost of cultivation of sugarcane

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakh.
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	...	...
Provision for 1959–60		... 0·23
Recurring		... 0·23
Non-recurring		... ...
Total		... 0·23
State Share		... 0·156
I.C.S.C. Share		... 0·074

Physical Targets.—15 villages in factory with 12 holdings in each village.

Aims and Objects of the Scheme.—The object of the Scheme is to estimate the cost of cultivation per acre and per maund and the yield obtained by it through randon sample survey.

Scheme No. 59.

Sugarcane Borer Control Scheme

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	... 0.085	0·089
1957–58	... 0.252	0·255
1958–59	... 0.23	...
Provision for 1959–60		... 0·242
Recurring		... 0·242
Non-recurring		... ...
Total		... 0·242
State Share		... 0·242

Target Nil—Research Scheme.

Aims and Objects.—Object of the Scheme is to determine the methods of effectively controlling sugarcane borer pests.

Scheme No. 60.

Study of Physical and Chemical Criteria of Gur leading to the formation of basis of Gur Grades.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...
Budget provision for 1959-60	...	0·048
Recurring	...	0·048
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	0·048
State Share	...	...
I.C.S.C.	...	0·048
Target	...	Nil

Aims and Objects.—To study the Chemical and Physical criteria of gur leading to the formation basis of gur grades.

Scheme No. 61

Scheme for resurvey of Sugarcane area in the V. C. Tract of Mysore State.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	0·857
Recurring	...	0·857
Non. recurring	...	0·250
Total	...	0·857
State Share	... 0·598	
I. C. S. C. Share	... 0·239	
Physical Targets	Nil...	

Aims and Objects :—The object of this Scheme is to conduct soil survey of the areas under sugarcane which is the main crop in the V. C. Tract so as to estimate the acreage of sugarcane grown in different types of soil and to increase the extent of the same.

Scheme No. 62

Scheme for Establishment of Sugarcane Research Station in Gangavathi and Belgaum

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60	3·186	
Recurring	1·776	
Non. recurring	1·41	
Total	3·186	
State Share	2·907	
I. C. S. C. Share	0·279	
Physical Targets	Nil.	

Aims and Objects of the Scheme :—To study different problems of manuring, irrigation and cultural adjustments suited to the tracts and to study the performance of new varieties under different soil and climatic conditions, etc.

Scheme No. 63

Establishment of Sugarcane Research Section in Mysore,

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	1·04	0·007
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60		2·014
Recurring		2·02
Non-recurring		...
Total	...	2·014
State Share	1·054	
I. C. S. C. Share	0·96	
Physical Targets	Nil.	

Aims and Objects of the Scheme :—To establish a comprehensive Sugarcane Research Section with main research station regional and sub-stations.

Scheme No. 64.

Soil Testing Service Scheme, Hebbal.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	Rs. in lakhs	
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60		0·114
Recurring		0·114
Non-recurring		...
	Total ...	0·114
State Share ...	... 0·114	

Physical Targets Nil.

Aims and Objects:—Mysore State has a diversity of Soils and climatic conditions prevailing in different parts of the State. Since both the factors influence to a large extent the cropping practices in each region it would be interesting to find out from a particular point of view how far the soils differ from each other in their soil test values and to what extent the value tend to limit the crop producing capacities in each region.

The soil test values give a broad clue as to the systems of manuring practices that are to be eventually developed in each region in an overall programme of improving agricultural production in the country.

Scheme No. 65.

Scheme for Multiplication and distribution of Hybrid Maize Seeds in Gokak Canal Area.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	0·054	0·051
1957–58	0·253	0·072
1958–59	...	
Provision for 1959-60	0·375	
Recurring	0·2828	
Non-recurring	0·9022	
Total ...	0·3750	
State Share ...	...	...
I. C. A R. ...	0.375	...

Targets:—Nil.

Aims and Objects:—The object of the Scheme is to produce hybrid maize seeds and to distribute them to cultivators through the Regional Extension Officers so as to cover an area of 2,000 acres to increase the production of maize crop.

Scheme No. 66.

Co-ordinated Maize Breeding Sub-Centre, Arbhavi

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60	1·156	...
Recurring	0·291	...
Non-recurring	0·865	...
Total ...	1·156	
State Share ...	0·80	...
I. C. A. R. Share ...	0·356	...

Targets:—Nil (Research Scheme)

Aims and Objects:—The Arbhavi Sub-Centre is one of the Sub-Centres under the Co-ordinated Maize Breeding Schemes drawn up by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The object of the Scheme is to develop Hybrid Maize production in India on a commercial scale.

Scheme No. 67.

Scheme for Scientific work for improvement of Cereals (other than Rice) Pulses and Oil Seed Crops.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	0·244	0·219
1957–58	1·037	0·832
1958–59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60	1·053	...
Recurring	1·053	...
Non-recurring	...	...
Total ...	1·053	
State Share ...	1.053	...

Targets:—Nil.

Aims and Objects:—To conduct research work for the improvement of Cereals, Pulses and Oilseed Crops.

Scheme No. 63.

Scheme Research of Fodder Production in Coorg

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	0'105	0'075
1957–58	0'25	0'176
1958–59	...	...
Provision for 1959–60	...	0'218
Recurring	...	0'188
Non-recurring	...	0'03
	Total ...	0.218
State Share	... 0'124	
I. C. A. R. Share	... 0'094	

Targets :—Nil (Research Scheme)

Aims and Objects :—To find out Fodder types suitable for cultivation in the Coorg District.

Scheme No. 68

Scheme for Research on Fodder Production in Mysore

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59 ...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60		0'12
Recurring		0'12
Non-recurring		...
	Total	0'12
State Share	... 0.06	...
I.C.A.R. Share	... 0.06	...

Targets :—Nil (Research Scheme).

Aims and Objects :—To find out suitable leguminous fodder crops and grasses which could be introduced into the existing cropping system under irrigated and dry conditions.

Scheme No. 70

Scheme for improvement of sweet potato and Tapioca at Mangalore Centre.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	0·10	0·074
1957-58	0·055	0·0525
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60		0·072
Recurring		0·072
Non-recurring		...
Total	...	0·072
State Share ...	0·039	...
I.C.A.R. Share ...	0·033	

Targets :—Nil (Research Scheme).

Aims and Objects:—To conduct Research on Breeding and Improvement of Sweet Potato and Tapioca as well as the Vegetable elephant yan.

Scheme No. 71

Scheme for improvement of Western Cotton.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	0·138	0·087
1957-58	0·296	0·2645
1958-59	...	...
Budget for 1959-60	0·314	
Recurring	0·314	
Non-recurring	...	
Total	0·314	
State Share ...	0·062	
I.C.C.C. ...	0·252	

Targets: Nil.

Aims and Objects:—To evolve a medium stapled, high ginning (33 per cent) early maturing drought eroding, less wasting cotton, capable of spinning 30's in normal season.

Scheme No. 72

Trial of Selections evolving in Mungari Cotton Improvement.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	0·0113	0·0065
1957–58	0·039	0·026
1958–59	...	...
Budget for 1959–60	0·38	
Recurring	0·038	
Non-recurring	...	
Total ...	0.038	
State Share ...	0.005	
I.C.C.C. Share ...	0·033	

Targets : Nil (Research Scheme).

Aims and Objects :—The object of the Scheme is to try the selections evolved in the Mungari Scheme under mixed cropping conditions with groundnut or setaria in various proportions compared to the local Hingari type of cotton under such mixed cropping condition, for yield and quality and fix up a type most economical for mixed cropping.

Scheme No. 73

Investigation relating to Kunta rice pest

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	0·042	0.033
1957–58	0·121	0.112
1958–59	...	...
Budget for 1959–60	0·129	...
Recurring	0·129	...
Non-recurring	...	—
Total ...	0·129	
State Share (Sugarcane Cess Fund) ...	0·129	...

Target :—Nil (Research Scheme)

Aims and Objects :—To study the pest of paddy in general and pachy diplosis oryne (Paddy gall fly) locally known as 'Kane or Lubar' Pest particular. Also to find out the possibilities of control (mechanical, cultural and insecticidal) of these pests.

Scheme No. 74

Additional requirements of Research Laboratories in Karnatak Region

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	...	...
Budget for 1959–60	0·24	...
Recurring	..	...
Non-recurring	0·24	...
Total ...	0·24	
State Share ...	0·08	
Govt. of India Share ...	0·16	...

Target:—Nil

Aims and Objects:—To equip the present Research Sections at Dhadesugur with necessary equipment appliances and apparatus, so as to enable to take up the experimental work on Irrigational problems.

Scheme No. 75

Establishment and Strengthening of Regional Research Station, Thirthahalli

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	1·186	0·143
1957–58	0·40	0·354
1958–59	1·32	...
Provision for 1959–60	1·42	...
Recurring	0·49	...
Non-recurring	0·93	...
Total ...	1·42	...
State Share ...	0·709	...
I.C.A.C. Share ...	0·711	...

Target:—Nil

Aims and Objects.—To study the agronomic, breeding and other aspects of areca cultivation in the Mala and determine the best method, time and quantity of fertilizers to be applied.

Scheme No. 76

Scheme for the determinations of Water requirements of important Crops at Arbhavi

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	1·085	0·078
1957–58	0·232	0·218
1958–59	0·99	...
Provision for 1959–60	0·252	...
Recurring	0·244	...
Non-recurring	0·008	...
Total ...	0·252	
State Share ...	0·252	...
Govt. of India Share	...	...

Target:— Nil (Research Scheme)

Aims and Objects:—To find the Water requirements of Important crops in the Ghataprabha Irrigation Ayacut Area.

Scheme No. 77.

Biological Control Scheme.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57 ...	0.266	0.047
1957-58 ...	0.108	0.091
1958-59 ...	...	...
Provision for 1959–60	0.13	
Recurring	0.13	
Non-recurring	...	
Total:	0·13	
State Share	0.13	

Targets:— Nil (Research Scheme)

Aims and Objects:—To investigate the possibilities of utilising certain existing beneficial parasites for the control of certain major pests,

Scheme No. 78.

Scheme for the control of Hairy Caterpillar pests on Cardamom in Coorg.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	0.113	0.023
1957-58	...	0.476	0.088
1958-59	...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60			0.21
Recurring			0.11
Non-recurring			0.10
		Total:	0.21
State Share		0.155	
I.C.A.R. Share		0.055	

Targets :— Nil (Research Scheme)

Aims and Objects:—To study the life history of Hairy Caterpillar pest on Cardamom and to evolve suitable measures for its control.

Scheme No. 79.

Scheme for Research and Extension work on Rice in Dharwar Division.

			Provision	*Expenditure*
			Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...	...	0.274	0.228
1957-58	...	...	0.766	0.596
1958-59	...	...	1.25	...
Provision for 1959-60		...	...	1.02
Recurring	...	...	...	0.868
Non-Recurring	...	...	...	0.152
		Total	...	1.020
State Share (Sugarcane Cess fund) ...			1.02	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and Objects.—The Scheme is in operation of A.R.S. Mugad, Sirsi and Kumta. Trials of improved strains of both the drilled and transplanted varieties in the Canal irrigated tracts; Study of dietic value of

improved strains, the genetic improvement of rice varieties, improvement of salt land rice cultivation both by breeding improved varieties and Agronomic and land development investigations; Synthetic breeding for the introduction of qualities like favour, keeping quality, non-breakage of grains, etc., in the standard improved strains; investigations into such phanemons as "running to leaf" lodging Agronomic experiments designed to obtain valuable and needed information on cultural, manurial and rotational technique for of new varieties of different soils; continuation of genetic investigation of Conag (Shedding rice) in the drilled areas and study of methods of intensive Conag hunting along perennial water sources.

Scheme No. 80.

I.C.A.R. Model Agronomic Trials Scheme, Shimoga Centre.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57 ...	0.063	0.133
1957-58 ...	0.124	0.117
1958-59 ...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60		0.11
Recurring		0.11
Non-recurring		...
	Total:	0.11
State Share	...	
I.C.A.R. Share	0.11	

Targets :— Nil.

Aims and Objects :—Complex Model Agronomic Experiments noted below are planned in this Centre.

(1) Manurial Experiments of continuous cropping of paddy.
(2) Rotation cum manuring (paddy, Legume and cotton).
(3) Time of application of nitrogen to paddy.
(4) Placement of phosphatic fertilizers on paddy.
(5) Residual effects of phosphate on paddy and manuring of kharif jowar.
(6) Phosphate manuring of Legumes.

Scheme No. 81.

I.C.A.R. Model Agronomic Trials Scheme, Murnad Centre (Coorg).

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	....	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60			0.208
Recurring			0.208
Non-recurring			...
		Total:	0.208
State Share		...	
I.C.A.R. Share		0.208	

Targets :— Nil

Aims and Objects :—Complex Model Agronomic Experiments noted below are planned in this Centre.

(1) Manurial requirements of continuous cropping of paddy.
(2) Time of application of Nitrogen to paddy crop.
(3) Placement of fertilisers for paddy crop (I.C.A.R. type).
(4) Cultural practices *cum* Fertilizer doses on paddy.

Scheme No. 82.

Breeding varieties of Combodia Cotton in Siruguppa and Gadag.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	0·162	0·104
1957–58	...	0·307	0·302
1958–59	...	...	...
Provision for 1959–60	...	0·348	...
Recurring	...	0·348	...
Non-recurring	...	...	...
		0·348	
State Share	...	0·182	
I.C.C.C.	...	0·166	

Traget.—Nil. Research Scheme

Aims and Objects.—(1) To evolve a long staple American Cotton suitable for an irrigated crop of the Tungabhadra Project area.

2. To evolve a suitable type for the rainfed tract not served by the Project.

Scheme No. 83.

Cotton Physiological Research in Mysore.

		Provision		*Expenditure*
1956–57	..	0·143		0·187
1957–58	...	0·386		0·294
1958–59	...	...		...
Budget for 1959–60		...	0·40	
Recurring		...	0·28	
Non-recurring		...	0·12	
	Total	...	0·40	
State Share	...	0·12		
I.C.A.R. Share	...	0·28		

Target.—Nil.

Aims and Objects.—The main object of the scheme is to find out causes for the low yields of Egyptian Cotton under irrigated conditions in Mysore.

Scheme No. 84.

Scheme for breeding long staple American Cotton.

		Provision		*Expenditure*
1956–57		0·01		0·004
1957–58		0·021	...	0·005
1958–59		0·19	...	...
Provision for 1959–60			...	0·121
Recurring			...	0·111
Non-recurring			...	0·0090
		Total	...	0·121
State Share	...	0·013		
I.C.C. Share	...	0·108		

Target.—Nil. Research Scheme

Aims and Objects.—The Scheme envisages studies on breeding long staple cotton which is one of the needs of our country at present, so that importation of the same can be reduced.

Scheme No. 85.

Scheme for investigation and Control of Nephantis Serinopa pest on Cocoanut.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	...	...
1958–59	...	...	...
Provision for 1959–60	...	0.11	
Recurring	...	0.11	
Non-Recurring	...	...	
Total	...	0.11	
State Share	...	...	
I.C.C.C. Share	...	0·11	

Physical Targets.—Nil.

Aims.—To find out measures to control the Nephantis Serinopa pest on Cocoanut.

Scheme No. 86.

Scheme for Expansion of Paddy Research Section.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	...	...
1958–59	...	...	...
Provision for 1959–60	...	0.234	
Recurring		0.234	
Non-Recurring		...	
Total	...	0·234	
State Share		0.234	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and Objects.—To strengthen the existing Paddy Research Station with additional technical and clerical staff with a view to co-ordinating the activities connected with rice research work in the New Mysore State.

Scheme No. 87.

Scheme for trial on deep water paddies.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...
1957–58 ...	...	...
1958–59 ...	...	...
Provision for 1959–60	0.028	
Recurring	0·028	
Non-Recurring	...	
Total	0.028	
State Share	0.014	
Indian Council of Agricultural Research Share.	0.014	

Physical Targets.—Nil.

Aims and Objects.—This Scheme aims at conducting trials on improved varieties of deep water paddy and fix a suitable variety which can grow well in such tracts.

Scheme No. 88.

Scheme for Research on the placement of Fertilisers for Jowar, Groundnut, Cotton, drilled paddy and wheat.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	...	...
Provision for 1959–60	0.15	
Recurring	0.15	
Non-Recurring	...	
Total	0·15	
State Share	...	
C.I.A.R. Share	0·15	

Targets.—Nil (Research Scheme).

Aims and Objects.—To study the reactions of Placement of fertilisers on the yield of Cereals and these crops and to determine the best method and depth of placement of fertilisers.

Scheme No. 89.

Crop Competition Scheme

		Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	...	...
1958–59	...	...	...
Provision for 1959–60	...	0.23	
Recurring	...	0.23	
Non-recurring	...	...	
Total	...	0.23	
State Share	...	0.120	
Government of India Share		0.110	

Physical Targets.—Nil

Aims and Objects.—The object of the Scheme is to encourage farmers to get higher yields of food crops by creating a competitive spirit amongst them. Prizes at villages, Blocks, District and State Levels are envisaged to awards to the farmers getting higher yield in each case.

Scheme No. 90.

Antilocust Organisation and Crop Protection Service, Dharwar

		Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	0.14	0.135
1957–58	...	0.242	0.242
1958–59	...	...	...
Budget for 1959–60	...	0.10	
Recurring	...	0.10	
Non-recurring	...	...	
Total	...	0.10	
State Share	...	0.10	

Target.—Nil.

Aims and Objects.—To continue Plant Protection Work in Dharwar Division.

Scheme No. 91.

Comprehensive Scheme for employment of staff for Multiplication and distribution of improved seeds.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	0.068	0.075
1957–58	...	0.226	0.163
1958–59	...	0.23	...
Provision for 1959–60	...	0.086	
Recurring	..	0.086	
Non-recurring	...	...	
Total	...	0.086	
State Share	...	0.086	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and Objects.—The multiplication and distribution of improved seeds is quite essential for increasing the production as well as quality. Hence the scheme aims at employing more staff to carry on this work throughout the State on large scale.

Scheme No. 92

Opening of demonstration farms and other contingencies

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	0.20	0.40
1957–58	...	0.54	0.073
1958–59	...	...	...
Provision for 1959–60	...	0.54	
Recurring	...	0.54	
Non-recurring	...	...	
Total	...	0.54	
State Share	...	0.54	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and Objects.—The Scheme aims at popularising the improved method of Agricultural Practices in the State leading to increased food production.

Scheme No. 93.

Agricultural Experimental Stations, Dadesugar

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-67	...	0.451	0.236
1957-58	...	1.28	0.958
1958-59	...	1.13	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	1.314	
Recurring	...	1.314	
Non-recurring	...	...	
Total	...	1.314	
State Share	...	1.314	

Targets : Nil

Aims and Objects.—This Research Station is established with the following objects :—

(1) To find out ways and means to develop irrigated cultivation.

(2) To curb suitable varieties of major crops like jowar, paddy and cotton.

(3) To work out comprehensive manurial schedules for major crops.

(4) To determine the number and frequencies of irrigations in respect of major crops.

(5) To study the changes in soil properties of the tract occurring due to irrigation and other complex problems which creep in under irrigated conditions.

Scheme No. 94.

Staff of T.B.P. area, Raichur.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	.....	.....
1957-58	...	.....	.....
1958-59	...	2·025	.....
Provision for 1959-60	...	2.257	
Recurring	...	2·257	
Non-recurring	...	.....	
Total		2·257	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and Objects.—With the advert of irrigation in the Tungabhadra project Aiyakat area it is felt very necessary to educate the farmers in the proper utilization of irrigation facilities and growing dry-*cum*-wet crops like jowar, cotton. This requires special staff who could attend to the above work on an intensive scale. The scheme intends to provide the necessary staff for the above purpose. It was outside the plan till the end of 1958-59 and has been brought into the plan from 1959-60 and onwards.

Scheme No. 95.

Coffee Stem Borer Scheme.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57 ...	.....	.....
1957-58 ...	0·757	0·5676
1958-59 ...	.....	.....
Provision for 1959-60 ...	0.10	
Recurring ...	0·10	
Non-recurring ...	.....	
Total	0·10	
State share ...	0·10	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and Objects.—To convince the coffee planters—big and small, to root out bored coffee plants in their estates and turn them before the close of September every year in the monsoon season and again during March-April in summer months, so that the insect is killed before the adult flies out of the stem from October onwards.

The good work of borer removal in well kept estates is vitiated by the negligence of the small coffee growers as they will continue to be a source of infection ; the staff employed in the scheme are attending this work in order to reduce the pest incidence in the entire coffee areas to a negligible condition.

Scheme No. 96.

Rice Breeding Scheme.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	0·069	0·0607
1957-58	...	0·158	0·134
1958-59	...	0·16	.....
Provision for 1959-60			
Recurring	...	...	0·172
Non-recurring	...	...	.....
		Total	0·172
State share	...	0·086	
I.C.A.R. Share	...	0·086	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and Objects.—The object of the scheme is to undertake breeding work on the paddy crop with the aim of evolving non-lodging and non-sheding strains for the first crop season and high yielding strains which retain their viability under ordinary conditions of storage for the second crop season.

Scheme No. 97.

Scheme for breeding Sea Island and Egyptian Cotton.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	0·081	0·035
1957-58	...	0·166	0·173
1958-59	...	0·19	.....
Provision for 1959-60	...	...	0.20
Recurring	...		0·20
Non-recurring	...		.....
		Total	0.20
I.C.C.C's. Share	...	0·10 Lakhs	.....

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and Objects.—In the quest for extra long staple cottons which would be acclimatised and grown successfully at this time when there is acute shortage of long staple cotton, it is necessary to take up the breeding work of Sea Island and Egyptian Cotton in the State, which are very fine and long-stappled varieties. The scheme envisages the trial of these improved varieties.

Scheme No. 98.

Co-ordinated Scheme for Crop Weather Observation.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1956—57	...	0·013	0·0115
1957—58	...	0·036	0·0345
1958—59	...	0·06	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	...	0·055
Recurring	...	...	0·055
Non-recurring	...	...	...
Total	...	...	0·055
State Share	...	0·055	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—Meteorological Observations pertaining to weather, maximum and minimum temperature, time fall record, sun-shine, humidity, evaporation, etc., are recorded twice a day, and are correlated with crop growth and incidence of pest and diseases, etc.

Scheme No. 99.

Scheme for estimating the cost of production of cotton and its rotation crops in Dharwar, Bijapur and Raichur Districts of Mysore State.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1956—57	...	...	...
1957—58	...	...	...
1958—59	...	71·000	...
Provision for 1958-59	...	...	70·100
Recurring	...	...	70·100
Non-recurring	...	...	...
Total	...	..	70·100

I.C.C.C., I.C.A.R., I.C.C.C. Shares in the ratio 2 : 1 : 2—701.

Targets.—Nil (Research Scheme).

Aims and objects.—The object of the scheme is to estimate the cost of production of cotton and the food and oil seeds crop grown in rotation with it according to modern statistical principles with a known degree of precision in terms of physical requirements, such as human and bullock labour and material for cultivation of these crops.

Scheme No. 100.

Starting more experimental farms in the State.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1956—57	...	0·159	0·073
1957—58	...	0·429	0·166
1958—59	...	...	...
Provision for 1959–60	...	0·294	...
Recurring	...	0·294	...
Non-Recurring	...	...	...
Total	...	0·294	...
State Share	...	0·294	

Targets.—Nil (Research Scheme).

Aims and objects.—To conduct experiments in various aspects of agricultural science like improved seed, fight against pest and diseases, undertaking trials, regarding various fertilizers and cultural practices, etc., which ultimately contribute to the prosperity of agriculture in the State.

Scheme No. 101.

Strengthening the Agricultural College, Hebbal.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1956—57	...	...	2·20
1957—58	...	...	...
Budget for 1958–59	...	Not shown	
Budget for 1959–60	...	2·00	...
Recurring	...	0·400	...
Non-Recurring	...	1·600	...
Total	...	2·000	...
State Share	...	2·000	...

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—The aim of the scheme is to build up the buildings and hostels for the College, which was started in 1946, with temporary sheds, now in a deteriorated condition, so that the College may be better equipped and staffed and housed to cater to the needs of the new enlarged State.

Scheme No. 102.

Establishment of Agricultural Schools.

			Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...	...
1958-59	...	...	5.10	...
Provision for 1959-60		...	3.4786	
Recurring	...	...	2.4786	
Non-Recurring	...	...	1.000	
	Total	...	3.4786	
State Share	...	...	3.4786	

Targets.—It is proposed to take up 120 candidates each year.

Aims and objects.—To meet the needs of the larger number of Village Level Workers who are to be trained to man the increasing National Extension Service and Community Project areas, it is necessary to establish such Basic Agricultural Schools and the present scheme aims at it.

Scheme No. 103.

Expansion of Agricultural School at Arbhavi.

			Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...	...
1958-59	...	...	0.30	...
Provision for 1959-60		...	0.310	
Recurring	...	...	...	
Non-Recurring	...	...	0.310	
	Total	...	0.310	
State Share	...	...	0.310	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—The School was started in 1947-48, with the object of imparting education in Agriculture to Farmers' sons for a period of two years. The Scheme now proposes to expand the School and provide quarters, etc., for the staff members.

Scheme No. 104.

Expansion of Agricultural School, Kumta.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	0.20	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	0.30	
Recurring	...	...	
Non-Recurring	...	0.30	
Total	...	0.30	
State Share	...	0.30	

Targets.—The Scheme is to take 25 students for each of the two classes.

Aims and objects.—The School was started in 1947 by converting a Farm, to impart agricultural education to farmers' sons. The buildings are inadequate and hence it is proposed to carry out major repairs to existing buildings and make it suitable to receive 25 students per class.

Scheme No. 105.

Deputation of Officers of Research Stations for Special Training in India.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	0.12	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	0.12	
Recurring	...	0.12	
Non-Recurring	...	...	
Total	...	0.12	
State Share	...	0.12	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—This aims at deputing officers of the Research Stations for training at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, for specialisation in certain branches, so as to be in a position to man the Schemes, undertaken under the Second Plan.

Scheme No. 106.

Extension of Agricultural College Block at Dharwar.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...
Budget for 1959-60 ...	2.506	
Recurring	0.600	
Non-Recurring	1.906	
Total ...	2.506	
State Share	2.506	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—The present Hostel Blocks available are inadequate for accommodating the increased strength of the College. Hence, the necessity for the construction.

Scheme No. 107.

Starting Five More Experimental Schools.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60 ...	2.50	...
Recurring ...	2.50	...
Non-recurring ...	...	...
Total ...	2.50	...
State Share ...	2.50	...

Physical Target.—Nil.

Aims and object.—There is increasing awareness on the part of the cultivators in the field of Scientific Agriculture, in order to achieve our objective of placing agriculture on an equal status to industries and see that the persuit of this as a profession pays adequate return we should train more and more farm youths in methods of improved agriculture. The object of the scheme is to start 5 schools at District Levels.

Scheme No. 108.

Deputation of Officers for Training abroad.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57 ...	...	...	...
1957–78 ...	...	...	...
1958–59 ...	...	41.400	...
Provision for 1959–60	...	0.414	...
Recurring	...	0.414	...
Non-recurring	...	...	...
Total	...	0.414	...
State Share	...	0.414	...

Physical Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—The Departmental work is increasing day by day in the field of Research, Education, and Extension. It is keenly felt that we should get more and more of our Officers highly qualified in foreign countries where much advance has been achieved in the several spheres of agricultural science. The Scheme aims at deputing two officers per year to any of the foreign Universities to get advanced training.

Scheme No. 109.

Opening of Short Refresher Course Jointly Financed.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57 ...	...	...	...
1957–58 ...	...	0.04	...
1958–59 ...	...	0.04	...
Provision for 1959–60	...	0.06	...
Recurring	...	0.06	...
Non-recurring	...	...	...
Total	...	0.06	...
State Share	...	0.04	...
I C A.R. Share	...	0.02	...

Physical Target.—Nil.

Aims and object.—The scheme has been implemented with a view to acquaint the young farmers in the latest methods of agricultural production. The scheme envisages practical training to the sons of *bona fide* farmers mostly on the practical side of improvement of agriculture at selected Government farms. The Gangavathi Farm, District Raichur will be the centre for training of this nature. About 20 students representing the

Hyderabad-Karnatak region are to be selected for training for a period of 6 months and stipend of Rs. 15 per month per candidate is to be provided for. This scheme will be jointly financed by I.C.A.R. and State Government on 50 : 50 basis.

Scheme No. 110.

Establishment of 5 integrated centres for Gramsevaks.

Year			*Provision*	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	...	...	...
1957–58	...	...	...	...
1958–59	...	...	...	...
1959–60	...	...	5.60	...

Aims and objects of the scheme.—To provide integrated type of training in Basic Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and allied sciences and subjects such as Social Education, Co-operation, Panchayats and Public Health along with training in concept and philosophy of education as well as methods of extending benefits of science to the field and homes of village people.

Period of training.—Twenty-four months.

Capacity of each Training Centre.—100 trainees (50 trainees will be recruited every year).

Brief description of the scheme.—The training course for Gramsevaks was split up into two stages, *i.e.*—

(i) Training in Basic Agriculture for a period of at least 12 months at the Basic Agricultural Schools.

(ii) Training in Extension Methods for a period of 6 months at the Extension Training Centres.

The total duration of the course of thus spread over for a period of 18 months. The training are imparted in two different institutions.

In view of the various suggestions and recommendations of the conferences of the Principals of Extension Training Centres/Basic Agricultural Schools as also the recommendations of the Committee on Plan Projects for the study of the Community Development Programme integrated system of training has been sanctioned to be implemented in the State and the training will hereafter be in a single institution, the training being spread over for a period of 24 months. It is intended to train the required number of Gramsevaks by about the end of 1963 through these 5 Gramsevaks' Training Centres.....

Scheme No. 111.

Refresher training of village level workers.

Year	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	22,500	...
1958-59 ...	77,000	...
1959-60 ...	33,000	...

In view of the implementation of integrated system of training of the Gramsevaks at the Gramsevaks' Training Centre the scheme is under revision with the Government of India. But, however, the budgetary provision for this scheme is included to facilitate implementation of the scheme at any time.

Scheme No. 112.

Expansion of Training Facilities for Gramsevikas and Establishment of one new Centre.

Year	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	80,000	...
1958-59 ...	36,700	...
1959-60 ...	30,000 (*plus* 1,30,000 in the Central Plan).	

Aims and objects of the scheme.—Recent efforts to improve many aspects of living for the rural people have met with success. It is realised that there has now been corresponding improvement in village standard of living. For hundreds of years the usual ways of village living have remained the same. A few changes have, however, been noticed in Housing, Food Habits, Clothing, Health Practices and Sanitary Arrangements.

It is essential to the progress of the country that the living standards of the village are raised. The basic need for National Improvement is, therefore, a strong Home Science Extension Programme for teaching the village woman and through her the village family. These objectives can be achieved only through the help of Gramsevikas, women trained in principles of Home Science and in methods of teaching villages with these principles.

Home Science Wing, Mandya.—With the objective as explained above, the Home Science Wing attached to the Gramasevaks' Training Centre, Mandya was established about three years back with a capacity of twenty trainees per batch. The capacity has been further increased to 30 trainees per batch per year. Under the scheme of expansion of training facilities for Gramsevikas the Government of India have agreed for the continuance of this centre even beyond the period of three years, and for extending their assistance with a further increase in the training capacity of *viz.*, 40 trainees per year per batch.

Home Science Wing, Dharwar.—The Government of India have under the scheme for expansion of training facilities of Gramsevikas sanctioned for the establishment of two additional Home Science Wings in the State, one during the year 1959-60 and the other during the year 1960-61. One Home Science Wing will be established at the Gramsevaks' Training Centre, Dharwar with effect from 1st April 1959.

Scheme No. 113.

Training of village level workers in Village Youth Activities.

Year	*Provision* Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	31,000	...
1958-59 ...	27,900	...
1959-60 ...	27,000	...

Aims and objects.—The scheme envisages training of village level workers (Gramsevaks) in organising village youth organisations and undertaking youth activities in the areas around the Gramsevaks' Training Centre where the gramsevaks undergo practical training.

Financial outlay.—

	Rs.	
Training, demonstration and other club equipment. ...	1,500	For each Centre
For Prizes	1,000	
For Youth Rallys and transport ...	3,000	

The pattern of Financial Assistance.—The Ford Foundation will provide the financial assistance at the usual rates, *i.e.*, full non-recurring and recurring expenditure during the first year, half during the second year and one-third during the third year.

Scheme No. 114.

Establishment of Agricultural Workshop.

Year	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	1.043	...
1959-60 ...	0.55	...

Aims and objects.—The objective of this scheme is to give advanced training to the village artisans in smithy, carpentry, housing design and construction and preparation of improved agricultural implements so that they will become more useful to the farmers.

Targets, if any.—The scheme envisages training about 20 artisans every year. These artisans, when return to their villages are allowed to open their own workshop at their village for which the Government may offer some Taccavi Loans. They also may take up Government or private service in their own professions.

Scheme No. 115.

Grant in Aid to Agricultural Association and Propaganda.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57 ...	0.05	...
1957-58 ...	0.06	...
1958-59 ...	0.09	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	...
Recurring	...	0.155
Non-Recurring	...	0.155
Total ...		0.155
State Share ...	... ...	0.155

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objectives.—The scheme aims at financing Organisation of Taluk Development Boards, under the Co-operative Societies, to help in carrying out propaganda for improved methods of Agriculture, etc.

Scheme No. 116.

Establishment of Agricultural Information Unit.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57 ...	...	0.011
1957-58 ...	0.35	0.03
1958-59 ...	0.38	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	0.24
Recurring ...	...	0.24
Non-Recurring	...	...
Total ...		0.24
State Share	...	0.120
I.C.A.R. Share ...	...	0.120

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—This is a scheme for dissemination of Agricultural Information to the cultivators and to carry the results of research to them for practical and large scale application. The Unit serves as a propaganda section for the Plan Programme also, as an auxiliary to the Extension Staff.

Scheme No. 117.

Grant-in-aid contribution '4' Subvention Agricultural Unions.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57 ...	0·05	0·081
1957–58 ...	0·05	0·07
1958–59 ...	.....	.....
Provision for 1959–60 ...	0·50	
Recurring	0·50	
Non-Recurring ...	.....	
Total ...	0·50	
Physical Targets ...	.....	

Physical targets.—

Aims and objects.—The Scheme aims at financing the various agricultural unions in the State with a view to encourage the activities, leading to the Propaganda work in improved methods of agriculture among cultivators in the State. The financial help is mad available in the form of subventions.

Scheme No. 118.

Scheme for Development of Fruit Production, Coorg.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	.....	0·05
1957–58	...	3·79	0·13 (Up to November 1957).
1958–59	...	3·78	.....
Provision for 1959–60	...	3·474	
Recurring	...	0·519	
Non-Recurring	...	0·430	
Loan	...	2·525	
Total	...	3·474	
State Share	...	0·629	
Government of India Share.		0·32	

Targets.—Bringing in 5,000 acres of new area under fruit cultivation and rejuvenation of old orchards to the extent of 14,000 acres during the plan period.

Aims and objects.—The object of the Scheme is to increase the acreage under fruits in the State to rejuvenate the old orchards and develop new ones by rendering necessary technical guidance, and giving financial assistance in the form of manures, fertilisers, insecticides, etc.

Scheme No. 119.

Scheme for Development of Fruit Nursery, Coorg.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	.....	.....
1957–58	...	0·40	.....
1958–59	...	0·40	.....
Provision for 1959–60	...	0·60	
Recurring	...	0·325	
Non-Recurring	...	0·275	
Total	...	0·600	
State Share	...	0·60	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—The aim of the Scheme is to develop the existing Fruit Nurseries and expand the same and opening of others, to meet the great demand for supply of quality seedlings, grafts and layers of fruit trees to the Orchardists.

Scheme No. 120.

Increasing the area under cultivation of Basarai Banana and Grapes, Dharwar.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	..	.....	0·12
1957–58	...	0·04	0·02
1958–59	...	0·04	.....
Provision for 1959–60	...	0·036	
Recurring	...	0·036	
Non-Recurring	...	.....	
Total	...	0·036	
State Share	...	0·036	

Targets.—To bring in 20 acres of Basarai Banana and Grapes.

Aims and objects.—The aims of the scheme is to meet the demand of the cultivators for proper guidance in the improved methods of these two very profitable commercial crops.

Scheme No. 121.

Establishment of Model Orchard-cum-Nursery, Coorg.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	.....	0·04
1957–58	...	0·04	0·38
1958–59	...	0·47	.....
Provision for 1959–60	...	0·37	
Recurring	...	0·19	
Non-Recurring	...	0·18	
Total	...	0·37	
State Share	...	0·37	

Targets.—Raising of 1,00,000 nursery plants, 5,000 units of vegetable and other seeds, 30,000 Cashew Seedlings and 30,000 rooted pepper cutting for the three years' period.

Aims and objects.—The Scheme aims at expanding the present nursery and providing necessary funds for the same to meet the great demands for the supply of seedlings, grafts, etc., and also serve as a demonstration orchard, to show how an orchard should be run on proper lines.

Scheme No. 122

Fruit Research Scheme, Coorg.

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	0.111	0.1176
1957–58	...	0.7276	0.283
1958–59	...	...	...

	Rs. in lakhs
Provision for 1959–60	0.938
Recurring	0.366
Non-Recurring	0.572
Total ...	0.938
State Share ...	0.760
I.C.A.R. Share ...	0.178

Target.—Nil. Research Scheme.

Aims and objects of the Scheme.—The object of the Scheme is to determine the most promising seedlings or mutant mandarins which deserve to be perpetuated and popularised, to find out the relative importance of seedlings and budded plants of mandarin on known root stocks in order to advocate definite type of plantations, to introduce citrus species and varieties other than Coorg Oranges, etc.

Scheme No. 123

Citrus Dieback Scheme, Coorg.

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	0.474	0.32
1957–58	...	0.968	0.55433
1958–59	...	...	...

	Rs. in lakhs
Budget for 1959–60	1.329
Recurring	0.793
Non-Recurring	0.536
Total ...	1.329
State Share ...	0.536
I.C.A.R. Share ...	0.793

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—To investigate into the causes and behaviour of dieback disease on mandarin oranges in Coorg and Wynad with a view to find out suitable remedial measures.

Scheme No. 124

Establishment of Horticultural Plant Introduction Sub-Station at Hessaraggatta.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	...	...
1958–59	...	...	...

	Rs. in lakhs
Budget for 1959–60	0.642
Recurring	0.492
Non-Recurring	0.15
Total ...	0.642
State Share ...	0.009
I.C.A.R. Share ...	0.633

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—For the establishment of Horticultural Plant Introduction Sub-Station at Hessarghatta in connection with intensification of Research of important fruits in the Country.

Scheme No. 125

Gardeners (Mali) Training Scheme, Lalbagh, Bangalore.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs. nP.
1957–58	...	37,500	6,456—41
1958–59	...	37,500	...

Provision for 1959–60—	Rs.
Recurring	37,500
Non-Recurring	Nil
Total ...	37,500

The object of the scheme is to train 125 literate young men, in two batches of six months duration. Intensive training is given in all aspects of horticulture. The trained persons will be in a position to take up the cultivation of fruits, vegetables and flowers on scientific lines. Great necessity is felt by Government instititions, N.E.S., and C.D. Blocks and private orchardists and vegetable growers for trained men. This scheme serves the purpose.

Scheme No. 126

Vegetable Breeding Station, Lalbagh, Bangalore.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	
1958–59	...	25,080	...
1959–60	...	...	...

		Rs.
Recurring		20,000
Non Recurring		14,000
	Total ...	34,000

The object of the scheme is to produce seeds of pure strain of both indigenous and exotic vegetables, select suitable strains of seeds, multiply them on departmental farms and authorised seed producers and make available good seeds for the vegetable growers.

Scheme No. 127

Development of Agriculture, Coorg.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	1.73	...
1958–59	...	1.70	...

		Rs. in lakhs
Provision for 1959–60		1.614
Recurring		1.614
Non-Recurring		...
	Total ...	1.614
State Share	...	0.742
Khadi Board's Share	...	0.872

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—The main object of the Scheme is to replace the crude and unhygienic indigenous methods of bee-keeping and extraction of honey, by a scientific and modern method. This scheme was taken up originally under First Plan and is now being continued during this plan period also, due to its usefulness.

Scheme No. 128

Strengthening the District Staff for Second Plan.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	...	0.02
1957-58	...	0.18	0.03
1958-59	...	0.10	...

	Rs. in lakhs
Provision for 1959-60	0.064
Recurring	0.064
Non-Recurring	...
Total ...	0.064
State Share ...	0.064

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—This is a continuation Scheme and the extra staff has been recruited for the extra work connected with the Second Plan in Dharwar Division.

Scheme No. 129

Strengthening the staff for Second Five-Year Plan

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	0.10	...
1958-59	...	0.50	...

Provision for 1959-60	...	0.50
Recurring	...	0.50
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	0.50
State Share	...	0.50

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—Due to reorganisation of States and consequent increase in the work, the Department has sought additional staff for the purpose of working out the Second Five-Year Plan Schemes, by the formation of a Planning Section at the Head Office.

Scheme No. 130

Seed Certification Scheme.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	0.22	...
1958–59 ...	0.68	...
Provision for 1959–60	...	1.136
Recurring	...	1.136
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	1.136
State Share	...	0 936
G.O.I. Share	...	0.20

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—The object of the Scheme is to organise and regulate the sale of pure seeds of tested quality with due certification by authentic and authorised bodies, with a definite and uniform code of certification to ensure supply of good seeds.

Scheme No. 131

To study the Social and Economical condition of the people of Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal area.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	...	...
1958–59 ...	...	...
Budget for 1959-60	...	0.22
Recurring	...	0.213
Non-recurring	...	0.007
Total	...	0.220
Share of Government of India . .		0.22

Target—Nil. Research Scheme.

Aims and objects.—To study the economic and social conditions of the people living in the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal area, before introducing Canal Irrigation in that area.

Scheme No. 132

Continuation of Field Staff attached to the Special Officer, T.B.P. area, Bellary.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	...	...
1958–59 ...	0.344	...
Provision for 1959–60		0.64
Recurring		... 0.64
Non-recurring		... ...
Total		... 0.64
State's Share		... 0.64

Aims, objects and target.—The balance of 41,000 acres under the Tungabhadra Ayacut on the Bellary side planned to be brought under irrigation by the end of Second Plan period.

Scheme No. 133

Scheme for organising studies into the Economics of Farm Management—2nd series in Mysore State.

	Provision Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	...	...
1958–59 ...	60,700	...
Provision for 1959–60		... 60'700
Recurring		... 60'700
Non-recurring		... ...
Total		... 60'700
State's Share		... 0'607

Target.—Nil. Research Scheme.

Aims and objects.—To have broad based studies in the farm manngement field so as to collect important data which will be tremendously useful in the formulation and implementation of agricultural policies. The aim to collect and classify data for all typical-soil crop-climate complexes in the State.

Scheme No. 134

Scheme for employment of Personal Assistant to the District Agricultural Officer.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...0·011	0·015
1957–58	...0·04	0·03
1958–59	...0·04	...
Provision for 1859–60		0·018
Recurring		0·018
Non-recurring		...
Total		0 018
State's Share		0·018

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—Due to increased amount of work in the Office of the District Agricultural Officer, Mangalore, it was felt necessary to appoint personal Assistant to the District Agricultural Officer. The Scheme aims at providing a personal Assistant to the District Agricultural Officer, Mangalore.

Scheme No. 135

Employment of Basic Staff in the District.

	Provision	*Expenditur*
1956-57	0·013	0.01
1657-58	0·054	0.044
1958-59	0·06	
Provision for 1959-60	0·06	
Recurring	0·06	
Non-recurring	...	
Total	0·06	
State's Share	0·06	

Physical targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—With the increase in the work of the Office of the District Agricultural Officer, Mangalore, it was felt necessary to employ three additional clerical staff to that office and the then Madras Government have sanctioned the same. The necessity of continuing the staff is felt and hence the Scheme.

Scheme No. 136

Poultry Training Centre, Dharwar.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	0·02	0.016
1958-59	0·02	...
Provision for 1959-60 ...	0·027	
Recurring	0·027	
Non-recurring	... ...	
Total ...	0·027	
State's Share	0·027	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—The object of the Scheme is to provide adequate staff to the Poultry Training Centre at Dharwar District.

Scheme No. 137

Employment of Additional Demonstrators.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	0·006	...
1957-58	0·034	...
1958-59	0·03	...
Provision for 1959-60 ...	0·033	
Recurring	0·033	
Non-recurring	...	
Total ...	0·033	
State's Share	0·033	

Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objects.—Due to additional work as a result of Second Five-Year Plan, it was found necessary to appoint additional staff in order to cope up with the work. The Scheme provides for the appointment of such necessary staff.

Scheme No. 138

Tractor and Bull-dozer Services.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs).	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	5·00	4·696
1957-58	10·222	8·147
1958-59	10·000	...
Provision for 1959-60 ...	...	...
Recurring	...	20·00
Non-recurring	...	...
Total ...		2·,·00

The main object of the scheme is (1) to maintain a fleet of tractors and bull-dozers (owned by the department) for the purpose of hiring them out to cultivators with a view to promote cultivation and reclamation of lands (2) to issue loans to intending farmers for the purchase of New Tractors on Hire Purchase System. The scheme envisages a target of 10,000 acres for tractor ploughing and 1,000 acres for reclamation during the year 1959-60 in addition to 33 New Tractors to be issued under Hire Purchase System. The achievement made during the previous years is indicated below :—

Year	Tractor ploughing. (acres)	Reclamation by bull-dozers (acres)
1956-57 ...	1134 ...	328
1957-58 ...	5943 ...	1084
1958-59 ...	... ...	...

The details of the provision of Rs. 20.00 for the year 1959-60 are as under :—

(i) Establishment charges ...	5·00 lakhs.
(ii) Purchase of spare parts, etc. ...	10·00 „
(iii) Issue of New Tractors on hire purchase system.	5·00 „
Total ...	20.00 lakhs

Scheme No. 139

Land Reclamation by Manual Labour.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57 ...	... 0·10	0·175
1957-58 ...	... 0·230	0·272
1958-59 ...	... 0·240	...
Provision for 1959-60	... ...	...
Recurring ...	... ...	1·000
Non-recurring ...	... ...	...
	Total ...	1·000

This scheme is meant to reclaim fallow lands of the private holders particularly in the hilly tracts of Coorg and other Malnad districts (where reclamation is not possible by bull-dozers) by extending financial assistance to agriculturists. A subsidy of 25 per cent of the total estimated cost incurred by the farmers not exceedng Rs. 50 per acre will be met by the Government.

The achievements made during the first three years of the plan period is indicated below:—

	Area reclaimed (acres)
1956-57	163
1957-58	435
1958-59	...

The provision of Rs. 1 lakh made for the year 1959-60 is meant to extend financial assistance to the farmers at a rate not exceeding Rs. 50 per acre for reclaiming their fallow lands and bring them under cultivation of food crops. It is estimated to reclaim an area of 2,000 acres in the Malnad districts of the State.

Scheme No. 140 (a).

Manufacture and Distribution of Compost.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs).	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	2·38	1·02
1957-58	2·363	1·364
1958-59	6·160	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	...
Recurring	... ...	6,17,523
Non-recurring	... ...	...
Total ...		6,17,523

The scheme envisages the conversion of town and village refuse into compost and its utilisation by cultivators for increasing food production. Consequent on the re-organisation of the State, the number of urban centres has doubled. The scope for development of compost in the areas of Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Coorg, is large as indicated below :—

	Total No. of centres	Not working	Started but suspended	Working
Ex-Mysore ...	119	5	3	111
Integrated areas ...	170	69	42	59

A provision of Rs. 3,17,523 for the continuation of the scheme and a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs for extending the loans to municipalities for intensification of compost production are made under the scheme. Out of Rs. 3,17,523, Rs. 2,44,400 will be subsidy for compost transport. The Central Government assistance will be Rs. 3,00,000 loan and Rs. 1,22,200 grant.

The achievement made during the first three years of the plan period are as under :—

	Quantity in tons	Acreage benefited
1956-57	99,549	19,920
1957-58	2,07,950	41,670
1958-59	...	..

During the year 1959-60, it is proposed to produce 2,25,000 tons of Urban Compost.

Scheme No. 140(b).

Development of Local Manurial Resources for Larger and Better Utilisation of Local Resources for Production of Manure in Village.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	4·680	...

Provision for 1959-60—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Recurring	8·668
Non-recurring	...
Total	18·669

The object of the scheme is to exploit the locally available cattle dung, night-soil and other organic wastes for the production of compost manure by improved process for the larger and better utilisation of local manurial resources. The following are the two important items of wrok coming under the scheme :—

(i) Training of village leaders in the methods of conservation of waste and preparation of compost. This item of work involves an expenditure of Rs. 2.432 lakhs for meeting the establishment and other charges and Rs. 2.766 lakhs for training compost inspectors and village leaders.

(ii) Utilisation of village wastes and night-soil for compost-making in bigger village panchayats. Under this item 183 village panchayats are proposed to be taken up for organising compost work. To enable the panchayats to organise the work, a loan of Rs. 2,000 to each panchayat is proposed. The total amount provided is Rs. 3.67 lakhs.

Fourteen lakhs, fifty-four thousand and four hundred tons is the anticipated production of compost during 1959-60. The scheme was not in operation during 1956-57 and 1957-58.

Scheme No. 141.

Distribution of Bone Digestors on Hire Purchase System.

	Provision	Expenditure
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring ...	...	0·50
Non-recurring ...	...	...
Total	...	0·50

The object of the scheme is to decentralise the Bone Industry and to meet more economically the Phosphatic fertiliser needs of cultivators in rural areas. This is a new scheme proposed to be taken up during 1959-60.

The provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh made is meant for supplying 10 Bone Digestors to intending manufacturers on Hire Purchase System. Each Bone Digester involves a cost of about Rs. 5,000. The expected production of Bone meal is 80 tons. This would serve an area of 1,600 acres.

Scheme No. 142

Distribution of Fertilisers.

	Provision	Expenditure	
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57 ...	1·429	1·197	
1957-58 ...	2·765	1·503	
1958-59 ...	3·370	...	
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring—			
(i) Cost on staff ...	1·06		
(ii) Godown rents and other charges ...	0·50		3·56
(iii) Subsidy on sale of superphosphate and Bonemeal ...	2·00		
Non-recurring ...	...	...	...
Total		...	3·56

This scheme envisages the provision of some incentive to encourage application of fertilisers to farmers. A quantity of about 50,000 tons of fertilisers comprising Ammonium Sulphate, Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate, Urea,

Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Superphosphate are programmed to be distributed to food crops each year. While the consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers has increased considerably in recent years, the consumption of phosphatic fertilisers was considered to be low. The sale of superphosphate (phosphatic fertilisers) at subsidised rates was therefore allowed during 1957-58.

During 1959-60 it is proposed to subsidise the transport charges on Ammonium Sulphate to places far away from railhead particularly in Malnad areas, where the margin of Rs. 30 allowed between the Government of India pool price and the maximum selling rate is not sufficient to cover the transport and incidental charges. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made for this purpose. No subsidy is proposed to be allowed on the sale of superphosphate during 1959-60 as it has sufficiently been popularised.

During 1957-58 a subsidy (25 per cent of the total cost) of Rs. 11,523 was allowed on the sale of superphosphate to cultivators. It is proposed to allow a subsidy of Rs. 1.540 lakh on the sale of superphosphate during the year 1958-59 as per programme.

Scheme No. 143 (a).

Multiplication and Distribution of improved varieties of seeds—Setting up of Seed Farms.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	12·69	3·193
1958-59 ...	32·527	...

Provision for 1959-60—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Recurring	7 715
Non-recurring	14 285
Total ...	22 000

The object of the scheme is to establish a chain of seed farms, seed stores and distribution agencies with the object of maintaining a continuous flow of the improved varieties of seeds from the Research Stations to the cultivators. The nucleus seeds produced on these farms will be multiplied on the fields of the registered seed

growers from whom the local farmers will purchase t
requirements. Seven farms during 1956-57 and 13 fa
during 1957-58 have been started. The programme
1958-59 is to start 36 seed farms in completion of
target fixed for plan period.

The details of expenditure of Rs. 22 lakhs prop
for 1959-60 is indicated below :—

		Rs. in l
1	Cost of running 56 seed farms (25 acres each)	8·3
2	Cost of land for 7 farms	2·6
3	Seed stores for 14 farms	1·4
4	Irrigation facilities for 28 farms ...	2·8
5	Quarters for 35 farms ...	6·8
	Total ...	22·0

Scheme No. 143(b).

Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Varieties of Seeds
Distribution of Seeds.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57 ..	2·00	0·459
1957-58 ...	Included under 9(a)	
1958-59 ...	2·060	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring ...	...	2·50
Non-recurring ...	...	...
Total	...	2·50

The object of the scheme is to saturate the en
area with improved varieties of seeds and thus stepp
up food production. Nucleus seeds produced on the s
farms referred to in the above scheme 9(a) will be dis
buted to registered seed growers for further multiplicat
under an agreement with the department and to distrib
the same to the needy cultivators of the locality at
current market rates under the advice of the village le
workers or the departmental officers concerned. T
registered seed growers will be paid a bonus of Re. 1
per maund of improved seed purchased by the cultivat
on the basis of accounts prepared by the village le
workers or the departmental officers and checked by

superior officers. An additional bonus of Rs. 5 per acre to registered seed growers who fulfil all the conditions of the agreement will be paid irrespective of the seed sold.

The progress achieved under the distribution of improved varieties of seeds during the plan period is indicated below :—

	Quantity distributed	*Area benefited*
	Tons	Acres
1956-57 ...	752	215,300
1957-58 ...	1,930	244,166
1958-59 ...	...	...

During 1959-60 a quantity of 1,25,000 maunds of improved varieties of seeds is proposed to be distributed. The subsidy and bonus to be paid to the registered seed growers along with other incidental charges will work out to about Rs. 2 per maund of improved seed.

A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is made at Rs. 2 per maund for distributing 1,25,000 maunds of improved seeds.

Scheme No. 144.

Plant protection.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57 ...	0·973	1·052
1957-58 ...	2·280	1·996
1958-59 ...	3·000	...

Provision for 1959-60—

Recurring—		
(i) Establishment under Anti-locust Scheme in Dharwar		0·094
(ii) Contingencies under Anti-locust Scheme ...		0·188
(iii) Cost of chemicals and equipment and special staff		7·000
Non-recurring		...
Total ...		7·282

The scheme envisages the protection of food crops from the attack of various pests and diseases by supplying chemicals and necessary equipment like hand sprayers and dusters at subsidised rates.

An area of 13,000 acres during 1956-57 and 67,992 acres during 1957-58 were treated against pests and diseases on food crops.

An outlay of Rs. 7.282 lakhs is proposed during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 145

Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57 ...	0·62	0·273
1957-58 ...	0·280	0 079
1958-59 ...	0·60	...
Provision for 1959-60		
Recurring ...	0·60	
Non-recurring	...	
Total ...	0·60	

The scheme envisages the launching of a pilot campaign for the adoption of Japanese method of paddy cultivation in the State for increasing production of rice. Special staff is appointed for intensifying this work in the several paddy growing districts of the State.

The progress achieved under this scheme during the first three years of the plan is indicated below :—

	Acres
1956-57 ...	1,00,000
1957-58 ...	2,16,143
1958-59 ...	...

The provision of Rs. 0.60 lakh made for the year 1959-60 is meant for meeting the expenditure on the special staff engaged for the purpose. With the help of special staff it is programmed to bring 3,00,000 acres under Japanese method of paddy cultivation during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 146

Distribution of Green Manure Seeds.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	...	...
1958–59 ...	...	...
Provision for 1959–60		
Recurring ...	0·60	
Non-recurring	...	
Total ...	0·60	

Though Green manure is a common practice in certain irrigated areas of the State it has become necessary to develop the same in other areas particularly under the new irrigation projects. The need for growing green manure crops is further emphasised as a result of the present shortage of chemical fertilisers. Green manuring is estimated to increase the production of food by one-tenth ton per acre.

Though there was no separate scheme for carrying on intensive work in this direction the following progress was achieved during the first three years of the plan :—

	Quantity of seeds distributed
1956–57	... 84 tons
1957–58	... 145 „
1958–59	...

It is programmed to distribute 1,250 ton of sunnhemp and other green manure seeds to benefit an area of 70,000 acres in addition to 25 lakhs of seedlings and 25 lakhs of Glyricidia cuttings. In order to popularise the green manure practices on a campaign basis it is proposed to distribute Glyricidia and Sesbania seeds free of cost to the extent of 1-2 lbs. per village at a total cost of Rs. 50,000. In addition to this it is also proposed to meet the transport and incidental charges on the movement of Glyricidia cuttings and green manure seedlings including the cost of seedlings wherever necessary. A sum of Rs. 10,000 is also provided for this purpose.

Scheme No. 147

Scheme for Multiplication of Improved Strains and Distribution of Improved Seeds.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57	...	0.149	0.149
1957–58	...	0.405	0.428
1958–59	...	0.490	...
Provision for 1959–60			
Recurring	...	0.491	
Non-recurring	...	...	
Total	...	0.491	

The object of the scheme is to multiply and distribute improved strains of seeds in Dharwar area. There is additional staff employed for this purpose and the expenditure involved under this scheme is to maintain the staff.

Scheme No. 148

Scheme for Compost Making in Rural Areas.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57	...	0.099	...
1957–58	...	0.269	0.226
1958–59	...	0.260	...
Provision for 1959–60			
Recurring	...	.236	
Non-recurring	...	...	
Total	...	.236	

The main object of the scheme is to educate the ryots in the Rural areas of Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts in utilisation of farm refuse, rubbish, sugarcane trash, etc., for compost production on scientific lines and in its utility as a bulk manure for maintaining and improving soil fertility and thereby stepping up agricultural production. For this purpose additional field staff has been engaged. A progress of 12,000 compost pits and 65,000 tons of compost is anticipated under this scheme.

Scheme No. 149

Scheme for the Production of Nucleus Seeds of Important Strains of Food Grain Crops.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57 ...	0 112	...
1957-58 ...	0 595	0.256
1958-59 ...	0.585	...
Provision for 1959-60		
Recurring ...	0.003	
Non-recurring ...	...	
Total ...	0.003	

The scheme is meant for production of nucleus seeds of important food crops in Dharwar area. This work is proposeed to be transferred to the Agricultural Research Stations at Bijapur and Dharwar (Agricultural College). The cost involved is meant for the staff employed for a period of one month.

Scheme No. 150

Installation of Oil Engine Pumpsets.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	...	...
1957-58 ...	0.323	0.298
1958-59 ...	0.377	...
Provision for 1959-60		
		Rs.
Recurring: Cost of Establishment ...		.358
Non-recurring ...		
Total ...		.358

There is special staff maintained in Dharwar, Mysore and Raichur divisions for assisting the cultivators in the installation and maintenance of the oil engines issued on Hire Purchase System by the Department.

Scheme No. 151

River Pumping.

	Provision. (Rs. in lakhs.)	Expenditure. (Rs. in lakhs.)
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	0·071	0·001
1958–59 ...	0·120	...
Provision for 1959–60 :—		
Recurring ...	0·014	
Non-recurring ...	...	
	0·014	

The object of the scheme is to provide irrigation facilities by pumping water from the Rivers. The amount provided indicates only a token provision. This scheme is in operation in South Canara District.

Scheme No. 152

Stores and Supply Centres.

	Provision. (Rs. in lakhs.)	Expenditure. (Rs. in lakhs.)
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	0·216	0·01
1958–59 ...	0·217	...
Provision for 1959–60 :—		
Recurring ...	0·012	
Non-recurring ...	...	
	0·012	

During previous years spare parts for oil engine pumping sets were being stored and distributed to the ryots through the department in Mysore divisions. Provision for additional staff is made as it is necessary to maintain the same for the maintenance of accounts relating to oil engine pumpsets and spare parts.

Scheme No. 153.

Scheme for reclamation of Saline Lands in Northern Mysore

	Provision. (Rs. in lakhs.)	*Expenditure.* (Rs. in lakhs.)
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	...	...
1958–59 ...	...	...
Provision for 1959–60 :—		
Recurring ...	...	0·01 (token provision)
Non-recurring	...	...
Total Rs.		0·01

The object of the scheme is to set up an organisation for undertaking concentrated measures for the reclamation of saline and alkaline lands.

It is the general experience that though on the basis of soil analysis in cultivators fields, recommendations are given by the department for laying out drains or application of bulky manure or chemicals for reclamation it is not possible for many of the cultivators to undertake the measure.

The total area which is proposed to be tackled within the next two years is one lakh acres for which staff and contingencies is estimated to cost about Rs. 1.0 lakh. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is made against the above requirement.

Scheme No. 154

Loans under schemes for providing cheap Electricity as Motor Power for Irrigation Purpose.

	Provision. (Rs. in lakhs.)	*Expenditure.* (Rs. in lakhs.)
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	...	...
1958–59 ...	...	...
Provision for 1959–60 :—		
Recurring	...	0·80
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	0·80

The scheme is meant for providing cheap electricity as motor power for irrigation purposes. This is a new scheme proposed for 1959-60 and it is recommended to Government that the outlay of Rs. 80,000 will have to be met from the Budget grants for Minor Irrgation works in the N.E.S. and C.D. Blocks.

Scheme No. 155

Rabi Campaign Scheme.

	Provision. (Rs. in lakhs.)	Expenditure. (Rs. in lakhs.)
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	...	..
1958–59 ...	2·182	...
Programme for 1959–60 : —		
Recurring ...	0·44 (only a token provision)	
Non-recurring ...	...	
Total ...	0·44	

The object of the scheme is to intensify the adoption of better methods of cultivation of Rabi crops for increasing production of food grains. Publicity and propaganda, supply of chemicals required for treatment of seeds, supply of insecticides, etc., for treatment against pests and diseases, supply of fertilisers, award of prices to best growers and grant of loans to the cultivators through co-operative societies are the main features of the schemes. A sum of Rs. 2.45 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1959-60. Rabi season and against this a token provision of Rs. 0.44 lakh is made in the budget estimate.

The amount required is meant for the purpose of purchasing chemicals, printing and publicity, subsidy on sale of chemicals, award of prizes and for meeting other miscellaneous charges.

During 1958-59 it was programmed to bring 13,36,000 acres under Rabi programme.

Scheme No. 156

Kharif Campaign.

	Provision. (Rs. in lakhs.)	*Expenditure.* (Rs. in lakhs.)
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	...	...
Provision for 1959–60:—		
Recurring	...	0·01 (token provision).
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	0·01

It has been programmed to take up Khariff campaign on an intensive scale during the year in order to step up production of food grains. The main features of the scheme are similar to those taken up under Rabi Campaign. Appointment of additional staff is also proposed in connection with the implementation of the scheme. A total area of 18 lakhs of acres (paddy 6 lakhs, Jowar 7 lakhs and Ragi 5 lakhs) is proposed to be brought under the activities of the campaign.

The scheme involves a total cost of Rs. 3.67 lakhs (exclusive of fertiliser and chemicals) against which a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is made.

Minor Irrigation.

The provision under this head of development for all categories of work is Rs. 167·00 lakhs, out of which a major share of Rs. 70 lakhs has been earmarked for Restoration of tanks. It has been proposed to merge the Minor and Special Minor Irrigation programmes into one unit, as the works are of similar nature. Here again, works to the extent of Rs. 35 lakhs, which were outside the plan, but of developmental nature, have now been brought into the Plan Programme.

MINOR IRRIGATION

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60

Development Head: Minor Irrigation.

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision.	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959—60			Central Assistance	
			56—57	57—58	58—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						18 O. R. E. A. Irrigation	68 A. I. NED (Non—Commercial) 40 Agriculture.			
157	Restoration of Tanks ...	60·90	11 27	12 82	5·96	30·00	40·00	...	52 50	17 50
158	Construction and Improvements to pickups and Anicuts.									
	(a) Works costing less than Rs. 10 lakhs.	129·73	9·85	14 14	12·59	9·00	20·00	...	21·75	7 25
	(b) Works costing more than Rs. 50,000.	57.97								
159	Lift Irrigation Schemes. *									
	(a) Construction of Irrigation wells.	30·36	1·34	4·62	...	2·50	...	7·50	7·50	1·25
160	(b) Extension of Power Lines for lift irrigation.	118·00	36·88	35·51	...	...	...	15·00	15 00	...
161	(c) Supply of pumpsets on hire purchase system.	22·02	8·75	6.89	...	...	...	5·00	5 00	...
162	Flood Control Drainage ...	1·19	...	...	...	1·00	2·00	...	2.25	0·75
	[Special Minor Irrigation ...	330 00	...	13·51	31·77	combined with main Scheme]	combined with main Scheme].	combined with main Scheme].	...	...
	PART II.									
163	Construction and Improvement to Tanks, Pick-ups and Feeder Channels.	...	...	...	...	...	5·00 20·00	...	3·75 22·50	1·25 7·50
		750·88	68·09	87·49	50·32	42·50	87·00	27·50	130·25	35 50

Expenditure to end of December 1958.

*These Schemes are under the Commissioner for Food Production.

Scheme No. 157

Restoration of Tanks

Year	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	25.00	11.27
1957–58 ...	16.75	12.82
1958–59 ...	12 50	5.96 to end of Dec. 1958
Provision for 1959–60 ...		70.00

A lumpsum provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs under 18.0 R.A. Irrigation works non-commercial and a lumpsum provision of Rs. 40 lakhs under 68 I.N.E.D. has been under the Development Head Restoration of tanks. As many as 1,000 tanks were taken up for restoration in 1958-59, out of which 171 tanks have been completely restored, and the others are in various stages of progress. Additional works on a larger scale are contemplated during the year. The physical benefits are for assurance of water-supply to existing atchkat. Consequent to the combining of the Minor Irrigation and the Special Minor Irrigation Programme, Schemes 115 and 116 are now proposed as one Scheme No. 115.

Scheme No. 158

Construction, Improvements and Repairs to Anicuts, Pick-ups, etc.

Years	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	10.00	9.85
1957–58 ...	30.02	24.24
1958–59 ...	87.90	44.36 to end of Dec. 1958
Provision for 1959–60 ...		29.00

A provision of Rs. 9.00 lakhs under 18 O.R. E.A. Irrigation and Rs. 20 lakhs under 68 I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial) have been made under the Head of Development Schemes, *viz.*, construction and improvements to pickup and Anicuts Works costing more than Rs. 50,000 and less than Rs. 10.00 lakhs are included.

In addition to works of construction of small anicuts and pickups, improvements to the existing irrigation works such as resetting revetment, introducing control arrangements, etc., are included in this scheme. During 1958-59, 1,292 works were proposed to be taken up as

Scheme No. 161

Supply of Electrical and Diesel Oil Pumpsets and Persian Wheels on Hire Purchase System.

Year	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57	10.00	8.757
1957–58	10.00	6.892
1958–59	5.00	...

Provision for 1959–60 :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Recurring	5.00
Non-recurring	...
Total	5.00

The scheme envisages the supply of electrical and diesel oil pumpsets and persian wheels on hire purchase system to the cultivators owning irrigation wells. Electrical pumpset will be issued in areas where power supply is available. In other areas diesel oil engines and persian wheels will be issued. The object of the scheme is to increase the area under irrigation by providing lift irrigation facilities.

Seven hundred and twenty pumpsets during 1956-57 and 429 pumpsets during 1957-58 were supplied to the agriculturists under the scheme. Each pumpset is estimated to irrigate about 5 acres of land. It is proposed to distribute about 334 pumpsets during 1958-59 at an average cost of Rs. 1,500 per set.

The provision of Rs. 5 lakhs made for the year 1959-60 is meant to distribute 334 pumpsets in all the Districts of the State.

Scheme No. 162

Flood Control Drainage

Year	*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	...	...
1958–59 ...	0.60	...
Provision for 1959–60		... 3·00

The lumpsum provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed to be earmarked for emergent schemes wherever found necessary. So far no such works have been done, and now that some small schemes are ready after necessary investigations, they are proposed to be taken up in 1959-60.

Scheme No. 163

Construction, Improvements and Repairs to Anicuts, Pick ups, etc.

Budget Head.—68-A Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Embankment and Drainage works—Normal.

These works are of development nature and are outside the Plan, and they are now included in the Plan Programme. These are all works already under execution.

programme so far, fifty works are reported to have been completed up to end of December 1958, benefiting an atchkat of 2,640 acres. Consequent on the combining of the minor and the special minor irrigation programmes, schemes 117, 118 and 119, are now grouped into one head, to be as Scheme No. 116.

Scheme No. 159

Construction of Irrigation Wells

Year	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	2.00	1.848
1957-58	6.07	4.623
1958-59	6.77	...
...	15.00	...

Provision for 1959-60 :—

	Rs. in lakhs
Recurring ...	10.00
Non-recurring ...	...
Total ...	10.00

The object of the scheme is to construct 1,000 irrigation wells by extending financial assistance to the agriculturists at the rate of Rs. 250 as grant and a loan not exceeding Rs. 2,750 per well. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made under the scheme for the year 1959-60, Rs. 2.50 lakhs representing subsidy and the balance of Rs. 7.50 lakhs representing lumpsum amount for extending loans to agriculturists. Each well is estimated to irrigate 2 acres (average) of land yielding at least ½ ton of additional food grains per acre. The operation of the scheme extends over all the districts of the State.

During 1956-57 and 1957-58, 189 and 690 wells were constructed benefiting an area of 378 and 1,380 acres respectively. The programme for the year 1958-59 was to sink 1,109 wells to benefit an area of 2,218 acres.

Scheme No. 160

Extension of Power Lines for Lift Irrigation

Year	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57 ...	40.00	36.881
1957–58 ...	38.00	35.516
1958–59 ...	17.00 25.00	...

Provision for 1959–60 :—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Recurring	...	...
Non-recurring	...	15.00
Total	...	15.00

The Scheme envisages the supply of Electric power to pumpsets installed to lift irrigation wells owned by agriculturists. The object is to help the cultivators not only to bring fresh areas under irrigation but also to enable them to raise two wet crops a year.

The provisions of Rs. 15 lakhs proposed for the year 1959-60 is meant for extending power lines for servicing about 400 Electric pumpsets. The progress achieved during the previous years is indicated below.

Year	No. of pumpsets serviced	Acreage benefited
1956–57 ...	1,604	8,015
1957–58 ...	1,673	8,365
1958–59 ...	...	...

The programme for 1958-59 was to service 800 pumpsets. Each pumpset serviced is estimated to irrigate 5 acres (average) of land.

Land Development

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-1960.

Development Head: LAND DEVELOPMENT

(Rupees in lakhs)

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in		Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head			Central Assistance	
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Grants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
254	Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings.	14·51	2·45	2·48	2·70	2·40	...	...	0·60
255	Introduction of Survey and Settlement Bombay Karnatak Area.	10·88	0·60	0·55	0·57	0·60	...	...	0·30
	Total for the Head of Development	25·39	3·14	3·03	3·27	3·00	...	...	0·90

Scheme No. 164.

Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings.

(*a*) Plan Provision is as detailed below :—

Year	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
1956–1957	Rs. 14·51 for the Second Five-Year Plan.	2·45
1957–1958		2·42
1958–1959		2·70
Provision for 1959–1960 :—		
Recurring	...	2·40
Non-recurring	...	.....
	Total ...	2·40

The object of the Scheme is to bring together the scattered holdings of a multiple holder into a compact Block(s) so as to increase the productivity and thereby to improve the conditions of the cultivators, and to prevent further fragmentation of the lands. It is a continuing Scheme in the Bombay area. It was also included in the First Five-Year Plan. The Scheme is also eligible for financial assistance to the extent of 25 per cent of the gross expenditure of the Scheme from the Government of India.

(*b*) *Physical Targets.*—The details of the Plan Targets, and the achievements during the first three years of the Second Five-Year Plan and the Target fixed for 1959-60 are as shown below :—

District	Number of villages taken up for the Second Five-Year Plan period	Number of villages tackled during the first three years of the Second Five-Year Plan	Target for 1959—1960
1	2	3	4
Belgaum	240	64	33
Bijapur	195	62	26
Dharwar	129	59	45
North Kanara	180	86	12
Total ...	844	271	115

(*c*) *Salient Features.*—The Scheme is of a Developmental nature and aims at the increase in the productivity and general improvement of the cultivators.

Scheme No. 165.

Introduction of Survey and Settlement in the Bombay Karnatak Districts.

(*a*) Plan Provision is as detailed below :—

Year	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
1956–1957	Rs. 10·83 for the whole of Second Five-Year Plan.	0·69
1957–1958		0·55
1958–1959		0·67

Provision for 1959-1960 :—

Recurring	...	0·60
Non-recurring	...	.....
Total	...	0·60

(*b*) *Physical Targets.*—The districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara are divided into 11 zones on the basis of Physical configuration, climate and rainfall, etc., and the whole work is to be completed by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. The progress achieved during the first three years of the plan period, and that anticipated during the year 1959-60, are as shown below :—

District	Number of Zones	Number of zones completed or in progress during the period from 1956 to 1959	Targets fixed for 1959-60
1	2	3	4
Belgaum ...	3	.....	1 in progress
Bijapur ...	2	1 complete ...	
		1 in progress ...	1 the one in progress to be completed.
Dharwar ...	3	2 completed ...	
		1 in progress ...	1 the one in progress to be completed.
North Kanara ...	3	1 complete ..	1 to be completed 1 to be tackled

(*c*) *Salient Features.*—According to the Statutory Provisions under the Land Revenue Code, the assessment of all the agricultural lands are to be revised after the expiry of the guarantee period of the previous settlement. In pursuance with the above provisions, the work of Introduction of Settlement is carried out.

Scheme No. 165.

Introduction of Survey and Settlement in the Bombay Karnatak Districts.

(a) Plan Provision as detailed below :—

Year	Rs.
1955-1956 }	Rs. 1080 for the whole of
1956-1957 }	Second Five-Year Plan
1957-1958 }	
1958-1959 }	

Provision for 1959-1960 :—

Recurring	...
Non-recurring	

(b) Physical Targets.—The districts of Nasik, Dharwar and North Kanara are divided into 11 zones on the basis of Physical configuration, climate and rainfall, etc., and the whole work is to be completed by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. The progress achieved during the first three years of the plan period, and that anticipated during the year 1959-60, are as shown below :—

District	Number of zones to be taken up during the period from 1956-57 to 1959-60			
Nasik	...	3	1 complete 1 in progress 1 to be completed	...
Dharwar	...	8	2 completed 5 in progress 1 to be completed	...
North Kanara	...	3	1 complete 1 in progress 1 to be completed	...

(c) Salient Features.—According to the Statutory Provisions under the Land Revenue Code the assessment of all the agricultural lands are to be revised after the expiry of the guarantee period of settlements. In pursuance with the above provisions, the work of Introduction of Settlement is carried out.

Animal Husbandry

ABSTRACT OF PLAN—PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60.

Development Head :— Animal Husbandry :

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with budget head			Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
166	Key Village Scheme ...	22·180	0·850	1·536	..	5·357	...	...	...	2·172	Continuation of 14 Key Village Units; upgrading 3 Key Village Units.
167	Gosadan ...	4·180	...	...	..	0·148	0·200	...	0·124	0·224	Continuation of Yemmedoddi Gosadan.
168	Poultry Development ...	15·910	0·260	1·298	...	1·667	1·205		0·484	1·635	Continuation of 8 existing centres; open 8 new centres.
169	Sheep Development ...	18·120	0·350	0·682	...	2·408	1·000	...	0·250	1·472	Continuation of 5 Sheep and Wool Development Units.
170	Other Schemes ...	11·530	2·893	1·256	...	1·404	...	...	...	0·482	Challenge test. Free Bulls 100. A State Cattle Show and I.C.A.R. Schemes.
171	Education and Training ...	8·280	0·330	0·357	..	1·276	...	...	...	...	Education and Training of personnel
172	Veterinary Research ...	16·940	0·360	0·720	...	0·551	0·210	...	...	...	Continuation of the Scheme.
173	Veterinary College ...		....	...	...	4·370	2·080	...	0·770	2·310	Continuation of the College with I & II Year B.V.Sc classes.
174	Veterinary Facilities ...	28·180	0·260	0·962	...	4·085	...	...	...	...	Extending Veterinary Aid to Cattle.
175	Piggery Development ...	0·620	...	...	...	0·290	...	...	...	0·195	Opening of two Piggery blocks.
176	Administration ...	8·460	...	...	...	0·679	...	...	...	...	Creation and continuation of staff.
	Total ...	124·50	5·373	7·031	...	22·315	4·695	...	1·628	8·490	

Scheme No. 166

Key Village Schemes.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	2·72	0·85
1957–58	...	3·359	1·536
1958–59	...	5·819	...
Provision for 1959–60 : -	Recurring	...	5,06 949
			+16,750
	Non-recurring	...	11,400
			5,35,099

The Key Village scheme was started during the first plan period. The scheme envisages under it the most important programme for the rapid improvement of our inferior type village cattle. It provides for the establishment of Artificial Insemination Centres for carrying on the artificial method of breeding with the superior germ plasm, for the multiplication and distribution of superior breeding bulls, so produced in well recognised breeding tracts as well as for carrying on the several Animal Husbandry activities of the department in the selected group of villages possessing a good number of breeding fit cows and she-buffaloes.

The scheme is continued in the second plan period and a provision of Rs. 22.09 lakhs is made under it.

At present, there are 14 Key Village Blocks established at the following places :—

1. Kudige
2. Hessarghatta
3. Ajjampur
4. Devi-hosur
5. Somwarpet
6. Ponnampet
7. Ammathi
8. Kunigal
9. Kinnigoli
10. Bidar
11. Sirsi
12. Kollegal
13. Hospet
14. Jamkhandi

Programme for development of feeds and fodder resources and the grant of subsidies for rearing superior calves born in the Key Village area are also included under this scheme. A fodder development organisation has been set up for planning supervision and control of measures for the improvement of fodder resources in Key Village areas.

During 1959-60, it has been proposed to continue the existing 14 Key Village Centres and to upgrading three Key Village Blocks located at (1) Ponnampet, (2) Somwarpet and (3) Devi-hosur, by raising the number of village units under each Block from 4 to 6. The cost of upgrading these three Key Village Blocks will be Rs. 28,800.

The scheme is eligible for Central assistance.

Scheme No. 167

Gosadan Scheme.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	0·35	...
1957-58	...	0·348	...
1958-59	...	0·436	...
Provision for 1959-60			
Recurring	...		0·148
Non-Recurring	...		0·200
			0·348

Opening of Gosadans in the State has become imperative consequent on the total ban on cow-slaughter, so that old, decrepit and un-economic cattle are properly taken care of.

Preliminary steps have been taken to open one 'Gosadan' at Yemmedoddi Kaval, Chickmagalur District and during 1959-60 the establishment of this Gosadan will be completed.

Scheme No. 168

Poultry Development Scheme.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	3·350	0·260
1957–58	...	1·858	1·298
1958–59	...	2·030	...
Provision for 1959–60 :			
Recurring	...	1·667	
Non-recurring	...	1·205	
		2·872	

The opening of Poultry Extension Centres in the rural parts with a view to popularise this most profitable subsidiary industry among agriculturists, constitutes the important programme under this scheme. These centres will not only help to increase the production of Poultry and eggs but also serve as demonstration units for educating the farmers taking up this industry, in the methods of artificial hatching of eggs on a large scale and rearing of chicks and adult birds.

There are at present 8 Poultry extension centres at the following places :—

1. Gundlupet
2. Ponnampet
3. Kurikuppi
4. Malavalli
5. Mangalore
6. Kumta
7. Kundapur
8. Bijapur.

Headquarters staff to have effective control and co-ordination has been provided :

During 1959-60, it has been proposed to open three new Poultry Extension Centres at a cost of Rs. 1,58,565.

The scheme is eligible for Central assistance.

Scheme No. 169

Sheep and Wool Development Scheme.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	2·58	0·360
1957–58	...	3·885	0·882
1958–59	...	4·759	

Provision for 1959-60

Recurring	...	2,40,800
Non-recurring	...	1,00,000
Total	...	3,40,800

The object of the scheme is to organise intensive sheep and wool improvement programme in the selected places where there is a good concentration of sheep. Forty sheep and wool extension centres under five supervisory units have been sanctioned and established at the following places :—

(1) Hosadurga and (2) Ranibennur during 1957-58.

(3) Hospet, (4) Kolar and (5) Bijapur during 1958-59.

A wool utilisation centre and a wool testing laboratory have been proposed to be established at Ranibennur at a cost of Rs. 1,93,525. Necessary equipments have been received from F.A.O.

The scheme is eligible for Central assistance.

Scheme No. 170

Other Schemes

		Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	3·460	2·893
1957–58	...	1·938	1·256
1958–59	...	0·800	...

Provision for 1959-60 :

Recurring	...	1,40,400
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	1,40,400

Under this group the following schemes for the development of cattle wealth are included :—

1	Rinderpest Eradication ...	25,400
2	Live-stock Improvement. (Free bull Scheme).	50,000
3	Cattle Shows ...	10,000
4	I.C.A.R. Scheme ...	55,000

1. *Eradication of Rinderpest*

"Challenge test" with a view to assess the results of the Rinderpest Eradication campaign, in the selected areas will be taken up. This is an All India programme. The provision made for the scheme is Rs. 25,400.

2. *Live-stock Improvement (Free bull Scheme)*

The implementation of the free bull scheme is an important step contributing towards the improvement of cattle in the villages. Under this scheme, the Department distributes good breeding bulls to the selected custodians experienced in live-stock breeding. The custodians will be required to maintain the breeding bulls in prime condition by observing the methods of housing, feeding and management of the bulls which are prescribed by the Department. The bull should have covered 60 cows every year or on the aggregate 240 cows in 4 years. After he rears the bull for a period of 4 years to the satisfaction of the Department, the bull becomes his property.

It is proposed to distribute 100 bulls to selected custodians as in previous year at a total cost of Rs. 50,000.

Cattle Shows

A State Cattle show is proposed to be held at a total cost of Rs. 10,000 as detailed below:—

(a)	Transportation charges for the owner's animals availing the concession, usually allowed by the railway.	4,000
(b)	Prizes and certificates	3,000
(c)	Other expenses such as lighting sheds, pendals, printing, postage, etc.	3,000
	Total ...	10,000
	Share of Government of India ...	5,000
	Share of Government of Mysore ...	5,000
	Total ...	10,000

4. *I.C.A.R. Schemes*

In order to overcome the difficulties experienced in the previous years by taking up important schemes of Animal Husbandry, subsidised by the I.C.A.R. a token provision of Rs. 55,000 is made to cover the expenditure under any special scheme that may be undertaken during the year 1959-60 with financial assistance from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Scheme No. 171.

Education and Training.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1956–57 ...	1·920	0.380
1957–58 ...	0.816	0.357
1958–59 ...	0.850	...

Provision for 1959–60 :—

		Rs.
Recurring	...	1,27,600
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	1,27,600

The object of this scheme is to train technical personnel. The following items of work have been included under the programme for 1959-60 :—

	Nos.
(*a*) Payment to stipendiaries studying in outside Veterinary Colleges ...	13
(*b*) Training of Stockmen	100
(*c*) Training of Compounders	80
(*d*) Indian Dairy Diploma	2
(*e*) Post-Graduate and Refresher Courses.	

1. At present there are 13 candidates studying in outside Veterinary Colleges as stipendiaries. The cost involved for one student is approximately Rs. 1,000 as follows :—

		Rs.
Stipend Rs. 60×12	=	720
Tuition fees, excursion charges, Examination fees, etc.	...	280
Total	...	1,000

2. *I.D.D.*—It is intended to train two candidates at the National Dairy Research Institute to man the several Dairy Schemes after successful completion of their training :—

		Rs.
Stipend 50×12	=	600
Tuition fees and excursion charges	...	500
Total	...	1,100

3. *Stockman Training School, Dharwar.*—This training school at Dharwar is to train 100 candidates for which selection of candidates has been made. The students are paid a stipend of Rs. 30 per mensem and free accommodation is given. The budget is estimated to be Rs. 60,600 for training 100 candidates for one year.

4. *Veterinary Compounders.*—It is proposed to train in suitable batches, 80 Compounders in the Veterinary Hospitals at Bangalore. The Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 24,000 as shown below :—

		Rs.
Stipend Rs. 30 p.m. for 9 months. Teaching allowance to one Assistant.	... ...	21,600
Director, A.H., and 4 lecturers	... ...	1,125
Duty allowance to Case worker at Head Office Rs. 10 p.m. for 9 months	... ...	90
Contingent expenditure Rs. 75 each, for centres	...	150
Excursion charges, etc.	... ...	1,035
	Total ...	24,000

5. *Training in Post-Graduate and Refresher Courses.*—It is proposed to depute Officers of the Department for advanced studies at the several centres where facilities are offered by Government of India to acquire themselves with the latest advance in their particular fields of work. The average cost for each candidate is roughly estimated to be Rs. 1,200.

Scheme No. 172

Veterinary Research.

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	5.290	0.360
1957–58	...	2.265	0.720
1958–59	...	0.380	...

Provision for 1959–60—		Rs.
Recurring	...	35,100
Non-recurring	...	40,000
	Total	75,100

The Mysore Serum Institute established nearly 26 years ago, is not only producing all biologicals required for the effective control of contagious diseases, but also is functioning as a centre for carrying on important research in animal diseases. The activities of the institute has been expanding and the amount provided for 1959-60 is the minimum required to meet this.

Scheme No. 173

Veterinary College.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
1956–57 ...	Nil	Nil
1957–58 ...	1.03	Nil
1958–59 ...	4.603	Nil

Provision for 1959–60—

		Rs.
Recurring	...	3,13,500
Non-recurring	...	3,32,000
Total	...	6,45,500

The Mysore Veterinary College, Hebbal, was started in July 1958, with first batch of B.V.Sc., students. During 1959-60, pre-professional course, I Year B.V.Sc., and II Year B.V.Sc., classes will be started. To meet the emergency requirement, temporary structures are built. Construction of permanent buildings and supply of equipment will be taken up during 1959-60.

The following is the programme for 1959-60 :—

		Rs.
1.	Recurring expenditure ...	2,83,500
2.	Pre-professional course ...	30 000
3.	Buildings ...	2,08,000
4.	Equipment ...	1,24,000
	Total ...	6,45,500

Scheme No. 174

Veterinary Facilities.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	4·030	0·280
1957–58 ...	1·946	0·982
1958–59 ...	3·117	...

Provision for 1959–60—

		Rs.
Recurring	...	3,31,500
Non-recurring	...	75,000
Total	...	4,06,500

Of all the activities carried out by the Department, this forms one of the most important item. At the end of

1958-59 it has under its control 390 Veterinary Institutions. Of these 178 Hospitals or Dispensaries are under the charge of Veterinary Graduates and 212 under Stockmen.

During the II Five-Year Plan alone 30 Veterinary Institutions have been opened—15 existing were either upgraded by addition of staff or converted into permanent dispensaries. Two District Offices at Bijapur and North Kanara were established during 1958-59 to effect proper supervision and co-ordination of work due to the implementation of schemes, under II Five-Year Plan.

During 1959-60, 25 new Rural Veterinary Dispensaries are proposed to be opened and 5 dispensaries are proposed to be upgraded and to assume control of 5 dispensaries from local bodies.

Scheme No. 175

Piggery Development Scheme.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57 ...	0.320	Nil
1957-58 ...	0 320	Nil
1958-59 ...	0 320	...

Provision for 1959-60—

		Rs.
Recurring ...	...	18,000
Non-recurring ...	...	21,000
Total	...	39,000

The Scheme envisages distribution of 50 quality stud boars in each development block to selected custodians engaged in piggery development work at a nominal cost of Rs. 10 each with a view to upgrade the progeny of the pigs of the area.

In addition to continuing of two Piggery Development blocks started during 1958-59, it is intended to open two new blocks during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 176

Administration.

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	1.790	Nil
1957–58	...	0.420	Nil
1958–59	...	0.475	...

Provision for 1959–60—

		Rs.
Recurring ...	...	62,900
Non-recurring...	...	5,000
Total	...	67,900

In order to have effective supervision and control over several development schemes, implemented during the II Plan period so far, certain posts were sanctioned during 1958-59. The staff is proposed to be continued during 1959-60. In addition to the above, a few more posts have been proposed to be created during 1959-60.

Dairying and Milk Supply

ABSTRACT PLAN.

Development Head—Dairying.

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60			Central Assistant		Remarks
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
177	Co-operative Milk Union, Bangalore ...	15.480	...	2.090	...	6.200	6 800	...	5.200	7.800	...
178	Buffalo Dairy Farm, Kurikuppi ...	4 760	...	0.260	...	0.400	...	...	0.160	0.240	...
179	Pasteurisation Plan, Kudige ...	4.760	1.080	1.470	...	0.100	...	...	0.040	0.060	...
180	Hubli-harwar Milk supply Scheme ...	2.080	...	0.880	...	0 6080	...	...	0.252	0.378	...
181	Milk Supply Scheme, Bhadravati ...	10.400	...	...	...	0.500	...	...	0 200	0.300	...
182	Training of personnel ...	...	...	...	...	0 1 0	...	...	...	0.060	...
183	Administration ...	2.70	...	...	...	0.270	...	..	...	...	...
	Total ...	48.170	1.080	5.640	...	8.200	6.800	...	5.852	8 838	...

DAIRYING

In order to establish well organised Dairy Industry all over the State based on daily per capita supply of 8 ozs., of milk at least instead of 10 ozs., as recommended by the Nutritional Advisory Committee of I.C.M.R., Dairy Development Schemes have been organised for implementation under the Second Five-Year Plan.

Scheme No. 177

I. Bangalore Milk Supply Scheme.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956 57	..	6,48,000	..
1957-58	..	1,50,000	2,09,000 (through re-appropriation)
1958-59	...	4,36,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring		...	...
Non-Recurring		...	13,00,000

This scheme was implemented on 1st January 1958 taking advantage of the existing arrangement for pasteurisation of milk in the Dairy plant of the National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, as an interim measure. Under this scheme milk is collected through Producers' Co-operative Societies organised in the rural areas at short distances where such resources were tapped. The milk thus pooled is processed at the National Dairy Research Institute and supplied mainly to all Government Hospitals and a few public institutions. There is an increased demand for milk from the consumers with a corresponding flow of milk from the rural areas also. But on account of the limited facilities of the Dairy Plant now available at the National Dairy Research Institute (10,000 lbs.) the handling of more milk could not be entertained. It is only possible in case that the scheme has its own dairy plant in a separate dairy building. Hence the provision during 1959-60 of an outlay of Rs. 13 lakhs under non-recurring expenditure split up at Rs. 6.8 lakhs for buildings and Rs. 6.2 lakhs towards plant and machinery on the basis of the assistance from the Government of India.

Besides this there is an estimate of recurring expenditure of Rs. 2,00,000 to be met by the State Government on the existing set up of establishment and the additional requirement as well during the year.

Scheme No. 178

II. Buffalo Dairy Farm, Kurikuppi.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	1,76,000	...
1957-58	...	75,000	25,000
1958-59	...	60,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
Non-Recurring	...		40,000

This is a continuation scheme started in the year 1957-58. At present there are 24 animals maintained in the farm and the average yield of milk is 210 lbs. per day. This milk is mainly distributed to Bellary Town.

There is a growing demand for this farm-produced milk in the Bellary Town particularly for Government Hospitals. It is, therefore, imperative that this scheme should be expanded with provision made for the purchase of more number of she-buffaloes with the consequent arrangement for housing them. To transport milk from Kurikuppi to Bellary, in time, avoiding spoilage and spillage the necessity of a vehicle for transport is keenly felt. Hence the provision of Rs. 40,000 is made.

As the scheme is not eligible for central assistance for the purchase of animals this expenditure has to be borne by the State Government in addition to the continuation of the scheme.

Scheme No. 179

III. Establishment of Pasteurisation Plant at Kudige.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	1,39,000	1,03,000
1957-58	...	1,03,000	1,47,000 (By re-appropriation)
1958-59	...	90,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
Non-Recurring	...		10,000

This is a continuation scheme under the Second Five-Year Plan with the installation of the pasteurisation plant put into operation. The scheme is handling 3,500 lbs. of milk per day on an average. The milk is collected from the rural areas according to programme, pasteurised in the plant and distributed to important towns in the district both in bulk and bottles. It is a full-fledged scheme working efficiently. A token grant of Rs. 10,000 is provided for non-recurring expenditure besides its continuation in the existing pattern.

Scheme No. 180

Hubli-Dharwar Milk Supply Scheme.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	nil	nil
		(Transferred from Bombay State)	
1957–58	...	59,000	83,000
			(By reappropriation)
1958–59	...	80,000	...
Provision for 1959–60			
Non-recurring		... 63,000	

This scheme which was under operation outside the plan provision is now being brought under the plan. The Scheme has fallen far short of the modern equipment and appliances and as such it has to be re-vitalised. It is handling 3,500 lbs of milk on an average per day and the resource of milk at the existing centres of collection are quite encouraging for its speedy expansion. In order to build up a separate building well-equipped with most modern dairy plant is a long felt need. However under the provision of Rs. 63,000 now made, necessary equipments, appliances and vehicles required for the transport of milk will be secured to keep going the working of the scheme.

Scheme No. 181

Milk Supply Scheme Bhadravati.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	Nil	Nil
1957–58	...	"	"
1958–59	...	"	"
Provision for 1959–60			
Non-Recurring		... Rs. 50,000	

This scheme was included under the Second Five-Year Plan. But for want of adequate funds during 1958-59 the scheme could not be implented. However, during 1959-60 it is programmed to undertake implementation of the scheme for which a budget provision under Non-Recurring Expenditure of Rs. 50,000 is made. To start with it is envisaged that necessary equipment and appliances will be procured and organisation for milk producers' co-operatives formed after conducting prilimi-nary statistical survey of the sources of milk available in the rural areas in and around this center.

A provision of Rs. 5,000 under recurring which is to be borne by th State Government is made to meet the establishment charges, etc., which may occur in this connection.

Scheme No. 182

Training of Personnel.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	Nil	Nil
1957–58	...	,,	,,
1958–59	...	,,	,,
Provision for 1959–60			
Recurring	...	...	
Non-recurring	...	10,000	
Total	...	10,000	

With the implementation of various dairy schemes in the State it is essential to have the required technically trained personnel to man these institutions. It is therefore proposed to depute the officials working under the scheme for training in the various Major Dairy Institutions such as Anand, Bombay, Harringhatta for a period of 3 to 4 months in each centre in order to equip themselves with the necessary working knowledge of the Dairy Plant, organising of milk production centres and other allied courses.

Scheme No. 183

Administration (Dairying)

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	51,000	Nil
1957–58	...	27,000	,,
1958–59	...	27,000	,,
Provision 1959–60			
Recurring	...	19,050	
Non-recurring	...	7,950	
Total	...	27,000	

The Dairy Development programme included under the Second Five-Year Plan comprises a number of dairy development schemes which are at present under a Class II Officer designated as Dairy Development Officer. It has become necessary that their activities have to be controlled by more responsible officer of the status of Class I Officer. Moreover, the working of these important schemes do require constant supervision. Necessary technical control and guidance at every stage fits work. In addition to this work, it is proposed to establish a number of milk supply centres in all District Headquarters of the State and also carry out Dairy Development work particularly intensifying in improving the number of large scale and small scale dairy farming to augment milk production. In all the major States of India, the Dairy Development work is looked after by a responsible officer who has the rank of a Head of the Department. This point is very much stressed by the working group on dairy development constituted by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi for the efficient management of all the schemes implemented during the plan periods. Hence to bear such a heavy responsibility of planning and organising this work and also to control the working of these schemes, it is quite necessary to upgrade the present post of Dairy Developmnt Officer to that of Deputy Director (Dairying) Class I Gazetted with necessary staff. This proposal has been made even last year and it is high time that the question is taken up now and necessary orders passed. There is not even any kind of staff sanctioned, for this important sector from its inception which is operating the plan provision of Rs. 47.61 lakhs.

Forests.

A short note on the development schemes included in the programme for 1959-60.

With a view to achieve all round Forest develcpment in the State of Mysore, development schemes estimated to cost Rs. 158.19 lakhs have been included in the Second Five-Year Plan as detailed below :—

		Rs. in lakhs.
1	Soil Conservation (Afforestation) ...	54·82
2	Soil Conservation Demonstration Centres ...	0.71
3	Soil Conservation working staff ...	7.00
4	Pilot Demonstration cum Research Scheme ...	10·00
5	Planting of Agave Hedges in areas vulnerable to soil erosion. ...	1·28
6	Rehabilitation of degraded forest (Afforestation of waste lands). ...	11.88
7	Forest Rehabilitation Scheme (Review of the unorganised forests of North Kanara District).	4.39
8	Scheme for plantations of commercial (Teak) timber	2.81
9	Creation of Industrial Plantations of (Geru) Cashew-nut ...	1.13
10	Matchwood plantations ...	5.99
11	*Promotion of Secondary timbers* :—	
	(*a*) Establishment of Seasoning kiln at Murkal ...	1.26
	(*b*) Establishment of Creosoting plant in Coorg ...	6.08
	(*c*) Integrated Wood Industries at Shimoga ...	8.00
12	Preservation of Wild Life ...	9 78
13	Development of communications and buildings ...	17.49
14	Establishment of wet nurseries ...	3.20
15	Development of panchayat forests ...	1.30
16	*Development of Minor Forest Produce* —	
	(*a*) Propagation of bamboos ...	0·02
	(*b*) Cultivation of medicinal plants ...	0.13
17	Strengthening of territorial division (Gulbarga) ...	0.61
18	Rehabilitation of Forest areas with teak where bamboo flowering is imminent. ...	4·00
19	Intensification of checking of forest produce in transit	0·66
20	Opening of Regional Foresters' and Guards' Training Classes. ...	0.53
21	Afforestation and Rehabilitation of pasture areas ...	5.00
22	Lac Cultivation ...	0·82
	Total ...	158.19

The salient features of each of the above schemes are given below :—

1. Soil Conservation—Afforestation.

The object of this scheme is to check soil erosion and to conserve moisture in the subsoil in the catchment areas to improve grazing and to provide small timber, firewood, leaf manure, etc., to the local agriculturists. The scheme envisages clothing of an area of about 75,000 acres with timber and fuel species during the Second Five Year Plan period.

2. Soil Conservation and Demonstration Centres.

The main object of this scheme is to demonstrate and convince the villagers that the impoverished and barren lands could be reclaimed and restored to their economic productivity by anti-soil erosion measures and establishment of plant growth by either natural or artificial means.

3. Soil Conservation Working Staff.

For the efficient execution of the various soil conservation schemes and supervision of the works carried out under the schemes, the need for the appointment of special soil conservation staff is keenly felt. It is almost impossible for the territorial staff to execute and supervise the large scale works and as such this scheme envisages the appointment of the additional staff for the execution of the soil conservation schemes.

4. Pilot Demonstration-*cum*-Research Scheme.

The object of this scheme is to establish demonstration centres to demonstrate to the public the need for undertaking afforestation and soil conservation measures, to establish a laboratory for testing P.H. values of different soils and to erect Lycimeters for measuring rate of soil erosion in different areas, etc.

5. Planting of Agave hedges in areas vulnerable to soil erosion.

Under this scheme it has been decided to grow sissal on a large scale in the forest areas since it is considered as a source of raw material for the fibre industry and it is also a good soil binder.

6. Rehabilitation of degraded forests (Afforestation of waste lands).

The object of this scheme is to rehabilitate the degraded forests on account of over exploitation and other reasons by planting suitable tree species including teak and fuel species in order to raise the timber resources of the State and to meet the demands of the common man for firewood, agricultural implements, etc.

7. Forest Rehabilitation Scheme (Review of the unorganised forests of North Kanara District).

This scheme envisages to ascertain the potentiality of the unorganised forests of North Kanara District by way of enumeration and survey of these forests and formulation of working plans.

8. Scheme for plantations of Commercial (Teak) Timber.

Large quantities of teak timber were extracted during war time even by bringing down the girth limit in many cases. In order to restock such areas and also to build up a sufficient stock of this timber, being one of the most valuable and durable species which has a great demand in the market, it has been decided to raise teak plantations under this scheme.

9. Creation of Industrial Plantations (Gera) Cashewnut.

This scheme envisages to raise cashew which is a doller earning commodity and has a great demand in the foreign market, on a large scale.

10. Matchwood Plantations.

This scheme envisages raising of matchwood plantations to the extent of 7,400 acres during the second plan period as the softwood in the natural forests suitable for match manufacture have been greatly depleted.

11. Promotion of Secondary Timbers.

(a) *Establishment of creosoting plant in Coorg.*— In order to increase the durability of perishable woods and make them more useful after seasoning and also to discourage the demand of the public for more durable and valuable timbers which are in short supply, it has been proposed to establish a creosoting plant in Coorg circle under this scheme.

(*b*) *Establishment of Seasoning Kiln at Murkal.*—This scheme envisages the establishment of seasoning kiln at Murkal, so that ordinary hardwood species could be made much more durable.

(*c*) *Integrated wood Industries at Shimoga.*—This scheme envisages the integration of the several wood industries such as Saw Mills, Wood Preservation Plant, Seasoning Kiln, etc., in one place in order to popularise and make use of secondary and less known timbers.

12. Preservation of Wild Life.

Under this scheme, it has been proposed to develop the Game sanctuaries at Dandeli, Bandipur and Nagarhole by way of construction of roads, culverts, staff quarters, etc.

13. Development of Communications and Buildings.

With a view to improve transport facilities and to provide accommodation to the forest subordinates living in the interior parts of the forests, special works such as construction of bridges, metalling of roads, construction of new roads and buildings have been proposed to be undertaken under this scheme.

14. Establishment of Wet Nurseries.

This scheme envisages establishment of wet nurseries at various places during the plan period to ensure adequate supply of seedlings for various afforestation works undertaken during the plan period.

15. Development of Panchayat Forests.

This scheme envisages the improvement and better management of forests of the Bellary District which were neglected and over exploited while they were under the management of the village panchayat.

16. Development of Minor Forest Produce.

(*a*) *Propagation of Bamboos.*—Under this scheme it is envisaged to raise bamboo plantations of good species as bamboo constitutes a commodity which could be put to several uses and it provides occupation to many Adivasis and Backward Class people.

(b) *Cultivation of medicinal plant.*—This scheme envisages the raising of some Ayurvedic medicinal plants in concentrated areas.

17. Strengthening of Territorial Division, Gulbarga.

This scheme envisages the creation of the additional staff for Gulbarga Division to augment the existing staff.

18. Rehabilitation of Forest areas with teak where bamboo flowering is imminent.

With a view to combating the situation resulting from the impending gregarious flowering of dowga bamboo a scheme has been formulated aiming at rehabilitation of forest areas opened up by dead bamboos with teak.

19. Intensification of checking of Forest produce in transit.

On account of transport of forest produce by fast moving vehicles, checking of illicit transport has become difficult. In order to have an effective check on transport of forest produce,—this scheme envisages construction of additional check makes at strategic points.

20. Opening of Regional Forests' and Guards' Training Classes.

For the benefit of the Kannada knowing Forest Subordinates and with an aim to train them in forestry and other cognant matters for efficient administration of the Department, Foresters' and Guards' Training Classes are proposed to be started under this Scheme.

21. Afforestation and Rehabilitation of pasture lands.

This scheme envisages improvement of pasture areas. The villagers are at present finding it difficult to fulfill their requirement of fodder because the forest areas are being overgazed. The scheme provides for the improvement of the grass lands and creation of village wood lands. This scheme could not be implemented so far for want of required funds.

22. Lac Cultivation.

The object of this scheme is to provide regular and timely supply of brood lac at cheap rates to the lac growing centres as far as possible by establishing some

regional lac forms and to intensify demonstration of the improved methods of lac cultivation as to create conditions for increased production of lac on a sustained basis.

In addition to the above schemes, the following schemes which were executed outside the plan so far, have been brought into the plan.

1. Communications, Buildings and Water Supply—
   (*a*) Buildings (New Constructions).
   (*b*) Water supply and other works.
2. Sawings and Plantings (New Plantations and reproduction).
3. Saw Mill and Furniture Workshop at Murkal.

The works proposed to be executed under the above schemes are furnished below :

1. *Communications, Buildings and Water Supply.*

(*a*) *Buildings.*—Under this item, construction of new buildings for the subordinates of this department living in interior areas, etc., is proposed to be undertaken.

(*b*) *Water Supply and Other Works.*—This refers to the construction of wells for the supply of good drinking water to the subordinates stationed in forest areas and also maintenance of regular water sources springs, wells, etc.

2. *Sowing and Plantings.*

Raising of new plantations is envisaged under this scheme.

3. *Saw Mill and Furniture Workshop at Murkal.*

The amount provided for this scheme consists of cost of constructional works and equipment to be purchased to the Saw Mill at Murkal.

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME 1959-60.

Development Head.

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with the Budget Head				Central assistance		Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 up to end of Decr. 1958	Revenue Budget Head	Amount Rs. in lakhs	Capital	Loan	Loan Rs. in lakhs	Grant Rs. in lakhs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
184	(a) Rehabilitation of degraded forests (Afforestation of Waste Lands) ...	11·88	98,228	1,75,743	1,68,578	10 Forest (b) Conservancy and Works, b. K. Schemes included in the 2nd Plan.	4·20	...	...	...	3·00	
	(b) Afforestation and Land Management Circle						1·80					
185	Forest Rehabilitation Scheme (Review of the unorganised forests of North Kanara District)	4·39	84,053	90,442	54,856	Do ...	1·12	...	...	...	0·56	
186	Scheme for Plantations of Commercial (Teak) timbers	2·81	11,405	25,508	32,023	Do ...	1·38	...	...	1·02	...	
187	Creation of Industrial Plantations (Geru)	1 18	...	22,967	24,431	Do ...	1·38	...	...	1 38	...	
188	Matchwood Plantations	3 29	33,368	59,154	57,055	Do ...	1·16	...	...	...	0.58	
189	Promotion of Secondary timbers— (a) Establishment of Creosoting Plant in Coorg	6·06	...	...	...	Do ...	1·12	...	...	0·84	...	
	(b) Establishment of Seasoning Kiln at Murkal	1·26	33,382	58,655	8,044	Do ...	0·34	...	...	0·25	...	
	(c) Development of Integrated Wood Industries at Shimoga ...	3·00	...	...	...	Do ...	1·00	...	...	0·75	...	
190	Preservation of Wild Life ...	9·78	...	96,064	83,987	Do ...	2·00	...	...	...	0·50	
191	Development of Communications and Buildings	17·49	87,074	1,70,489	57,498	Do ...	6·00	...	...	4·50	...	
						Do ...	0·80	...	...	...	...	
192	Establishment of Wet Nurseries ...	3·20	31,381	34,814	26,808	Do ...	0 12	...	...	0·12	...	
193	Development of Panchayet Forests ...	1·20	...	1,360	317							

FOREST—*concld.*

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision Rs. in Lakh	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with the Budget Head				Central assistance		Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 up to end of Decr. 1959	Revenue Budget Head	Amount Rs. in lakhs	Capital	Loan	Loan Rs. in lakhs	Grant Rs. in lakhs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
194	Development of Minor Forest Produce—											
	(a) Propagation of Bamboos ...	0·03	672	1,959	1,635	10 Forest (b) Conservancy and Works b. K. Schemes included in the 2nd Plan.	0·07	...	...	0.05	...	
	(b) Cultivation of Medical Plants ...	0·13										
195	Strengthening of Territorial Division, Gulbarga	0·61	4,898	7,964	8,857	Do ...	0·12	...	...	...	...	
196	Rehabilitation of Forest areas with Teak where Bamboo flowering is imminent	4·00	16,060	...	7,208	Do ...	0·76	...	...	0·67	...	
197	Intensification of checking of Forest Produce in transit	0·66	...	...	1,078	Do ...	0·50	...	...	...	...	
198	Opening of Regional Foresters' and Guards' Training Classes ...	0·53	16,042	...	12,595	Do ...	1·00	...	...	...	...	
	Total (a) ...	78·56	4,18,061	7,55,069	5,19,475		24·55	...	...	9·48	4·94	
199	Communications and Buildings and Water Supply:—											
	(a) Charges incurred by the Forest Department (Buildings) ...	...	...	...	...	Do ...	3·00	...	...	2·25	...	
	(b) Water Supply and other works ...	...	...	...	...	Do ..	0·54	...	...	0·40	...	
200	Sowing and Planting (New Plantations and reproduction)	...	...	...	...	Do ...	7·00	...	...	...	3·50	
201	Saw Mill and Furniture Workshop at Murkal	...	...	...	...	Do ...	2·51	...	...	1·88	...	
	Total (b) ...	...	...	...	...		13 05	...	...	4·53	3·50	
	Total (a) and (b) ...	78·56	4,18,061	7,55,069	5,19,475		37·60	...	...	14·01	8·44	
202	Less Cultivation ...	0·62	7,267	6,276	3,841		0·20	...	...	...	0·12	

Scheme No. 184

Rehabilitation of Degraded Forest Areas (Afforestation of waste lands)

		Provision	*Expenditure*	
		Rs.	Rs.	
1956-57	...	1,00,000	95,223	
1957-58	...	2,00,000	1,75,743	
1958-59	...	2,96,000	1,68,572	(up to end of December 58)

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring	...	2,80,200
Non-recurring	...	3,19,800
Total	...	6,00,000

The object of the scheme is to rehabilitate the forest areas which have been degraded on account of over exploitation and other reasons, by planting suitable species. The scheme envisages the afforestation of an area of about 16,000 acres during the Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 11·88 lakhs. The work comprises of digging pits and contour trenches followed by planting suitable tree species and their further maintenance. During 1956-57 an area of 1,016 acres and during 1957-58, 1,748 acres have been afforested. During 1958-59 it is programmed to plant up 3,200 acres and during 1959-60 it is proposed to tackle 3,755 acres. The scheme is under implementation in the Districts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar, Coorg, Kollegal, Dharwar and Belgaum Divisions and will be continued during 1959-60 as detailed below. The non-recurring provision is made towards cost of contour trenching, digging of pits, sowing and cultural operations while the recurring provision is made towards establishment and for the creation of the afforestation and Land Management Circle.

(*a*) *Bangalore District.*—

			Rs.
Recurring	...	...	36,000
Non-recurring	...	...	78,000
Total		...	1,14,000

One thousand acres will be planted up and the plantations of previous years maintained. The existing staff of 1 Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2 Rangers,

1 Forester, 1 Clerk, 21 Guards, 4 orderlies and 1 Surveyor-*cum*-Draughtsman is proposed to be continued during 1959-60.

(*b*) *Tumkur District.*—

		Rs.
Recurring ...	...	13,100
Non-recurring ...	...	42,900
Total	...	56,000

Six hundred and twenty-five acres will be planted up and the plantations of previous years maintained. The staff consisting of 11 Watchmen and 15 Water-malis is proposed to be entertained during 1959-60 as against the existing staff of 11 Watchmen and 10 Water-malis.

(*c*) *Kolar District.*—

		Rs.
Recurring ...	...	16,700
Non-recurring ...	...	44,300
Total	...	61,000

Eight hundred acres will be planted up and last years plantations will be maintained. The existing staff of 10 Watchmen, 2 Foresters, 4 Guards and 8 water coolies employed during 1958-59 is proposed to be continued during 1959-60 with the addition of 5 more watchmen.

(*d*) *Barren hill slopes of reserved Forest of North Coorg Division.*—

		Rs.
Recurring ...	...	3,300
Non-recurring ...	...	16,700
Total	...	20,000

An area of 150 acres will be tackled in addition to maintaining the previous years plantations. The staff consisting of 4 watchers employed during the year 1958-59 is proposed to be continued during the year 1959-60.

(*e*) *Kollegal Division.*—

		Rs.
Recurring ...	...	4,200
Non-recurring ...	...	8,800
Total	...	13,000

An area of 130 acres will be taken up and in addition plantations of the previous years will be maintained. The existing staff of 5 watchmen is proposed to be continued during 1959-60 with an addition of one more watchmen.

(*f*) *Dharwar Division.*—

	Rs.
Recurring	19,600
Non-recurring	1,04,400
Total ...	1,24,000

An area of 800 acres is proposed to be afforested during the year in addition to the pre-monsoon works over 1,000 acres, and staff consisting of 1 Ranger, 4 Foresters, 8 Guards and 12 Malis is proposed to be entertained during the year.

(*g*) *Belgaum Division.*—

	Rs.
Recurring	3,300
Non-recurring	9,700
Total ...	13,000

An area of 100 acres is proposed to be afforested during the year. The staff consisting of 1 Forester and 1 Watchman is proposed to be entertained.

(*h*) *Kanara Western Division.*—

	Rs.
Recurring	3,800
Non-recurring	11,200
Total ...	15,000

An area of 100 acres is proposed to be tackled during the year and the staff consisting of 1 Forester, 2 Guards and 2 Malis is proposed to be entertained.

(*i*) *Bagalkot Sub-Division.*—

	Rs.
Recurring	1,200
Non-recurring	3,800
Total ...	5,000

An area of 50 acres is proposed to be tackled during the year and the staff consisting of one Watchman and 1 Mali is proposed to be entertained.

(j) Afforestation and Land Management Circle.—

		Rs.
Recurring	...	1,80,000
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	1,80,000

This scheme envisages the creation of the special circle called "*Afforestation and land management circle*" for increasing the tempo of afforestation and utilisation and better management of the areas which are on the one hand fast depleting by over fellings and on the other incompletely utilised. This scheme envisages the creation of one circle office and five divisional offices for which the following staff is proposed to be appointed :—

Conservator of Forests ...	1
Deputy Conservators of Forests	5
Superintendent ...	1
I grade Accountants ...	6
II do ...	7
Clerks ...	27
Typists ...	7
II grade Rangers ...	15
Foresters ...	20
Guards ...	40
Peons ...	33

The recurring provision of Rs. 1·80 lakhs represents the cost on staff, etc.

Scheme No. 185

Forest Rehabilitation Scheme.
(Review of the Unorganised forests of North Kanara District).

		Provision Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.	
1956–57	...	53,000	84,086	
1957–58	...	1,42,800	90,442	
1958–59	...	1,00,000	54,866	(upto end of December 58).

Provision for 1959–60 :—

Recurring	...	1,11,200
Non-recurring	...	800
Total		1,12,000

The object of the scheme is to ascertain the potentiality of the unorganised forests of North Kanara District which are about 1,200 square miles in extent and to draw up working plans for future management. The timber yielding capacity of these forests and their economic capacity to yield other minor forest produce is to be ascertained under this scheme and for this work an amount of Rs. 4·39 lakhs has been provided in the plan. During 1956-57, survey and enumeration works is an area of 105 square miles and during 1957-58 over an area of 70 square miles have been carried out. During 1958-59 an area of 110 square miles has been taken up and it is proposed to take up an equal area during 1959-60.

The existing staff consisting of one Deputy Conservator of Forests, four Rangers, one Ranger Surveyor, five Surveyors, ten Enumerators, five Orderly Guards, one Senior Accountant, three Clerks and three Peons, is proposed for continuance during 1959-60 also.

The non-recurrent provision is made towards the cost of repairs to survey instruments and purchase of new instruments while the recurrent provision is made towards the cost of staff.

Scheme No. 136.

Scheme for Plantations of Commercial (Teak) Timbers.

		Provision Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.	
1956–57	...	40,000	11,405	
1957–58	...	50,000	25,508	
1958–59	...	1,10,000	22,023	(up to December 1958 end).
Provision for 1959–60 :—				
Recurring	...	...	26,400	
Non-recurring	...	...	1,09,600	
	Total	...	1,36,000	

The object of the scheme is to restock the areas from which Teak timber was extracted in large quantities, specially during war time, when even girth limits were brought down, and also to build up a sufficient stock of this timber, it being one of the most valuable and durable species and which has great demand in the market. To achieve this object, it has been decided to raise Teak plantations in North Kanara, Coorg and Shimoga

Districts. The scheme envisages the creation of Teak plantations to an extent of about 2,500 acres during the plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 2·81 lakhs. During 1957-58, 400 acres have been planted up and 600 acres have been taken up during 1958-59. During 1959-60 it has been proposed to raise plantations over about 1,010 acres and keep ready about 650 acres more for planting during 1960-61. The non-recurring provision is made towards clearing burning, staking, and planting including cultural operations in the previous plantations. The following are the details of expenditure proposed to be incurred during the year 1959-60.

(*a*) Shimoga Circle.—

Recurring	...	...	Rs. 11,000
Non-recurring	...	...	Rs. 54,000
		Total Rs.	65,000

An area of 300 acres will be planted up during 1959-60 and 650 acres will be clear-felled and kept ready for planting during 1960-61. It is proposed to entertain the staff consisting of four Foresters, four Guards, one Clerk and 4 Watchmen during the year as against the staff of 14 Watchmen entertained during 1958-59.

(*b*) North Kanara District.—

Recurring	...	...	Rs. 6,400
Non-recurring	...	...	Rs. 38,600
		Total Rs.	45,000

An area of 460 acres will be planted up in addition to maintaining previous years plantations. It is proposed to continue during 1959-60 the existing staff consisting of 8 Guards only.

(*c*) Coorg District.—

Recurring	...	...	Rs. 9,000
Non-recurring	...	...	Rs. 17,000
		Total Rs.	26,000

An area of about 250 acres will be planted up during the year. Teak nurseries will also be raised. It is proposed to employ 3 Foresters, 4 Guards and 4 Watchmen in this behalf during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 137.

Creation of Industrial Plantations (Gers).

	Provision Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1956–57 ...	10,000	...
1957–58 ...	23,000	22,967
1958–59 ...	36,000	24,431 (up to end of Decr. 1958).

Provision for 1959–60 :—

Recurring	39,000
Non-recurring	99 000
Total ...	1,38,000

The object of the scheme is to raise Cashew, which is a dollar earning commodity and has a great demand in the foreign market. It was proposed to raise plantations in an area of 1,700 acres during the plan period at a cost of Rs. 1·13 lakhs. During 1957-58, 347 acres have been planted up and 400 acres will be planted up during 1958-59. During 1959-60 it is proposed to take up 3,200 acres as it is desired to take up the Cashew plantations on an extensive scale. The non-recurring provision includes cost of clearing, alignment, pitting, sowing and cultural operations. The details of provision are given below :—

(a) South Kanara District.—

Recurring	Rs.	27,000
Non-recurring	Rs.	55,000
Total ...	Rs.	82,000

An area of 2,000 acres will be planted up in addition to maintenance of the previous years plantations. The staff employed during 1958-59 is only 2 Watchmen. During 1959-60, an additional staff consisting of two Rangers, six Foresters, six Guards, ten Watchmen, two Peons and one Clerk is proposed to be entertained for planting over an area of 2,000 acres and maintenance of previous years plantations.

(b) North Kanara District, Belgaum Circle.—

Recurring	Rs.	12,000
Non-recurring	Rs.	44,000
Total ...	Rs.	56,000

An area of 1,200 acres will be planted up in addition to maintaining previous years plantations. The staff employed consists of only two malis who will be continued during 1959-60 in addition to the entertainment of 18 Watchmen in different Divisions.

Scheme No. 188.

Matchwood Plantation Scheme.

	Provision	*Expenditure*	
	Rs.	Rs.	
1956–57 ...	...	38,368	
1957–58 ...	1,29,100	69,154	
1958–59 ...	92,000	57,065	(up to end of Decr. 1958).

Provision for 1959–60 :—

Recurring ...	...	Rs.	19,400
Non-recurring ...	...	Rs.	96,600
Total ...		Rs.	1,16,000

In order to meet the increased demand for matchwood, a scheme has been introduced in the plan for raising matchwood plantations to the extent of 7,424 acres at a cost of Rs. 5·29 lakhs in the forest areas of South Kanara, Coorg and Shimoga Districts during the plan period. During 1956-57 plantations over 897 acres and during 1957-58 plantations over 1,140 acres have been raised. During 1958-59, plantations will be raised in 1,400 acres and during 1959-60 it is proposed to take up planting in 1,490 acres. Non-recurring charges comprise of clearing, aligning, pitting, planting and cultural operations. The details of the provision are given below :—

(*a*) South Kanara District:—

Recurring ...	...	Rs.	12,000
Non-recurring ...	...	Rs.	54,000
	Total	Rs.	66,000

An area of 1,000 acres will be planted up in addition to the maintenance of the previous years plantations. The existing staff of 1 Ranger, 3 Foresters, 6 Forest Guards, 1 Peon and 1 Clerk-*cum*-Draughtsman is proposed to be

continued during 1959-60 in addition to the entertainment of one Driver for the jeep.

(b) Coorg District.—			
Recurring ...	...	Rs.	3,300
Non-recurring ...	...	Rs.	8,700
	Total	Rs.	12,000

An area of 140 acres will be planted up in addition to the maintenance of the previous years plantations. It is proposed to employ during 1959-60 2 Guards and 2 Watchmen against the three posts of Guards provided during the previous year.

(c) Shimoga Circle.—			
Recurring ...	...	Rs.	4,100
Non-recurring ...	...	Rs.	33,900
	Total	...	38,000

The scheme is implemented in the Districts of Shimoga and Hassan. During the year 1958-59 an area of 250 acres will be planted up and during 1959-60 it is proposed to tackle an area of 350 acres. It is proposed to employ an establishment consisting of 5 Watchmen and one Clerk during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 189

Scheme for Promotion of Secondary Timbers.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1956–57	...	1,48,000	33,332
1957–58	...	2,33,000	58,655
1958–59	...	2,41,000	8,044 (up to end of Dece. 1958).
Provision for 1959–60:—			
Recurring	...	...	19,000
Non-recurring	...	...	2,27,000
	Total	...	2,46,000

In order to increase the utility of less durable timbers which are abundant in the forest, it has been proposed to establish a creosoting plant and a seasoning kiln at Murkal in South Coorg District. It is also envisaged under this scheme to integrate in one place at Shimoga the several wood industries, *viz.*, Saw Mills, Seasoning

Kiln, treatment plant, etc. Plan provision for the above schemes are as below :—

	Rs. in lakhs
(i) Creosote plant	6·08
(ii) Seasoning Kiln	1·26
(iii) Integrated wood industries at Shimoga ...	8·00
Total ...	15·34

The details of the schemes are noted below :—

(a) Establishment of a creosoting plant in Coorg :—

Recurring	Rs.	...
Non-recurring	Rs.	1,12,000
Total	Rs.	1,12,000

It is proposed to establish the Creosoting plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,08,000 during the plan period. The scheme was not implemented during 1957-58 for want of foreign exchange required for the purchase of machinery, etc. During 1958-59 also implementation of the scheme is doubtful. It is hoped to take it up during 1959-60. The non-recurring provision of Rs. 1·12 lakhs is made for the purchase of machinery, construction of buildings, etc.

(b) Establishment of a Seasoning Kiln in Coorg.—

Recurring	Rs.	16,000
Non-recurring	Rs.	18,000
Total	Rs.	34 000

It is proposed to instal a Wood Seasoning Kiln at Murkal for giving seasoning treatment for the less durable timbers at a cost of Rs. 1·26 lakhs during the plan period. During 1956-57 kiln equipments worth Rs. 33,332 were purchased and during 1957-58 an amount of Rs. 58,527 was spent towards purchase of machinery, construction of buildings, etc. The recurring provision of Rs. 16,000 proposed for 1959-60 is towards the continuance of the existing staff of one Kiln Supervisor, two Operators, three Boilermen and three Firemen and maintenance of the Kiln. The non-recurring provision represents the cost of the construction of the staff quarters.

(c) Integrated Wood Industries at Shimoga.—

Recurring	Rs.	3,000
Non-recurring	Rs.	97,000
Total	Rs.	1,00,000

The scheme envisages the erection of Saw Mill, Seasoning Kiln, Wood Preservation Plant at Shimoga at a cost of Rs. 8 lakhs during the plan period. The non-recurring provision of Rs. 97,000 is made towards the purchase of machinery and construction of buildings and staff quarters while the recurring provision of Rs. 3,000 represents the pay of the overseer whose services will be required for preparing plans and estimates, etc.

Scheme No. 190

Preservation of Wild Life.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57 ...	2,00,000	...
1957-58 ...	1,19,800	96,064
1958-59 ...	1,26,000	38,987 (up to end of Decr. 1958)

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring	...	40,000
Non-recurring	...	1,60,000
Total	...	2,00,000

The object of the scheme is for the Development of Dandeli, Nagerhole and Bandipur Game Sanctuaries with a provision for construction of roads, construction of forest lodges for visitors and of quarters for the Game Staff, Electricity and Telephone connections to the sanctuaries, maintenance and repairs to existing roads and bridges and recurring expenditure over the maintenance of the sanctuaries. During the year 1957-58 an amount of Rs. 96,061 was spent towards the construction of a forest lodge, roads, bridges and maintenance of the sanctuaries. During 1958-59 an amount of Rs. 1,26,000 is provided for the continuance of the above works in all the three sanctuaries. Further an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for 1959-60 for similar works as detailed below :—

(a) Bandipur Game Sanctuary—

		Rs.
Recurring	...	18,000
Non-recurring	...	1,02,000
Total	...	1,20,000

It is proposed to entertain during 1959-60, a staff consisting of 1 Overseer, 1 Ranger, 2 Foresters, 4 Guards, 2 Care-Takers, 1 Driver, 1 Cleaner and 2 Malis. The recurrent provision represents the cost on staff while the non-recurrent provision is made towards the cost of electrical and telephone connections, construction of roads, etc.

(b) Nagarhole Game Sanctuary—		Rs.
Recurring	...	11,000
Non-recurring	...	22,000
Total	...	33,000

It is proposed to continue the existing staff consisting of 1 Ranger, 2 Guards, 3 Watchmen, 1 Peon and 1 Driver for Jeep during 1958-59 also. The recurrent provision represents the cost on staff while the non-recurrent provision is made towards the construction of new roads, etc.

(c) Dandeli Game Sanctuary—		Rs.
Recurring	...	11,000
Non-recurring	...	36,000
Total	...	47,000

The existing staff consisting of 1 Ranger, 2 Foresters, 2 Guards, 2 Malis and 1 Hamal is proposed to be continued during 1959-60 with the addition of 1 Forester and 1 Guard towards the maintenance of the sanctuary. The recurrent provision represents the cost on staff while the non-recurrent provision is made towards the construction of approach roads, office for the Game staff, purchase of 2 boats, maintenance of the sanctuary, etc.

Scheme No. 191

Development of Forest Communications and Buildings.

		Provision	*Expenditure*	
		Rs.	Rs.	
1956-57	...	1,96,000	87,074	
1957-58	...	2,29,800	1,70,439	
1958-59	...	4,00,000	87,493	(up to end of Decr. 1958)

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring	...	10,000
Non-recurring	...	5,90,000
Total	...	6,00,000

With a view to improve transport facilities, provide accommodation to the Forest Subordinates living in interior parts of the forests, special works such as construction of new roads and bridges, repairs of the existing roads, and construction of staff quarters have been proposed to be undertaken during the plan period at a cost of Rs. 17.00 lakhs. During 1956-57, 8 staff quarters, 1 well and 11½ miles of roads and during 1957-58, 14 quarters, 3 wells and 19½ miles of roads were constructed. During 1958-59 an amount of Rs. 4 lakhs is provided for repairs of 4 roads and construction of 2 new roads, 23 quarters and 2 wells. During 1959-60 an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed as under:—

(a) Belgaum Circle—

		Rs.
Recurring	...	...
Non-recurring	...	2,60,000
Total	...	2,60,000

The provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent for construction of 1 new road, special repairs to 3 roads, 21 quarters and 7 wells.

(b) Shimoga Circle—

		Rs.
Recurring	...	10,000
Non-recurring	...	1,90,000
Total	...	2,00,000

The non-recurring provision of Rs. 1,90,000 is proposed to be spent for construction of a road of 10 miles in South Bhadra Valley, for metalling road from Shimoga to Shettihalli a distance of 5 miles and for construction of 6 quarters. The recurring provision of Rs. 10,000 represents the cost of staff consisting of 1 Supervisor, 1 Range Forest Officer, 2 Foresters, 4 Forest Guards, 1 Office Orderly and 1 Driver for Jeep which is proposed to be entertained on the scheme for formation of road in South Bhadra Valley.

(c) Coorg Circle—

		Rs.
Recurring	...	...
Non-recurring	...	50,000
Total	...	50,000

The provision of Rs. 50,000 is proposed to be spent for the construction of 3 twin quarters and the construction of a suspension bridge across the Matre River.

		Rs.
(d) Bellary Circle—		
Recurring	...	...
Non-recurring	...	1,00,000
Total	...	1,00,000

The provision of Rs. 1,00,000 is proposed to be spent for the construction of 5 quarters including office buildings

Scheme No. 192

Establishment of Wet Nurseries.

		Provision Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
1956–57	...	38,000	31,381
1957–58	...	36,900	34,814
1958–59	...	51,000	26,808 (up to end of Decr. 1958)

Provision for 1959–60 :—

Recurring	Rs.	50,000
Non-recurring	Rs.	...
Total	Rs.	50,000

The scheme envisages establishment of wet nurseries at various places at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.20 lakhs during the plan period to ensure adequate supply of seedlings for the various afforestation works undertaken during the plan period. Twenty-three nurseries were raised in in Belgaum Circle till end of March 1958 and 4 more are proposed to be raised during 1958-59 in addition to the maintenance of the 23 nurseries. During 1959-60, all these 27 nurseries will be maintained in Belgaum Circle for which a provision of Rs. 50,000 is proposed.

Scheme No. 193

Development of Panchayat Forests.

		Provision Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	12,000	1,360
1958–59	...	9,000	317 (up to end of Dec. 1958)

Provision for 1959–60:—

Recurring	...	12,000
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	12,000

The scheme envisages the improvement of the forests of Bellary District which were neglected and over exploited while they were under the management of the Village Panchayat. For this work an amount of Rs. 1.30 lakhs has been provided during the plan. As a first step towards the improvement and better management it has been proposed to verify the boundaries to erect new cairans, and repair the old ones, wherever necessary. For carrying out these works during 1958-59 an amount of Rs. 9,000 is provided and an amount of Rs 12,000 is proposed for 1959-60. The existing staff consisting of 1 Surveyor and 6 Gang coolies is proposed to be continued during 1959-60 also.

Scheme No. 194.

Development of Minor Forest produce.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...	4,000	672
1957-58	...	3,300	1,959
1958-59	...	3,000	1,635
			(end of December 1958)
Provision for 1959-60 :— Recurring			7,000
Non-Recurring			...
Total	...	Rs.	7,000

This scheme envisages the implementation of :—

(i) Scheme for propagation of bamboos and

(ii) Scheme for cultivation of medicinal plants.

The details of the above schemes are noted below :—

(i) Scheme for propagation of bamboos

Recurring	...	Rs.	3,000
Non-Recurring	...	Rs.	...
Total	...	Rs.	3,000

Bamboos constitute a commodity which could be put to several uses. It provides occupation to many Adivasis and backward class people. As such it was proposed to propagate choice species of bamboo in areas round about cities and industrial towns in Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur Districts and a scheme costing Rs. 2,000 was drawn up. During 1956-57 a plantation of 50 acres was raised and this was maintained during 1957-58. During 1958-59 tending operations will be done in these plantations. It is proposed to take up propagation work in 110 acres during 1959-60 in addition to maintenance of the previous years plantations, extending the scheme to Shimoga and Coorg Circles also.

(ii) Scheme for cultivation of medicinal plants

Recurring	...	Rs.	4,000
Non-Recurring	...	Rs.	...
Total	...	Rs.	4,000

A large number of medicinal plants grow naturally in the forests scattered over large breaks of remote forests thus rendering collection in most cases an uneconomical proposition. It is therefore obligatory to undertake cultivation of medicinal plants in concentrated areas for making the widespread use of Ayurvedic Vanaspathi medicines a reality. A scheme has been drawn up at a total cost of Rs. 13,000 for the plan period and it is implemented in Dandeli and Haliyal Research Gardens of North Kanara District. The Scheme envisages of raising of 65 different medicinal plants. During 1957-58 4 acres of plantation has been raised and during 1958-59 in addition to maintaining the previous years plantations, these species will be planted up in 2 more acres. During 1959-60 it is proposed to extend the scheme to other Circles also, *viz.*, Shimoga, Bellary and Coorg taking up the work in 4 acres in each Circle.

Scheme No. 195.

Strengthening of Territorial Division, Gulbarga.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	6,100	4,398
1957-58	...	14,100	7,964
1958 59	...	12,000	8,357
			(Up to end of December 1958)
Provision for 1959-60—Recurring			12,000
Non-recurring			...
Total	...	Rs.	12,000

This scheme envisages the creation of the additional staff for Gulbarga Division to augment the existing staff. The plan provision for this scheme is Rs. 61,000. During 1958-59 the following staff was appointed and the same is proposed to be continued during 1959-60 also for which a provision of Rs. 12,000 is proposed.

1 Assistant Conservator of Forests in Rs. 200-15-350.
1 Forest Ranger in Rs. 80-5-100-8-140-10-200.
1 Clerk Rs. 50-3-80-4-120.
1 Peon Rs. 25-½-35.

Scheme No. 196.

Rehabilitation of Forest areas with teak where bamboo flowering is imminent.

		Provision Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1956-57	...	18,000	16,060
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	40,000	7,208
Provision for 1959-60—Recurring			Rs. 20,000
Non-Recurring			Rs. 56,000
Total	...	Rs.	76,000

With a view to combating the situation resulting from the impending gregarious flowering of dowga bamboo in the North Kanara District, this scheme has been formulated and aims at rehabilitation of the forest areas opened by dead bamboos with teak at an estimated cost of Rs. 4 lakhs during the plan period. Thirty-two acres were planted during 1956-57 but the scheme had to

be held in abeyance during 1957-58 for paucity of funds. During 1958-59, 1,700 acres will be planted up raising the necessary nursery beds. The non-recurring provision comprises of works such as burning the areas, planting, cultural operations and raising of nursery beds. During 1959-60 it is proposed to take up dibbling of teak and other jungle wood species in 2,400 acres and stump planting in 1,200 acres and a staff consisting of 2 Foresters, 12 Guards and 14 Malies is proposed to be entertained during the year against the provision of 5 Guards and 6 Malies of the previous year.

Scheme No. 197.

Intensification of Checking of Forest Produce in transit.

		Provision	Expenditure	
		Rs.	Rs.	
1956-57	...	...	...	
1957-58	...	...	...	
1958-59	...	29,000	1,073	(up to Decr. 58 end).

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring	...	Rs. 25,000
Non-Recurring	...	Rs. 25,000
Total	...	Rs. 50,000

On account of transport of Forest Produce by fast moving vehicles, checking of illicit transport has become difficult. Under the scheme it is therefore proposed to open additional check nakas and appoint additional checking staff to prevent smuggling of forest produce. The provision for the entire plan period for the scheme is Rs. 66,000. The scheme could not be implemented during 1956-57 and 1957-58 for paucity of funds. During 1958-59, 14 checking nakas in Belgaum Circle will be established. During 1959-60 it is proposed to maintain the existing checking nakas in Belgaum Circle, extending the scheme to two more Circles (*viz.*, Bellary and Shimoga) also at a cost of Rs. 50,000. It has been felt necessary to do so, though the proposal exceeds the plan target, originally fixed. The non-recurring charges comprise mainly the cost of temporary sheds while recurring charges are inclusive of the staff required in this connection.

Scheme No. 198.

Opening of Regional Foresters and Guards Training Classes.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...	11,000	16,042
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	25,000	12,695 (up to end of Decr. 1958).

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring	...	Rs. 60,000
Non-Recurring	...	Rs. 40 000
Total	...	Rs. 1,00,000

For the benefit of the Kannada knowing Forest Subordinates, with an aim to train them in forestry and other cognant matters for efficient administration of the Department a scheme for the opening of the "Regional Foresters' and Guards' Training Classes" has been introduced in the Second plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 53,000. The school was started with a batch of 29 students from 1st August 1956 at Dandeli in North Kanara District and was closed in January 1957, after training the students. The class is again expected to be reopend at Dandeli during 1958-59. During 1959-60, a provision of Rs. 1,00,000 has been made for the continuance of the Foresters' class at Dandeli and for starting of a Guards training class at Devanhalli in Bellary Circle. The excess provision over the original plan amount is therefore due to the extension of the scheme to Bellary Circle. The recurring charges comprise mostly the cost of the staff to be employed for running the schools and the non-recurring charges is towards construction of buildings, etc., required for the students and the staff.

Scheme No. 202.

Lac Cultivation Scheme.

	...	Provision	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...	...	7,267
1957-58	...	7,500	6,276
1958-59	...	30,000	3,841 (up to end of Decr. 1958.)

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring	...	Rs. 13,100
Non-Recurring	...	6,900
Total	...	20,000

The object of the scheme is to provide for regular and timely supply of brood lac at cheap rates to the lac growing centres as far as possible by establishing some regional lac farms, to intensify demonstration of the improved methods of lac cultivation and to create conditions for increased production of lac on an annual sustained manner. The scheme envisages the production of crude lac of 3,452 B. maunds at an estimated cost of Rs. 82,000 during the plan period. During 1956-57, 136 B. maunds of crude lac and 68 maunds in 1957-58 were produced. During 1958-59 a quantity of 400 maunds is expected to be produced. During 1959-60 it is proposed to produce crude lac to the extent of 50 maunds and stick lac to the extent of 50 maunds. The non-recurring provision is proposed to be spent towards pruning and infection of lac hosts, collection of crude lac and marking of trees. The details of the centres are as under :—

(a) Bangalore and Tumkur Districts :—

		Rs.
Recurring	...	7,300
Non-Recurring	...	3,200
Total	...	10,500

The target is to produce 50 B. maunds during the year. The propagation centres are situated at Naikanpalya and Devarayandurga and the works are proposed to be extended to some places in Shimoga Circle. The staff consisting of 2 Foresters, 2 Demonstrators, one Clerk and one Peon is proposed to be entertained during the year.

(b) Belgaum and North Kanara District :—

		Rs.
Recurring	...	5,800
Non-Recurring	...	3,700
Total	...	9,500

The target envisaged during 1959-60 is 50 maunds and the existing centres at Katur and Haliyal in North Kanara District and Kakti in Belgaum District will be continued. The existing staff of one Ranger, one Guard and three Demonstrators will be continued during 19-59 60 also.

Soil Conservation

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME 1959-60.

Soil Conservation.

Rs. in lakhs

Scheme No.	Name of the scheme	Provision in Plan Rs. in lakhs.	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with the Budget Head				Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 up to end of December 1959	Budget Head	Revenue Amount Rs in lakhs	Capital	Loan	Loan Rs. in lakhs	Grant Rs. in lakhs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	(1) SOIL CONSERVATION (FOREST DEPARTMENT).		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
203	Soil Conservation (Afforestation) ...	54 82	350,522	4,74,492	400,829	...	10.06	...	...	...	3 50	...
204	Opening of Soil Conservation and Demonstration Centres.	0.71	5,471	11,061	12,096	...	0.24	...	...	...	0.24	...
205	Soil Conservation Working Staff ...	7.00	...	...	...	...	0.56	...	...	...		...
206	Pilot Demonstration-cum-Research Scheme ..	10.00	...	...	...	...	1.94	...	...	...	1.56	...
207	Planting of Agave hedges in areas vulnerable to soil erosion.	1.28	13,221	...	7,789	...	0.20	...	...	...	0.10	...
	Total (1) ...	73 81	369,214	4,85,553	420,836	...	13.00	..		...	5.40	...

*10 Forest (b) Conservency and Works b. K. Schemes included in the II Plan.

Statement—*contd.*

Rs. in lakhs.

Scheme No.	Name of the scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with the Budget Head				Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 up to end of December 1959	Budget Head	Revenue Amount	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	SOIL CONSERVATION SCHEMES (AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT).											
208	Contour bunding works, Bombay Karnatak ..	83.42										
209	De Hyderabad Karnatak ...	17.26	11.48	15.854	...	m24 (12)	9.90	...	16 89	16.89	9.98	...
210	Maintenance of bunds ...	1 77	0.07	0.159	...	m24 (13	0.227	...	0.15	...	...	...
211	Introduction of dry farming methods in bunded areas	1 00	0.0149	0.02	...	m24 (9)	0 25	...	...	0.15	0 125	...
212	Scheme for Land Utilisation Survey of Government Waste lands.	0 72	0.09	0.288	...	m24 (10)	0.405	...	...	...	0.205	...
213	Establishment of Divisional Soil Conservation at State Level.	2.42	...	...	...	m24 (1)	0.448	...	...	...	...	...
214	Soil Conservation Research ...	1.40	...	0.065	...	m24 (2)	0 417	...	...	...	0.145	...
215	Establishment of Soil Conservation Training Centre to train Sub-Assistants.	2.58	...	0.008	...	m24 (14)	0.850	...	...	...	0.225	...
216	Scheme for giving training to Officers in the Centres opened by Government of India.	1.00	...	0.140	...	m24 (5)	0.457	...	...	...	0 072	...
217	Soil Conservation Demonstration Projects ...	3.50	...	0.099	...	m24 (4	2.160	...	...	...	2 122	...
218	Soil Conservation Demonstration in Cultivators holdings in N.E.S and C.D P. Area	10.50	...	...	...	m24 (3)	3.250	...	...	..	2 737	..
219	Scheme for Soil Conservation Research in Local problems.	1.15	...	0.006	...	m24 (11)	0.300	...	...	...	0.150	...
220	Soil Conservation Demonstration in Anti-Soil Erision in Coorg District.	3.86	...	...	...	m24 (6)	1.00	...	...	...	0.883	...
221	Rotational Grazing ...	0 48	...	...	...	m2)	0.110	...	...	...	0.055	...
	Scheme for Contour Bunding, Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	m21 (2)	0 156	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	135.63	11.5949	16.189	...	...	19.980	...	16.540	16.549	9.649	...
	Total Soil Conservation ...	209 44	15.28	20.98	4.20	...	32 98	...	16 54	16 54	15.06	...

Scheme No. 203

Soil Conservation (Afforestation).

		Provision	*Expenditure.*
1956–57	...	4,40,000	3,50,522
1957–58	...	3,00,000	4,74,492
1958–59	...	8,50,000	4,00,829 (up to Dec. 1958)

Provision for 1959–60.

Recurring	...	1,79,200
Non-recurring	...	8,26,800
Total	...	10,06,000

The scheme envisages the afforestation and carrying out of soil conservation measures in an area of 75,000 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 54.82 lakhs during the Plan period. The object of the scheme is to check up soil erosion and to conserve moisture in the subsoil in the catchment areas, to improve grazing and to provide small timber, firewood, leaf manure, etc., to the local agriculturists. The work comprises of soil improvement works by staggered trenching, nala bunding and gully plugging followed by planting of suitable tree species and their further maintenance. Soil conservation and afforestation works have been carried out in an area of 7,473 acres during 1956-57 and in 5,773 acres during 1957-58. It is programmed to continue these works in 10,000 acres during 1958-59 while an area of 10,500 acres is proposed to be tackled during 1959-60. The scheme is under implementation in the Districts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar, Bellary, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Mysore, Shimoga, Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur and will be continued during 1959-60 as detailed below. The non-recurrent provision is made towards the cost of soil conservation works such as nala bunding, gully plugging, etc., and afforestation works such as contour trenching, digging pits, sowings and cultural operations while the recurring provision is made towards establishment which is given in respect of each area indicated below :—

I. Shimoga Circle (Shimoga, Chickmagalur and Hassan Districts)

Recurring	...	14,200
Non-recurring	...	56,800
Total	...	71,000

One thousand acres will be planted up and the plantations in 1850 acres of previous three years will be maintained. The staff proposed to be entertained during 1959-60 consists of 12 watchers, 5 foresters and 1 clerk as against the staff of 5 foresters, 12 plantation watchers and 12 nursery coolies of 1958-59.

II. MYSORE DISTRICT.

Recurring	...	11,600
Non-recurring	...	50,400
Total	...	63,000

Six hundred acres will be planted up and the plantations in 1,502 acres of previous three years will be maintained. The staff proposed to be entertained during 1959-60 consists of 1 forester, 6 forest guards and 15 plantation watchers as against the staff of 1 forester, 2 forest guards and 6 watchers entertained during 1958-59.

III. BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Recurring	...	18,700
Non-recurring	...	81,300
Total	...	1,00,000

Nine hundred acres will be planted up and the plantations in 2,084 acres of previous three years will be maintained. The staff proposed to be entertained during 1959-60 consisits of 32 plantation watchers and 18 malies as against the staff of 20 watchers, six three-monthly malis and twelve five-monthly malis entertained during 1958-59.

IV. TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Recurring	...	5,000
Non-recurring	...	65,000
Total	...	70,000

One thousand acres will be planted up and the plantations in 2,286 acres of previous three years will be maintained. The staff proposed to be entertained during 1959-60 consists of 1 clerk and 8 watchers as against the staff of 5 watchers entertained during 1958-59.

V. CHITRADURGA DISTRICT.

Recurring	...	11,100
Non-recurring	...	69,900
Total	...	81,000

An area of 700 acres is proposed to be tackled during 1959-60 in addition to the maintenance of 2,845 acres of the previous three years. The staff proposed to be entertained during 1959-60 consists of 1 clerk and 20 watchers as against the staff of 10 watchers entertained during 1958-59.

VI. KOLAR DISTRICT.

Recurring	...	17,200
Non-recurring	...	58,800
Total	...	76,000

An area of 800 acres is proposed to be tackled iin addition to the maintenance of 2,881 acres of previous three years. The staff consisting of 1 forester, 2 guards, 20 watchers and 10 malis is proposed to be entertained as against the staff of 10 watchers and 10 water-malis entertained during 1958-59.

VII. BELLARY DISTRICT.

Recurring	...	13,000
Non-recurring	...	57,000
Total		70,000

An area of 700 acres is proposed to be tackled during 1958-59 in addition to the maintenance of 1,991 acres of the previous three years. The staff consisting of 27 plantation watchers is proposed to be entertained during the year as against the staff of 17 watchers entertained during 1958-59.

VIII. GULBERGA DIVISION		Rs.
Recurring	...	7,800
Non-recurring	...	72,200
Total	...	80,000

An area of 1,000 acres is proposed to be tackled during the year and the plantations of the last three years in 1,950 acres will be maintained. The staff consisting of 10 watchers and 6 malies is proposed to be entertained during the year as against the staff of 8 watchers entertained during the last year.

IX. DENUDED AREAS OF ATHANI TALUK OF BELGAUM DISTRICT

		Rs.
Recurring	...	5,800
Non-recurring	...	4,200
Total	...	10,000

Anti erosion works in 150 acres and afforestation works in an equal area will be carried out and plantations in 1,000 acres of the previous years will be maintained. The staff consisting of 3 guards and 7 Head Mazdoors is proposed to be entertained as against the staff of 3 guards and 6 Head Mazdoors entertained during 1958-59.

X. RAIBAG PARTS OF BELGAUM DISTRICT

		Rs.
Recurring	...	1,400
Non-recurring	...	15,600
Total	...	17,000

Five hundred acres will be tackled in addition to the maintenance of 500 acres of the previous year. The staff consisting of two watchmen is proposed to be entertained during 1959-60 as against the staff of one watcher entertained during 1958-59.

XI. NASLAPUR AND EASTWARD VILLAGES OF BELGAUM DISTRICT

		Rs.
Recurring	...	1,400
Non-recurring	...	8,600
Total	...	10,000

An area of 370 acres is proposed to be taken up in addition to the maintenance of the area of 367 acres of the previous year. The staff consisting of two malies is proposed to be entertained during the year as against the staff of 1 watcher entertained during 1958-59.

XII. GOVERNMENT LANDS LYING ON THE BANKS OF KRISHNA RIVER IN SATTI VILLAGE IN ATHANI TALUKA OF BELGAUM DISTRICT.

		Rs.
Recurring	...	600
Non-recurring	...	1,900
Total	...	2,500

An area of 100 acres is proposed to be tackled during the year in addition to the maintenance of an area of 100 acres of the previous year. The existing staff consisting of one mali is proposed to be continued during the year.

XIII. AFFORESTATION OF KAPPAT HILLS IN DHARWAR DISTRICT

		Rs.
Recurring	...	13,900
Non-recurring	...	55,600
Total	...	69,500

Soil conservation and afforestation works will be carried out in an area of 1,000 acres in addition to the maintenance of 3,000 acres of the previous years. Pre-monsoon works will be carried out in an area of 750 acres. The staff consisting of 1 Ranger, 4 Foresters, 5 Forest Guards, 4 Malis is proposed to be entertained during the year as against the staff of 1 Ranger, 1 Forester and 4 Malis entertained during 1958-59.

XIV. MOTEBENNUR AFFORESTATION SCHEME, DHARWAR DISTRICT

		Rs.
Recurring	...	4,200
Non recurring	...	30,800
Total	...	35,000

Soil conservation and afforestation works are proposed to be carried out in an area of 100 acres in addition to the maintenance of 810 acres of the previous years. The existing staff consisting of 1 Forester and 3 Watchers entertained during 1958-59 are proposed to be continued.

XV. MINOR AFFORESTATION SCHEME IN 15 VILLAGES OF DHARWAR DISTRICT.

		Rs.
Recurring	...	13,400
Non-recurring	...	21,600
Total	...	35,000

Soil conservation and afforestation works will be carried out in an area of 300 acres and an area of 601 acres of the previous years will be maintained. The staff consisting of 2 foresters, 4 guards, 15 malis is proposed to be entertained as against the staff of 5 malis entertained during 1958-59.

XVI. SCHEME FOR DENUDED AREAS OF BIJAPUR DISTRICT

		Rs.
Recurring	...	4,900
Non-recurring	...	34,100
Total	...	39,000

Soil conservation and afforestation works will be carried out in an area of 300 acres in addition to the maintenance of 946 acres of the previous years. The existing staff consisting of 9 malis is proposed to be continued during the year.

XVII. SOIL CONSERVATION AND AFFORESTATION OF WASTE LANDS ON THE BANKS OF HAGARI RIVER IN CHITRADURGA DIVISION.

		Rs.
Recurring	...	35,000
Non-recurring	...	1,43,000
Total	...	1,78,000

This is a new scheme and will be implemented from this year onwards. An area of 800 acres is proposed to be tackled and private lands to the extent of 300 acres will be acquired. The staff consisting of one Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2 Rangers, 2 Foresters, 4 Forest Guards, 3 Nursery Coolies, 1 Accountant, 1 Clerk, 1 Typist and 4 orderlies is proposed to be entertained during the year.

Scheme No. 204.

Opening of Soil Conservation and Demonstration Centres

		Provision Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
1956–57	...	6,400	5,471
1957–58	...	24,000	11,061
1958–59	...	20,000	12,098 (up to Dec. 1958)
Provision for 1959–60—			
Recurring	...		7,600
Non-recurring	...		16,400
Total	...		24,000

With an object to demonstrate to the people that the impoverished and barren lands can be reclaimed and restored to their economic productivity, it has been proposed to establish soil conservation and demonstration centres at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.71 lakh during the entire plan period. The centre at Raipur in Dharwar District was established during 1956-57 while the one at Motebennur was established during 1957-58. Three more centres each at Binakadkatti in Dharwar District at Kanvikarvikop in Belgaum District and at Bagalkot in

Bijapur District are proposed to be established during 1958-59. These centres will be maintained and demonstration and soil conservation works will be carried out during 1959-60 as detailed below :—

I. Demonstration Centre at Rayapur (Dharwar District)

		Rs
Recurring	...	1,400
Non-Recurring	...	3,700
Total	...	5,100

Soil conservation and demonstration work will be carried out in an area of 30 acres and 145 acres of plantations of previous years will be maintained. The existing staff consisting of the Guard and one Mali is proposed to be continued during 1959-60.

II. Demonstration Centre at Motebennur (Dharwar District).

		Rs.
Recurring	...	2,300
Non-Recurring	...	4,100
Total	...	6,400

Soil conservation and demonstration works will be carried out in an area of 50 acres and 100 acres of plantations of previous years will be maintained. The existing staff consisting of one Forester and one Mali is proposed to be entertained during 1959-60.

III. Demonstration Centre at Binakadkatti of Gadag Taluka (Dharwar District).

		Rs.
Recurring	...	1,200
Non-Recurring	...	4,900
Total	...	6,100

Soil conservation and demonstration works will be carried out in an area of 35 acres in addition to the maintenance of an equal area of the previous year. The staff consisting of one Guard and one Mali will be continued during 1959-60 also.

IV. Demonstration Centre at Kanivalgudda in Belgaum District.

		Rs.
Recurring	...	1,500
Non-Recurring	...	2,500
Total	...	4,000

Planting and cultural operations will be carried out in an area of 72 acres and the existing staff consisting of one Guard and one Mali will be continued during the year.

V. Demonstration Centre at Bagalkot Sub-Division in Bijapur District.

		Rs.
Recurring	...	1,200
Non-Recurring	...	1,200
Total	...	2 400

Planting and cultural operation will be carried out in 50 acres and the existing staff of one Guard and one Mali will be continued during the year.

Scheme No. 205

Administration of Soil Conservation Working Staff.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	... ...	...
1957–58	... ...	...
1958–59	... Rs. 82 000	...
Provision for 1959–60		
	Recurring	Rs. 56 000
	Non-Recurring	...
	Total Rs.	56,000

For the efficient execution of the various soil conservation schemes and supervision of the works carried out under the schemes, the need for the appointment of special soil conservation staff is keenly felt. It is almost impossible for the territorial staff to execute and supervise these large scale works. It was therefore proposed to entertain the following staff during 1958-59 and a provision of Rs. 82,000 was made towards the appointment of the staff and the purchase of two jeeps. Government sanction to the entertainment of the staff is however still awaited. The same staff is also proposed to be continued during 1959-60 for which provision of Rs. 56,000 is proposed.

2 Deputy Conservators of Forests in Rs. 300—25—550—30—700.
14 Foresters on Rs. 50—3—80—4—120.
2 Clerks *cum* typists on Rs. 50—3—80—4—120.
2 Peons on Rs. 25—½—35.
2 Drivers for jeeps on Rs. 45—3—60.

Scheme No. 206

Pilot Demonstration *cum* Research Scheme.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	Rs. 61,000	...

Provision for 1959–60

Recurring ...	Rs. 57,800
Non-Recurring	,, 1,36,200
Total Rs.	1,94,000

This scheme envisages (i) establishment of Demonstration Centres to demonstrate to the public the need for undertaking afforestation and Soil conservation measures (ii) establiishment of central laboratory and field laboratories for testing P.H. Values of different types of soils (iii) erection of Lycimeters at the demonstration centres for measuring rates of soil erosion, etc. During 1959-60 the construction of the Central Laboratory at Bangalore and five field laboratories and five wet nurseries at other places will be undertaken. The staff consisting of one Soil Conservation Officer, one Peon, one Laboratory Assistant, one Helper to the Laboratory Assistant, one Accountant, one Clerk, one Surveyor, one Office Peon, one Forester, nine Fieldmen are proposed to be entertained as against the staff of one Ranger, four Fieldmen and one Peon entertained during 1958-59 (November onwards).

Scheme No. 207

Planting of Agave Hedges in areas vulnerable to soil erosion.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 13,221
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	,, 12,000	,, 7,759 (Up to end of Dec. 1958)

Provision for 1959–50

Recurring	...
Non-Recurring	20,000
Total ...	20,000

Under this scheme, it has been decided to grow sissal on a large scale in areas vulnerable to soil erosion. Its introduction in forest areas will help in keeping down fires, maintaining forest boundaries, helping closure from brousing, preventing soil erosion, etc., apart from its being economically also useful. With this aim in view a scheme costing Rs. 1.28 lakhs has been included in the second plan. During 1956-57 an area of 47 miles length was planted. During 1958-59, 60 miles length is programmed to be planted while it is proposed to plant 100 miles length during 1959-60 in Belgaum, Bellary and Coorg Circles. The non-recurrent provision of Rs. 20,000 is towards the planting of agave species.

Scheme No. 208

Contour Bunding Works (Bombay Karnatak)

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	11.43
1957–58	14.46	15.354
	including Hyderabad Karnatak	
1958–59	14.20	...
Provision for 59–60		26.29
Recurring		7.0954
Non-Recurring		2.8046
Loan		16.39
Total ...		26,29,000

State Share : 6.97
Government of India Share : 2.93

Targets.—To cover an area of 1.6 lakhs of acres in the plan period.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—The aim of the Scheme is to carry an intensive bunding work in the Bombay Karnatak area, where there is a great demand for the same.

Contour Bunding (Hyderabad Karnatak)

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	3.08	...
1958–59	2.90	...
Provision for 1959–60	...	*This has been included in 26·29 lakhs Bombay.
Recurring	...	
Non-Recurring	..	
Total	...	

Targets : 34,000 acres

Targets.—34,000 acres.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—The Scheme pertains to bunding work Hyderabad Karnatak areas, which has been started since 1955 and the continuation has been proposed.

Scheme No. 209

Maintenance of Bunds.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	
1956-57	...	0·07
1957-58	0·25	0·159
Provision for 1959-60.	0·377	
Recurring.	0·377	
Non-Recurring.	...	
Total ...	0·377	

State Share. 0·377

Targets.—1,91,292 acres.

Aims and objectives.—The purpose of the Scheme is to continue to maintain the bunds which have been constructed as otherwise, the very purpose will not be solved. Hence, the great need for cultivators to preserve and repair bunds and for this purpose exclusive staff is necessary.

Scheme No. 210

Introduction of dry farming in bunded areas.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	0·08	0.02
1958-59	0·08	...
Provision for 1959-60	0·25	
Recurring	0.25	
Non-Recurring.	...	
Total ...	0·25	

State Share. 0·125.
Government of India Share. 0·125.

Targets.—It is proposed to establish 100 demonstration centres of 10 acres each.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—The aim of the Scheme is to prescribe a regular formula for cropping system in the bunded areas, suitable for contour cultivation, strip cropping, etc., as this calls for special methods by organising demonstration plots for different systems.

Scheme No. 211

Scheme for Land Utilization, Survey of Government Waste Lands

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57 ...	...	0·08
1957–58 ...	0·25	0·288
1958–59 ...	0·38	...
Provision for 1959–60	...	0·405
Recurring ...	...	0·396
Non-Recurring ...	...	0·009
	Total ...	0·405
State Share ...	0·20	
Government of India Share	0·205	

Targets.—1,00,000 acres.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—The object of the Scheme is to have all the Government waste lands surveyed and made into blocks of 200 acres and over to know if the lands are suitable for cultivation or not. This was undertaken by Bombay Government but abandoned due to financial stringency. It is under operation now in the State.

Scheme No. 212

Establishment of Division of Soil Conservation at State Level

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	0·11	...
1958–59 ...	0·80	...
Provision for 1959–60	...	
Recurring ..	... 0·416	
Non-Recurring ...	... 0·032	
Total	...	0·448
State Share	...	0·448

Targets.—Nil.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—As there are a number of Schemes to be operated in Soil Conservation work, it is proposed that a division be set up with a Statewide jurisdiction for proper supervision and implementation of the Scheme and for administrative and executive convenience.

Scheme No. 213

Scheme for Soil Conservation Research.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	0.10	0.065
1958-59	0.41	...
Provision for 1959-60.		... 0.417
Recurring		... 0.357
Non-Recurring		... 0;06
	Total	... 0.417
State Share:	...	0.272
Government of India Share	...	0.145

Targets.—This is a Research Scheme and no Targets are fixed.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—The object of the Scheme is to conduct Research on the causes, nature and extent of Soil Erosion in the several zones of the State, sufficient factual data is not available at the present.

Scheme No. 214

Establishment of Soil Conservation Training Centre to train Sub-Assistants.

	Provision.	*Expenditure.*
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	0.37	0.008
1958-59	0.72	...
Provision for 1959-60.	...	0.85
Recurring	...	0.63
Non-Recurring	...	0.22
	Total	0.85
State Share	...	0.625
Government of India Share	...	0.225

Targets.—To train 300 Sub-Assistants by the end of plan period.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—As vast areas are taken up for Soil Conservation work, it is essential to have a trained staff with the latest methods of Soil Conservation work and the Scheme, therefore, proposes to train staff members for this purpose.

Scheme No. 215

Scheme for giving Training to Officers in the Centres opened by Government of India.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	0·20	0.140
1958–59	0·20	...
Provision for 1959–60		0.457
Recurring		0.457
Non-Recurring		...
	Total	0.457
State Share		0.385
Govt. of India Share		0.072

Targets.—To train 10 Gazetted and 50 Non-gazetted Officers.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—The Scheme is to train personnel in the methods of Soil Erosion and Soil Conservation by Centres opened by the Government of India and the deputation of State Personnel to the above Centres for training.

Scheme No. 216

Soil Conservation Demonstration Project.

	Provision Rs.	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	0.099
1958–59	1.75	...
Provision for 1959–60		2.16
Recurring		0.61
Non-Recurring		1.55
	Total	2.16
State Share		0.038
Govt. of India Share		2.122

Physical Targets.—To demonstrate Soil Conservation techniques in 10,000 acres.

Aims and objectives.—The Scheme aims at studying soil erosion methods due to the river and tank erosion and select suitable water-shed and catchment areas for purposes of study. This Scheme was originally started by Madras State in Hagari. Similar works are proposed to be taken up.

Scheme No. 217

Soil Conservation Demonstration in Cultivators holding in N. E. S. and C. D. P. Areas.

	Provision. Rs.	*Expenditure*
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	0.59	...
1958-59 ...	1.78	...
Provision for 1959-60		3.25
Recurring		0.425
Non-Recurring		2.825
	Total ...	3.250

State share : 0.513
Government of India Share : 2.787.

Physical Targets.—To demonstrate in 10,000 acres.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—The aim of the Scheme is the demonstration of preserving soil fertility from erosion and other problems in the N.E.S. and C.D.P. areas by conducting a number of demonstrations in the different blocks through District Organisations.

Scheme No. 218

Scheme for Soil Conservation Research in Local problems (Bunding in deep black Soils)

	Provision. Rs,	*Expenditure.*
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	0.006
1958-59 ...	0.34	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	0 30
Recurring	...	0.08
Non-Recurring	...	0.22
	Total :	0.30

State Share : 0.15
Government of India Share : 0.15

Physical Targets.—A block of 400 acres in such tracts is taken up for research work.

Aims and objectives.—The Land Improvement Enquiry Committee has recommended that bunding should not be taken up in deep black soils. Hence, the Scheme proposes to evolve suitable technique for such soils and conduct research on this problems.

Scheme No. 219

Soil Conservation Demonstrations for Anti-Soil Erosion in Coorg District

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	0·86	...
Provision for 1959-60—		1·00
Recurring ...	...	0·27
Non-Recurring ...	...	0·73
	Total	1·00
State Share ...	...	0·117
Government of India Share	...	0·883

Physical Targets.—Nil.

2. *Aims and objectives.*—The objects of the Scheme is to conduct a survey to find out the degree of slope and erosion and to demonstrate the benefits of soil conservation methods.

Scheme No. 220

Rotational Grazing

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58	...	..
1958-59	0·11	...
Provision for 1959-60—		0·11
Recurring ...	0·11	
Non-Recurring ...	...	
Total	0·11	
State Share ...	..	0·055
Government of India Share	..	0·055

Physical Targets.—250 acres to be taken up at 50 acres per year to study the effects of rotational grazing on prevention of Soil Erosion.

Aims and objectives.—The Scheme is proposed for development of pastures for cattle as well as anti-erosion measures.

Scheme No. 221

Contour Bunding Scheme Bellary.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60 :			0·156
Recurring	...	0·156	
Non-Recurring	...	...	
Total	...	0·156	
State's Share :		0·156	

Physical Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objectives.—The object of this scheme is to repair the worn out portions of the contour bunds put up already along with refixing of waste weirs wherever they have been wasted out and hand over the bunds to the farmers for further maintenance as per the terms and conditions of the Madras Land Improvement Act.

Scheme No. 221

Contour Bunding Scheme Bellary.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59		

Provision for 1959-60:—

Recurring	
Non-Recurring	
Total	
State's Share	

Physical Targets.—Nil.

Aims and objectives.—The object of this scheme is to expand the work on portions of the contour bunds put up already along with relining of waste weirs wherever they have been washed out and bund over the bunds to the former for further maintenance as per the terms and conditions of the Madras Land Improvement Act.

Marketing and Warehousing

Programme for 1959-60 : Brief Review

Market Intelligence.

The plan envisages disseminating the Market News such as arrivals, prices exports, imports, etc., as prevailed at 45 assembling markets covering 60 agricultural commodities. During 1959-60 it is proposed to issue Bulletins, both in English and Kannada for circulation among the rural population in addition to the radio broadcast. Four more Price Reporting Agencies will be appointed during the year.

Survey and Research.

During the year 1959-60, two more Reports on the Marketing of (1) Species and Arecanuts (2) Fruits and Vegetables will be published in addition to the Reports already taken up.

Development of Regulated Markets.

Regulated Markets are the bases to co-ordinate the activities of Agricultural Marketing such as Warehousing, Co-operative Marketing and Grading, thereby enabling the producer to get a premium price for his produce. The Scheme envisages establishment of Market Yards in all the Regulated Markets and to provide all the amenities such as Office Building, Auction Sheds, Godowns, Grading equipment, Water Supply, Sanitation and Market News Dissemination ancillaries. Under the Scheme it is envisaged to organise six new markets.

Warehousing.

Scientific storage of agricultural produce will save considerable quantity of the produce by preventing the losses on account of deterioration in quality and also desteruction by insects, rodents, etc. It will also help the producers to store their goods until such time when a better price can be obtained. This will also prevent the occurrence of guilts in the Market.

Weights and Measures.

There is no uniformity in the present system of Weights and Measures. In order to standardise the existing system it is envisaged to introduce the Metric system of Weights and Measures and thereby put an end to the old bewildering varieties of Weights and Measures.

The Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, is already introduced in the three districts of Bangalore, Raichur and Dharwar and necessary staff have been sanctioned.

During 1959-60 it is proposed to extend the same to eight more districts.

Grading.

Grading is a pre-requisite necessity for better Marketing. It has its own intrinsic value benefiting the producers to get a better price and the consumer to get quality products.

During 1959-60 it is proposed to establish one grading laboratory for ghee and edible oils at one of the selected centres, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mandya, Ghataprabha and Bidar.

WAREHOUSING AND MARKETING.

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60

Scheme No.	Name of the scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget head			Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. nP.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
222	Intigrated Scheme for the improvement of Market Intelligence.	2,46,883	Nil	18,53 85	...	98,000	...	...	...	44,850	
223	Scheme for the Expension of the Marketing Department.	52,000	Nil	1,755 80	...	17,000	...	...	...	...	
224	Scheme for the Developmdnt of Regulated Market.	45,55,000	Nil	5,33,000 00	...	4,00,000	...	...	3,00,000	...	*
225	Scheme for sanction of Advances and Loans to R. Ms.	...	2,80,000	15,000 00	...	55,000	...	...	...	...	†
226	Scheme for the Develcpment of Weights and Measures	5,14,000	Nil	20,335 85	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	
227	Scheme for Grading	84,000	Nil	Nil	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	56,51,583	2,80,000	5,88,244 50	...	5,90,000	...	...	3,00,000	44,850	
228	Scheme for Warehousing	34,30,000	...	2,00,000	...	...	2,50,000	...	2,50,000	...	
	Total ...	34,30,000	...	2,00 000	...	...	2,50,000	...	2,50,000	...	

* Non-plan scheme brought under Plan during 1957-58.

† Since this scheme envisages the introduction of the Metric System of Weights and Measures in the State, it has been brought outside the plan. Only a token grant is provided.

Scheme No. 222.

Integrated Scheme for the Improvement of Market Intelligence.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...	Nil	Nil
1957-58	...	83,000	18,153·35
1958-59	...	46,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...	...	...
Non-recurring	...	...	...
		98,000	...

The Scheme envisages (a) Supply of Market News and (b) Supply of Market Intelligence on the lines suggested by the Central Government based on the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee.

Under the Scheme it is contemplated to broadcast through tehe regional radio stations at Bangalore and Dharwar all market news such as arrivals, prices of selected commodities of Key Assembling Markets which are useful to the growers and other trading public. It is also contemplated to supply Market Intelligence through periodical (*viz.*:—Weekly, monthly, quarterly and half-yearly) bulletins regarding agricultural situation such as rainfall, harvesting, operations, market trends, etc. This will also enable the government to stabilise prices and adjust the import and export prices specially in respect of foodgrains.

The scheme actually commenced in the year 1957-58 January, 1958 and Market Information (Prices) in respect of 31 commodities from 23 Markets in the State was broadcast through the All India Radio Stations of Bangalore and Dharwar and weekly price bulletin was also issued during the year.

During the year 1958-59, prices of 55 agricultural commodities are obtained telegraphycally daily from 35 selected Regulated Markets in the State and are compiled and sent to the Regional Radio Stations of All India Radio, Bangalore and Dharwar for being broadcast on the same day.

Monthly bulletins of arrivals, despatches, stocks and prices of agricultural commodities prevailing in 57 Markets in the State are prepared and distributed among the N.E.S. Blocks, C.D. Blocks and Village Panchayats.

Arrangements have been made for displaying the the current Market rates on a black-board which is kept at a prominent place in the Market Yard of every Regulated Market Committee, in the State to enable the producers to know the latest prices developments.

During the year 1959-60, it is envisaged to collect prices from 45 Markets in the State for dissemination through the All India Radio Stations of Bangalore and Dharwar. It is also intended to issue half-yearly and yearly bulletins for the benefit of producers. Arrangements will also be made for the issue of the said bulletins in regional language.

The details of the provision of Rs. 98,000 :—

	Rs. nP.
Pay of officers	6,720·00
Pay of Establishment	34,031·50
Allowances and Honoraria—	
Dearness Allowance	15,660·00
Travelling Allowance	7,200·00
Contingencies	34,388·50
Total ...	98,000 00

Scheme No. 223.

Schemes for the Expansion of the Marketing Department.
(Publication of Survey reports).

	Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs. nP.
1956-57 ...	Nil	Nil
1957-58 ...	93,000	1,765·00
1958-59 ...	12,200	...
Total ...	1,05,200	

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring	16,000·00
Non-recurring	1,000·00
Total ...	17,000

The Scheme envisages the publication of Survey Reports on the Marketing of Agricultural Commodities and make it available to the public. Conducting Surveys on Agricultural and Live-stock Commodities is in vogue in the State, since 1948. The Department of Marketing

has conducted 54 Marketing Surveys on almost all important Agricultural Commodities, Live-stock and its products and they have proved to be a source of authentic and vital information not only to the Government of India but also to the Central public. During the plan period it is proposed to revise these Marketing Survey Reports incorporating all facts and figures relating to the newly Integrated Areas of Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and Coorg States.

The Scheme commenced during the year 1957-58, and the drafting Survey Reports on oilseeds was taken up during this year. During the year 1958-59 the Survey Reports on cotton, Rice and Coarse grains would be published. During 1959-60 two reports, *viz.*, (i) Fruits and Vegetables and (ii) Spices and Arecanuts will be published under the Scheme.

The details of provision of Rs. 17,376 are as under.

			Rs.
Pay of Officers	...	...	2,960
Pay of Establishment	...	...	7,716
Allowances and Honoraria—			
Dearness Allowance	...	...	4,800
Contingencies	...	..	1,000
Travelling Allowance	...	...	1,344
	Total	...	17,000

Scheme No. 224.

Schemes for the Development of Regulated Markets.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
			Rs.
1956-57	...	Nil	Nil
1957-58	...	8,24,000	5,33,000
1958-59	...	2,50,000	...
Provision for 1959-60	...	4,00,000	...
Total	...	14,74,000	

The Scheme envisages giving Financial Assistance by way of loans to Regulated Markets to purchase sites for the establishment of Market Yards to develop them and provide all the amenities such as Rest House, Office Building, Auction Hall, Godowns, Cattle Shed, Canteen,

Water Supply, Sanitation, Electricity and Radio, etc. The scheme also envisages the establishment of Regulated Markets at the remaining important assembling unregulated Markets all over the State.

During the year 1956-57, 6 new markets were started and during 1957-58, 6 new markets were established.

During the year 1958-59 the target is 6 Markets and during 1959-60 the target is the establishment of 6 Markets in the State.

Scheme No. 225.

Scheme for sanction of loans to Regulated Markets.

The Scheme for sanction of advances and loans to Regulated Markets which was under Non-Plan Schemes of the Department has also been brought under the plan orbit as per Government Order No. P. & D. 29, A.L.P. 58, dated 5th January, 1959 as the object of the Scheme is the Development of Regulated Markets by extending loan facilities. The provision for the above Scheme is Rs. 55,000 during the year 1959-60.

Scheme No. 226.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs. nP.
1956-57 ...	Nil	Nil
1957-58 ...	1,19,000	20,335·85
1958-59 ...	1,22,000	...
Provision for 1959-60 :—		
Recurring ...	10,000	The provision is only a Token Grant.
Non-recurring ...	...	

The Scheme envisages the effective enforcement of the existing Weights and Measures Acts in the State and also the implementation of the Metric System of Weights and Measures. It also provides for carrying on publicity and propaganda relating to the Metric System.

The Scheme came into operation only during the year 1957-58 in the month of January, 1957. As a preliminary to the introduction of the Metric System of Weights and Measures, census of existing Weights and Measures and the number of traders and establishment all over the State was undertaken, so that it may clear the way for effecteive implementation of the Scheme.

Necessary propaganda work for familiarising the public with the new system was also undertaken through the All India Radio at Bangalore.

During tehe year 1958-59, the Metric System of Weights and Measures has been introduced in the three districts of Bangalore, Raichur and Dharwar.

During the year 1959-60 the scheme has been treated as Centrally sponsored one and has been brought outside the plan. However, only a token provision of Rs. 10,000 has been made in the plan budget.

Scheme No. 227.

Scheme for Grading.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
			Rs.
1956-57	...	Nil	Nil
1957-58	...	22,000	Nil
1958-59	...	28,410	28,410 (estimated)

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring	...	...	10,000
Non-recurring	...	...	Nil

The scheme envisages grading of Agricultural Commodities such as butter, ghee, oil, etc., as per grade specifications fixed by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India on an All India basis. Scientific grading as per Agmark specifications ensures premium price to the producer and good quality to the consumer. Under the scheme the grading of oil, butter and ghee will be licensed. Laboratories for analysing and testing of butter and ghee will be set up and the necessary technical staff will be appointed.

The scheme was sanctioned by Government during the year 1958-59. During the year 1958-59 it is proposed to set up two laboratories at Bangalore and at one of the remaining selected centres, *viz.*, Ghataprabha, Bidar and Mandya.

The details of provision of Rs. 10,000 is as follows :—

		Rs.
1	Pay of Officers	2,940
2	Pay of Establishment	2,994
3	Allowances and Honoraria—	
	(a) Dearness Allowance	2,160
	(b) Travelling Allowance	1,200
4	Contingencies	706

Scheme No. 228.

Scheme for Warehousing.

		Provision	Expenditure Rs.
1956-57	...	Nil	Nil
1957-58	...	2,00,000	2,00,000
1958-59	...	3,50,000	...
Provision for 1959-60:	...	2,50,000	...
Total	...	2,50,000	...

To encourage the establishment of Warehouses in the State and to make necessary provisions for their supervision and control, the Government have enacted the Mysore Warehouses Act, 1951 in the light of the suggestions made by the Reserve Bank of India and necessary rules have been framed thereunder. In spite of the above legislation licensed Warehouses have not come into existence owing to the fact that law is only an enabling piece of legislation and leaves it to the trade or private investors limited companies and Co-operative Societies. To overcome the difficulties the Rural Credit Survey Committee of the Reserve Bank of India recommended the establishment of All India Warehousing Corporation. Accordingly Warehouses will be established both by the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporation. The Central Warehousing Corporation will construct 13 Warehouses of capacity of 10 to 20 thousand tons and the State Warehousing Corporation at 15 centres in the State. It is tentatively proposed to have these Warehouses, Central and State at the following assembling centres.

'A' Central.

1. Mangalore
2. Davangere
3. Gadag
4. Bijapur
5. Nippani
6. Jamkhandi
7. Gulbarga
8. Belgaum
9. Bailhongal
10. Chintamani
11. Hassan
12. Chitradurga
13. Tiptur or Byadgi

'B' State.

1. Arsikere
2. Hubli
3. Mysore
4. Bangalore
5. Raichur
6. Bellary
7. Saklespur
8. Mercara
9. Shimoga
10. Sirsi
11. Yadgir
12. Gowribidanur
13. Bagalkot
14. Tumkur
15. Bidar.

During the year 1956-57 and 1957-58 no Warehouses were constructed as the State Warehousing Corporation came into effective operation only towards the end of the year 1957-58.

During the year 1958-59 Warehouses have started functioning at Mysore, Raichur and Hubli.

During the year, 1959-60, the State Warehousing Corporation proposed to build Warehouses at about 5 selected centres.

The out-lay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs provided for the scheme in the plan Budget for 1959-60 is towards the Share Capital of the State Warehousing Corporation. An equal amount will be subscribed by the Central Warehousing Corporation towards the capital of the State Warehousing Corporation.

Co-operation.

Programme for 1959-1960.

Credit Structure.

The Plan envisages organisation and/or re-organisation of 2,000 small sized societies, 19 district central co-operative banks, 1 State co-operative bank, 1 Central co-operative land mortgage bank and 25 grain banks. During the year 1959-60, it is proposed to grant financial assistance by way of managerial cost to all these institutions and also to 1,746 small sized societies organised during the year 1958-59. It is also proposed to allot 100 rural godowns to groups of small sized societies. There is a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for the purpose during the year. In view of the policy decision taken by the Government of India that no financial assistance would be given to new large sized societies from 1959-60, only 400 large sized societies organised and/or re-organised during 1957-58 and 1958-59 would be eligible for receipt of financial assistance towards managerial cost as per the pattern.

Co-operative Marketing.

During the year it is proposed to organise and/or re-organise 30 primary marketing societies and 1Apex marketing society and give them financial assistance by way of share capital contribution and managerial cost. 60 societies organised and/or re-organised during 1957-58 and 1958-59 will also rank for financial assistance. During the year, it is also proposed to grant financial assistance to 35 primary marketing societies and also the Apex marketing society for construction of godowns. One special and new feature of the schemes for the development of co-operative marketing during this year is grant of financial assistance to primary marketing societies for purchase of lorries or trucks. With a view to facilitating timely transport, assembling and sale of agricultural produce, it is proposed to grant assistance to 10 primary marketing societies for this purpose. The Apex marketing society is

also proposed to be granted financial assistance by way of contribution towards share capital, subsidy towards managerial cost and loan and subsidy for construction of godown.

Co-operative Processing

Processing of agricultural produce is an important activity, as it assists the sale of goods, being available for consumption. Processing is thus a necessary adjunct to marketing. During the year, it is proposed to organise and/or re-organise 5 processing societies. These societies are proposed to be granted financial assistance by way of share capital contribution and managerial cost. Besides these, 6 societies organised during 1957-58 and 1958-59 will also receive subsidy towards managerial cost.

Co-operative Training and Education.

Education is the corner-stone for the success of the movement. The importance of making satisfactory arrangements for training is undoubtedly very great since the success of the various schemes of co-operative development depend to a considerable extent on the availability of the trained staff. There are at present three Co-operative Training Schools at Mysore, Mercara and Dharwar, which train subordinate co-operative personnel. In all these 3 schools 480 students are proposed to be trained during the year. In addition, the Intermidiate and Higher co-operative personnel are being deputed to the Madras Co-operative training Centre and the Co-operative Training College, Poona, respectively for higher education in Co-operation.

For training of non-official members of co-operative societies, the scheme sponsored by the All-India Co-operative Union has been taken up by the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Institute and the same is at present under implementation only in 4 districts. The scheme is proposed to be extended to 4 more districts.

Departmental set up.

In view of the large scale expansion of the movement envisaged and the significant role the co-operatives are to play, the need for strengthening the supervisory and field staff at all levels of the Co-operative Department is keenly

felt. In fact this was the view expressed by the Registrars of all the States in the conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies held in November 1958 at New Delhi. With a view to ensuring efficient control, audit and supervision and also for proper implementation of the various schemes of co-operative development, it is proposed to strengthen the staff of the department at differnt levels.

Publicity and propaganda by the Department.

With a view to attracting a larger number of persons into the co-operative fold, it is proposed to disseminates information regarding co-operatives by holdings conferences, seminars, exhibitions and periodical meetings at the district, divisional and State levels.

CO-OPE

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PRO

Scheme Number	Corresponding scheme number in the plan book for 1968—69.	Name of the scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure in		
				56-57	57-58	58-59
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
229	164	Subsidy for managerial staff to small sized societies.	...	...	...	...
230		Construction of rural godowns	50·00	...	...	...
231	165	Subsidy for managerial staff to largesized societies.	12·75	0·54	2·16	...
232	167	Managerial cost and supervision Charges to Dis. Central Banks.	5·70	0·1582	1·14	...
233	168	Subsidy towards managerial cost to Apex Bank.	0·25	0·03	0·05	...
234	169	Do to Pry. L.M. Banks ...	0·26	...	0·0686	...
235	170	Do to Central L.M. Bank .	0·25	0·09	0·05	...
236	171	Do to Grain Banks ...	0·50	...	0·0821	...
237	172	Contribution to share capital of Pry. Marketing societies.	37·50	2·48785	5·00	...
238	173	Construction of godowns by Pry. Marketing societies.	32·00	3·70	5·00	...
239	174	Subsidy towards managerial cost to Primary Marketing Societies	4·50	1·22	0·80	...

RATION

GRAMME FOR 1959-60

Provision for 59—60 with budget Head						Central assistance		
Revenue		Capital		Loan				Remarks
Head of account	Amount	Head of account	Amount	Head of account	Amount	Loan	Grants	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
48 Co-opn. s.k. scheme in II FYP. II managerial cost i.b. reorgn. of small sized socys.	4·80	.....	...	...	...	...	3·60	...
48 Co-operation-A direction s. k. schemes in II FYP plan. I.a construction of small sized godowns by small sized societies.	2·50	.....	...	P. loans and advances Misc. loans (e) other loans 86 loans to Co-op. societies for construction of godowns.	7·50	6·25	1·25	...
Do II Managerial cost of largesized i.a. Reorgan. of large sized societies.	1·50	.....	...	...	...	...	0·75	...
Do II Managerial cost-ii Reorgn. of Central Banks.	0·38	.....	...	...	...	...	0·19	...
Do III Reorgn. of Apex Bank.	0·015	.....	...	...	...	...	0·007	...
Do IV Orgn. Reorgn. of Pry. L.M. banks.	0·28	.....	...	...	...	...	0·14	...
Do V Reorgn. of Central L.M. Bank.	0·015	.....	...	...	...	...	0·008	...
Do VI Reorgn. of Grain Banks.	0·10	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	72 capital outayl on Industrial Development b. Investment in other concerns. b. B. Development 12 share contribution to Pry. Marketing societies.	6·00	...	...	4·80	...	...
48 Co-operation B. Superintendence 6. F. schemes in II FYP. I constrn. of godowns (i) marketing socys.	1·75	.....	...	do (e) other loans 91 loans to maktg. socys. for constrn. of godowns.	5·25	4·375	0·875	...
Do II Managerial cost (i) orgn. of Marketing societies.	0·30	.....	...	...	...	...	0·45	...

STATEMENT

Scheme Number	Corresponding scheme number in the plan book for 1956—59.	Name of the scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure in		
				56—57	57—58	58—59
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
240	...	For purchase of lorries to Pry. Mktg. Societies.	10·00	...	...	...
241	175	Subsidy for managerial cost to Apex Marketing Soeys,	0·15	·008	0·03	...
242	...	Share capital contribution to Apex Marketing Society.	5·00	0·4275	1·00	...
243	...	Construction of godown by do	1·00	0·20	0·50	...
244	176	Share capital contribution to processing societies.	14·00	...	4·00	...
245	177	Subsidy towards managerial cost to do	1·00	...	...	...
246	178	Share capital contribution to Farming Societies.	8·00	...	...	...
247	179	Loans for capital expenditure do	8·00	...	...	...
248	180	Subsidy and managerial cost ...	8·00	...	...	...
249	181	Co-operative Training and Education Non-official Training and propaganda and training of officer.	18·08	0·04	1·67	Rs. 35,192 up to Nov. 1958.
250	182	State Agrl. Credit Relief and Guarantee Fund.	6·00	...	...	...
251	183	State Co-op. Development Fund...	5·00	...	...	...
252	184	Departmental set up ...	32·78	...	1·113	Rs. 0,32,361 up to Nov. 1958.
253	185	Purchase of Jeeps for the departmental use.	...	...	...	...
254	186	Publicity and Propaganda by the Department.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	257·29	8·90265	24·6457	...

contd.

Provision for 59—60 with budget Head								
Revenue		Capital		Loan		Central assistance		
Head of account	Amount	Head of account	Amount	Head of account	Amount	Loan	Grants	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
.....	...	.....	...	P loans and advances Misc. loans (e) 91-a loans to marketing societies purchase of lorries.	2·50	...	...	...
4 Co-operation B. Superintendence 11 Managerial ext ii Reorgn. of Apex Marketing Socys.	0·01	.....	...	...	...	...	0·005	...
.....	...	Do 14 share contribution to Apex Mktg. Socy,	1·00	...	...	0·75	...	...
Do 1 Constrn. of godowns ii Apex. Mktg. Society.	0·075	.....	...	Do (e) other loans,	0·225	0·168	0·057	...
.....	...	Do (15) share contribution to processing Socys.	3·75	...	...	2·81	...	...
4 Co-operation D. other schemes d. k. schemes in II FYP. I Managerial ext-i Orgn. 2 Reorgn. of processing socys.	0·25	.....	...	...	...	0·18	...	...
.....	...	Do Share contribn. to farming societies.	0·30	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	.....	...	Do (e) other loans -67 loans to Farming Societies.	1·50	...	...	...
Do II Managerial ext ii Orgn. of farming socys.	0·75	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Cooperation D. other charges d. k. schemes in II FYP Contrbn.	3·60	.....	...	...	...	...	1·20	...
Do iv Contrib. to (i) Relief and Guarantee Fund.	0·25	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do (ii) Development Fund.	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do Scheme in II FYP. III Departmental set up.	3·70	.....	...	...	...	...	2·175	...
.....	1·17	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	0·34	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	27·386	.....	11·05	18·975	13·575	...	9·717	

CO-OPERATION.

Scheme No. 229

Subsidy for managerial staff to small-sized societies :

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57 ...	.....	.....
1957–58 ...	.....	.....
1958–59 ...	2·62	.....
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring ...	...	4·80
Non-recurring ...	...	.....
Total ...		4·80

Organisation of new small-sized co-operatives or revitalisation of existing small-sized societies in each village or group of 2–3 villages is essential, as it helps intimacy of contact among the members.

The field for effective and adequate dispensation of rural credit is so vast that both the large-sized societies and small-sized societies have an important role to play. If credit is to reach a substantial number of cultivators a large number of villages will have to be served by existing or newly organised small-sized societies. At the same-time, however, it has to be brone in mind that the condition of small societies has generally been far from satisfactory. In order to achieve rapid increase in the issue of co-operative credit for getting increased agricultural production during the plan period, it is proposed to organise new small-sized societies and also to revitalise existing small-sized societies besides the organisation of large-sized societies. Some of the considerations that would be kept in view for strengthening and revitalising small-sized societies and also setting up new ones are :—

(1) Maximum efforts should be made to extend the membership of the society, increase its volume of business and integrate programmes of increased agricultural production.

(2) During a period of three years, the society should be able to augment its membership and increase its transactions with a view to placing itself on a sound financial basis,

Recently the National Development Council in its meeting held at New Delhi on November 8th and 9th, 1958 has also laid considerable emphasis on the organisation of new small-sized societies with multi-purpose objects and has reiterated the above view.

The pattern of assistance by way of managerial cost to small-sized societies is to grant Rs. 150 for the first year, Rs. 100 for the second and Rs. 50 for the third year. The scheme was not taken up for implementation during the first two years of the plan. The plan target of 5,000 small-sized societies has been spread over a period of three years commencing from the year 1958-59. During the year 1958-59, it was proposed to grant subsidy to only, 1,746 small-sized societies at the rate of Rs. 150 each as against a target of 2,000 small-sized societies. During the year 1959-60 it is proposed to organise and/or revitalise 2,000 small-sized societies. 1,746 societies organised during 1958-59 will receive financial assistance by way of subsidy at the rate of Rs. 100 each and 2,000 organised during the year 1959-60 will receive similar assistance at the rate of Rs. 150 each towards their managerial cost. The total cost of the scheme by way of subsidy comes to Rs. 4·80 lakhs.

Scheme No. 230

Construction of rural godowns.

(*Rupees in Lakhs*)

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57 ...	.....	.....
1957–58 ...	.....	.....
1958–59 ...	.....	.....
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring		2·50
Non-recurring		7·50
Total ...		10·00

In order to enable the small-sized societies to discharge efficiently the various functions envisaged for them the need for providing storage accommodation to selected primary societies and to give financial assistance to such societies was stressed in the conference of the Registrars of Co-operative Societies held in November, 1958. The need of giving assistance to primary small-sized societies on the same scale as at present in respect of large-sized societies was recognised by the conference but it was

suggested then that the godowns might be located at convenient points serving the needs of a group of such small societies, since it was felt that individual small societies in some cases might not be in a position to operate a godown on economic lines. Accordingly, it is proposed to give financial assistance for construction of rural godowns by small-sized societies and accordingly a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for 100 godowns during the year 1959-60 from out of the savings effected under the provision for grant of financial assistance for construction of godowns by large-sized societies.

Scheme No. 231

Subsidy for managerial staff to large-sized societies.

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956—57 ...	0·54	0·54
1957—58 ...	2·50	2·16
1958—59 ...	2·75	...
Provision for 1959—60—		
Recurring		1·50
Non-recurring		...
Total		... 1·50

The plan envisages organisation of 850 large-sized societies and 5,000 small-sized societies which on an average works out at the rate one society for every four villages. During the year 1956-57, 96 large-sized societies were reorganised out of a target of 100 and given financial assistance while 200 societies were granted financial assistance during 1957-58. During 1958-59, it was proposed to grant financial assistance to 200 more societies. Government of India have under their letter No. F2. 10/57 Coop. I dated 1st September 1958 indicated that there would not be any further organisation of large-sized societies from the year 1959-60 and this point was clarified in the conference of the Registrars held at New Delhi in November 1958. In view of the change in policy, during the year 1959-60 it is proposed to provide subsidy towards managerial cost to 400 large-sized societies, out of which 200 societies organised during 1957-58 will receive subsidy at Rs. 250 each and 200 of the last year (1958-59) will receive subsidy at the rate of Rs. 500 each according to the sliding scale fixed under the pattern of assistance. The total cost of the scheme will be of the order of Rs. 1·50 lakhs.

Scheme No. 232

Managerial cost and supervision charges to District Central Co-operative Banks.

(Rupees in lakhs)

		Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	0·1582	0·1582
1957–58	...	1·14	1·14
1958–59	...	0·76	...
Provision for 1959–60—			
	Recurring	0·38	
	Non-recurring	0.00	
	Total ...	0·38	

With a view to meeting the cost of the establishment and also the cost of additional supervisors appointed by the District Central Co-operative Banks for effective supervision over the disbursements and recovery of short and medium term loans, it is proposed to grant financial assistance to the said Banks. During the year 1956-57 and 1957-58 the 19 District Central Banks were reorganised and they were granted subsidy towards managerial cost and supervision charges of Rs. 0·1582 and Rs. 1·14 lakhs respectively. During the year 1958-59 a sum of Rs. 0·76 lakhs was granted for the same purpose. During the year 1959-60 however, the District Central Co-operative Bank numbering 19 in all are proposed to be granted managerial subsidy and supervision charges which amounts to Rs. 0·38 lakh. By reorganisation of District Central Co-operative Banks and the Apex Bank the actual dispensation of short term and medium term loans has been of the order of Rs. 7·35 crores as against a target of Rs. 7·38 crores fixed for 1957-58. The recoveries during the year amounted to 7·78 crores and the percentage of recoveries works out to 66. During the year 1958-59 the short and medium term loans provided amounted to Rs. 8·05 crores as against a target of Rs. 10·205 crores.

Scheme No. 233

Subsidy towards managerial staff of Apex Bank.

(Rupees in lakhs)

		Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	0 03	0·03
1957–58	...	0·05	0·05
1958–59	...	0·03	...
Provision for—1959–60			
Recurring		0·015	
Non-Recurring		...	
Total	...	0.015	

With a view to meeting the cost of the establishment it is proposed to grant financial assistance to Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank. During the plan period a sum of Rs. 0·25 lakhs is earmarked for the purpose. During the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 the Apex Bank has been granted manegerial cost of Rs. 0·03 lakhs and 0·05 lakhs respectively. Again during the year 1958-59 it was granted financia assistance of Rs. 0·03 lakhs. During the year 1959-60 an amount of Rs. 0·015 lakhs is earmarked for the said purpose.

Scheme No. 234

Subsidy for Managerial Staff to Primary Land Mortgage Banks

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	0.38	0.3638
1958–59	...	0.33	...
Provision for 1959–60 :—			
Recurring	...	0.28	...
Non-recurring	...	...	...
Total		0.28	

During the plan period it is proposed to organise and/or reorganise 101 Primary Land Mortgage Banks. The long-term loans will be issued only through Land Mortgage Banks as before. The scheme not only provides relief from indebtedness to rural population by grant of long-term loan facilities but also provides land improvement loans. During the year 1956-57 the scheme was

not however taken up for implementation whereas during the year 1957-58 these Land Mortgage Banks were sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 380 each and the total expenditure under the scheme is of the order of Rs. 0.368 lakhs. During the year 1958-59 an amount of Rs. 0·33 lakhs. was spent for the purpose. Similarly Rs. 0.28 lakhs has been provided during 1959-60 for granting financial assistance to the 98 existing Land Mortgage Banks and three more proposed to be organised afresh hereafter.

Scheme No. 235

Subsidy towards Managerial Cost to Central Land Mortgage Bank

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	0.09	0.09
1957-58	...	0.05	0.05
1958-59	...	0.03	...
Provision for 1959-60:—			
Recurring	...	...	0.015
Non-recurring	...	...	...
		Total	0.015

With a view to meeting the establishment cost it is proposed to grant financial assistance to the Central Land Mortgage Bank. During the plan period an aggregate amount of Rs. 0.25 lakhs has been provided for the purpose. The Central Land Mortgage Bank was sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 0 09 lakh and 0.05 lakh during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively. An amount of Rs. 0.03 lakh was granted for the purpose during the year 1958-59 whereas during the year 1959-60 Rs. 0.015 lakh has been earmarked in this regard. The Central Land Mortgage Bank has issued long-term loans to the agriculturists to the tune of Rs. 26.43 lakhs during 1956-57 and Rs. 59.19 lakhs during 1957-58 as against the targets of Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 40 lakhs respectively. During the year 1958-59 and 1959-60, the targets fixed for the purpose are Rs. 60 lakhs and Rs. 80 lakhs respectively. Long-term loans are issued for the purpose of (1) discharge of prior debt, (2) improvement of lands and (3) purchase of lands. The total recovery of loans during 1957-58 amounted to about Rs. 16 lakhs, bringing the percentage of recovery to 96.3 per cent.

Scheme No. 236

Subsidy towards Managerial cost to Grain Banks.

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	0.08	0.621
1958-59	...	0.12	...
Provision for 1959-60 :—			
Recurring	...	0.10	...
Non-recurring	...	...	...
	Total.	0.10	

Most of the Grain Banks in the State are not thriving well for one reason or the other. During the plan period it is proposed to end the economic weaklings and retain those which are working properly and also those which show signs of improvement. During the plan period it is proposed to organise and/or re-organise 34 Grain Banks and an aggregate provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been made for the whole of the plan period. During the year 1956-57, however, the scheme was not taken up for implementation. During the year 1957-58, 27 Grain Banks have been reorganised and they have been given a financial assistance of Rs. 0.0621 as against a total provision of Rs.0.08 lakhs. During the year 1958-59 a provision of Rs. 0.12 lakhs was made. During the year 1959-60 Rs. 0.10 lakhs has been provided for the said purpose.

Scheme No. 237

Contribution to the Share Capital of Primary Marketing Societies.

(Rupees in lakhs)

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57		7·90	2·46785
1957-58		6·00	6·00000
1958-59		6·00	...
Provision for—1959-60 ;—	Recurring	...	...
	Non-recurring	...	6·00
	Total		6·00

The Co-operative Marketing Structure normally consists of two layers—the primary marketing society at the mandi level and the apex marketing society at the State level. In the districts of Dharwar and Belgaum there are district marketing societies but the normal policy is to have two types of societies, one primary and the other apex marketing society. In the old Mysore State, in each taluk normally there is a taluk multi-purpose society. It is proposed to convert them into taluk marketing societies. There would thus be 80 primary marketing societies in the old Mysore State. In the integrated units, it is proposed to have one well-built and independent marketing society at each mandi. Steps are also being taken to end or mend the weak marketing societies. There would thus be 160 primary marketing societies.

In order to increase the borrowing power of the primary marketing societies to take up marketing activities according to the plan, it is proposed to give share capital contribution to these societies. During the entire plan period, it is proposed to grant share capital contribution to 150 primary marketing societies and a provision of Rs. 37·50 lakhs has been made for this purpose. During the year 1956-57, share capital contribution has been granted to 31 primary marketing societies and an amount of Rs. 2·46785 lakhs has been expended on this account. During the year 1957-58, 30 marketing societies were reorganised and financial assistance has been sanctioned by way of share capital to the extent of Rs. 6 lakhs.

During the year 1958-59, it was proposed to grant share capital contribution to 30 new primary marketing societies to the extent of their paid up share capital subject to a maximum of Rs. 20,000 and also to 31 primary marketing societies which were financed only upto the extent of their paid up share capital during 1956-57 and which had since enhanced their share capital. A provision of Rs. 6·00 lakhs was made for the purpose. During the year 1959-60, it is proposed to grant share capital cuntribution 30 more primary marketing societies and an amount of Rs. 6·00 lakhs has been provided for the purpose.

Scheme No. 238

Construction of Godowns by Primary Marketing Societies.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57 ...	3.70 ...	3.70
1957–58 ...	6.00 ...	6.00
1958–59 ...	7.00 ...	...

Provision for 1959–60 :—

Recurring ...	1.75
Non-recurring ...	5.25
Total : ...	7.00

The main function of a primary marketing society is marketing of the produce of its members. Wherever possible they also take up the functions of pooling, grading and processing, etc. The Rural Credit Survey Committee during the course of its investigation found ample evidence to show that bulk of the sales of produce by cultivators took place in the village itself; that the lack of holding power on the part of the agriculturists was one of the main causes for this and that facilities for storage and finance for holding the produce for a better price were most inadequate in almost all the States.

The Development of co-operative marketing requires the provision of storage facilities. Godowns are needed by the primary credit societies for collecting the produce of their members until they assume transportable proportion and transport is arranged. Godowns are as well required by the primary marketing societies to facilitate the members to store their produce until the prices in the market attain a favourable level and to advance to the members loans on the pledge of stored agricultural produce or to stock the produce which the marketing society itself has purchased against firm order. An organised system of ware-housing and storage provides a very important part of the solution, should such at any time be required, for a problem of either price control on the one hand or of price support on the other in regard to agricultural commodities.

Accordingly the second five year plan of the State envisages setting up of 150 large sized godowns for facilitating storage by primary marketing societies besides 500 small sized godowns proposed to be set up in the case

of large sized credit societies and a provision of Rs. 32.00 lakhs has been made in this regard. During the year 1956-57, 21 godowns were allotted to the primary marketing societies an amount of Rs. 3.70 lakhs was made available both by way of loans and subsidy for the purpose. During the year 1957-58, 30 such godowns were allotted and an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs was sanctioned for the purpose. During the year 1958-59 a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs was provided and in 1959-60, 35 godowns have been proposed to be allotted to the primary marketing societies and a provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been made for the said purpose.

Scheme No. 239

Subsidy towards Managerial Cost to Primary Marketing Societies

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Provision.	*Expenditure.*
1956–57	1.22	1.22
1957–58	0.30	0.30
1958–59	0.92	...
Provision for 1959–60:—		
Recurring ...		0.90
Non-recurring ...		...
Total :		0.90

In order to meet the establishment cost it is proposed to grant subsidy of Rs. 3,000 to each of the primary marketing societies towards their managerial cost during the plan period on a sliding scale of Rs. 1,500, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500. Accordingly a provision of Rs.4.50 lakhs has been made during the plan period for assisting 150 such societies. During the year 1956-57, 33 primary marketing societies were granted a subsidy of Rs. 1.22 lakhs in the aggregate towards their managerial cost whereas during the year 1957-58, 30 such societies were sanctioned an amount of Rs. 0.30 lakhs. During the year 1958-59 besides granting a managerial subsidy at the rate of Rs. 1,500 to each of the 30 new primary marketing societies proposed to be organised and/or re-organised during the year it was proposed to grant the subsidy at the rate of Rs. 1,500, Rs. 1,000 for the second year, *i.e.*, 1958-59 and Rs. 500 being the residual amount due to be paid in respect of the previous year *i.e.*, 1957-58 each.

Thus a provision of Rs. 92,000 was made for the purpose during 1958-59. During 1959-60, it is proposed to finance 90 societies in all 30 societies of 1957-58, 30 societies of 1958-59 and 30 societies of 1959-60 at the rate of Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500 respectively and accordingly provision of Rs. 0.90 lakhs has been made under the scheme.

Scheme No. 240

Scheme for purchase of Lorries by Primary Marketing Societies

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Provision.	*Expenditure.*
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959–60:—		
Recurring	...	...
Non-recurring	...	2.50
	Total :	2·50

One of the several recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee is linking of credit with marketing. For this purpose, it is essential to have close co-ordination between the credit and marketing societies. The large sized societies will act as feeders in the assembling of agricultural produce through marketing co-operatives. The marketing societies in turn will act as commission agents for the disposal of produce of the producer members. For proper and adequate dispensation of credit and also with a view to assuring better prices to the agriculturists for their produce it is essential to have strong and well-built marketing societies with a net work of feeder credit societies around each of them.

By the end of the plan period the marketing societies are expected to sell agricultural marketable surplus of the order of Rs. 18 crores. During the last year of the plan agricultural finance that would be made available to the agriculturists is expected to be of the order of Rs. 5 crores. Besides this the export of commodities like onions, chillies

and potatoes is also being taken up by these societies. Agricultural requisites of the value of Rs. 5 crores are also expected to be supplied during the Plan period.

Experience so far gained in this behalf has shown that marketing societies are at disadvantage when compared with individual traders or trading concerns. The latter having their own means of conveyance and transport are able to have access even to the interior market and effect transactions very quickly whereas the marketing societies are at the mercy of the private and public conveyance for transport of their produce and reach the markets late by which time the needs of the consumers are already catered to by the individual traders and trading concerns. Thus, the individual traders and trading concerns are decidedly at an advantage and steal a march over the marketing societies which experience difficulties in the matter of transport.

From these points of view, providing facilities for transport of agricultural produce is an imperative need of the marketing societies. It is therefore, proposed to make available financial assistance to big and well managed marketing societies for purchase of trucks or lorries. Each such society is proposed to be given a sum of Rs. 25,000 in the form of loan. The scheme was not pressed so much for sanction during the first three years of the plan since the marketing societies were not sufficiently well organised. Now that they have made considerable headway they need to be given transport facilities, if they are to have timely access to the interior markets and to stand competition of the individual traders and trading concerns.

During the remaining period of the plan 40 such societies are expected to come up for financial assistance and accordingly a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made. During the year 1959-60, it is proposed to grant financial assistance to 10 marketing societies for purchase of lorries or trucks and accordingly a provision of Rs. 2. 50 lakhs has been made for this purpose under the scheme.

Scheme No. 241

Subsidy towards Managerial cost to Apex Marketing Society.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	Provision.		*Expenditure.*
1956-57	0.03	...	0.03
1957-58	0.03	...	0.03
1958-59	0.02	...	...
Provision for 1959-60 :—			
Recurring		...	0.01
Non-recurring.		...	...
			0.01

As already stated elsewhere the co-operative marketing structure consists of two tiers, namely, the primary marketing society at the Mandi leavel and Apex Marketing at the State level. In order to meet the cost of the managerial staff, it is proposed to grant subsidy to the society and accordingly a provision of Rs. 0.15 lakhs has been made under this scheme for the entire plan period. During each of the two years 1956-57 and 1957—58 the society has been granted a subsidy of Rs. 3,000. During the year 1958-59, it was proposed to grant a subsidy of Rs. 2,000 whereas during the year 1959-60 a sum of Rs. 1,000 has been provided for the purpose.

Scheme No. 242

Share capital contribution to the Apex Marketing Society

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	1.00	0.4275
1957-58	1.00	1.0000
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60 :—		
Recurring		...
Non-recurring		1.00
	Total ...	1.00

There is already an Apex Marketing Society at the State level which has been reorganised and reconstituted as a federal body. This society will play the role of co-ordinating the activities of primary marketing societies and act as a wholesale dealer for supply of agricultural

requirements, to undertake export, import business and to sell the produce of members. Besides undertaking the normal marketing activities the State Marketing Society has taken up the work of distribution of cement, zinc sheets, coffee seeds, etc. In order to enable the State Co-operative Marketing Society to raise finance for undertaking the marketing and the other activities mentioned above, it is proposed to grant Government share capital contribution to the society and accordingly a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made under this scheme for the aforesaid purpose. During the years 1956–57 and 1957-58 the State Co-operative Marketing Society has been granted a share capital contribution of Rs. 0.4275 lakh and Rs 1.00 lakh respectively. No amount was granted for this purpose during the year 1958-59. During the year 1959-60, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for this purpose.

Scheme No. 243

Construction of godown by State Marketing Society

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	0.20	0.20
1957-58	0.50	0.50
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959–60 :—		
Recurring		0.075
Non-recurring		0.225
	Total	0.30

As already stated the State Co-operative Marketing Society which is an apex institution will co-ordinate the activities of primary societies and act as wholesale dealer for supply of agricultural requirements, undertake export and import business and sell the produce of the members in Bangalore. All this requires provision of adequate and proper storage facilities. During the Plan period it is proposed to grant financial assistance of Rs. 1 lakh-Rs. 75,000 as loan and Rs. 25,000 as subsidy for construction of a big godown for storing agricultural produce and other commodities which the society deals in. During the first two years of the plan the society was given Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively. The balance of Rs. 30,000 is proposed to be given during the year 1959-60.

Scheme No. 244

Share capital contribution to processing societies

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57	1.40	...
1957-58	4.00	4.00
1958-59	1.50	...
Provision for 1959-60 :—		
Recurring	...	
Non-recurring	3.75	
Total	3.75	

Processing involves presentation of the produce of the agriculturist in a more finished form to the buyer. This helps to make the goods more attractive and useful and increase their sales. Not many marketing societies undertake the work of processing members' produce; such processing is largely dependent on the degree to which the agriculturists allow their produce to be pooled and graded. A few marketing societies, however, do undertake processing of a simple type. Processing, it will thus be seen, is an adjunct to marketing and therefore requires to be organised on co-operative basis. According to the plan 10 processing societies (other than sugar factories) are proposed to be organised and/or reorganised and accordingly a provision of Rs. 14 lakhs has been made under the scheme for the entire plan period. During the year 1956-57 no processing society could be organised for want of collection of share capital. During the year 1957-58, 4 processing societies were reorganised and granted an amount of Rs. 4·00 lakhs as share contribution, Of these, one society namely Arsikere Cotton Ginning, Pressing and Marketing Society has already takenup ginning, of cotton. In regard to the other three processing societies efforts are also afoot for purchase of machinery and going into production. During the year 1958-59, it was proposed to grant share capital contribution to only 2 processing societies whereas during the year 1959-60, it is proposed to assist 5 such societies and a provision of Rs. 3·75 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

Scheme No. 245

Subsidy towards managerial cost of processing societies.

(Rs in lakhs)

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	0.08	...
Provision for 1959–60 :—		
Recurring	...	
Non-recurring	0.26	
Total	0.26	

Processing being an adjunct to marketing requires to be organised on a co-operative basis. According to the plan 10 processing societies are proposed to be organised and accordingly a provision of Rs. 1·00 lakh has been made under the scheme for the entire plan period. During the year 1956-57 no processing society could be organised. During the year 1957-58, 4 processing societies were reorganised and were granted only share capital contribution of Rs 1 lakh each. During the year 1958-59 it was proposed to grant managerial cost of Rs. 2,000 each to the four processing societies reorganised during 1957-58. The total provision in this regard is of the order of Rs. 0·08 lakh. During the year 1959-60, it is proposed to give such assistance to 11 societies and accordingly a provision of Rs. 0·26 lakh has been made under the scheme.

Scheme No. 246

Share capital contribution to Co-operative Farming Societies.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	0·50	...
Provision for 1959–60		
Recurring	...	
Non-recurring ...	0·38	
Total	0·38	

For stepping up of food production and for effectively carrying out "Grow More Food Campaign" launched by Government of India both the Central Government and the Planning Commission have stressed the importance of the role to be played by the joint farming and other types of farming societies in the Second Five-Year Plan period.

It is proposed to contribute towards the share capital of Co-operative Farming Societies in order to enable them to raise their borrowing power and a provision of Rs. 8·00 lakhs has been made in the Plan outlay. After taking into consideration various schemes prevailing in the component parts of new Mysore State, a comprehensive scheme was prepared and submitted to Government. During the first two years of the plan, no expenditure was incurred and a provision of Rs. 0·50 lakh was made for 1958-59 and 13 societies were proposed to be given share capital contribution. During the year 1959-60, a provision of Rs. 0·88 lakh is made and 22 societies are proposed to be sanctioned such assistance.

Scheme No. 247

Loans for capital expenditure to Co-operative Farming Societies.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	3·00	...
Provision for 1959-60		
Recurring ...	...	
Non-recurring ...	1·50	
Total	1·50	

The scheme of Co-operative Farming was introduced in the old Mysore State and also in the integrated areas as a part of the "Grow More Food Campaign" launched by the Government of India. The main objects of the scheme were to bring under cultivation Government cultivable waste lands, to popularise joint and collective method of farming, to rationalise agriculture and to settle landless agriculturists. It has been stated in the draft Second Five-Year Plan that there is general agreement that Co-operative farming should be developed as rapidly

as possible and that the main task during the Second Five-Year Plan is to take such essential steps as will provide sound foundations for the development of Co-operative Farming. Accordingly both the Central Government and Planning Commission have laid considerable emphasis on the Co-operative Farming in the Second Five-Year Plan.

It is proposed to give loans towards capital expenditure such as land improvement, construction of godowns, purchase of farm equipments etc., to the extent of Rs. 8·00 lakhs during the plan period. Taking into consideration the conditions prevailing in various parts of the new Mysore State, a uniform scheme has been prepared and submitted to Government. No expenditure has been incurred under this scheme during 1956-57 and 1957-58 under the Plan. During the year 1958-59, 26 farming societies were proposed to be sanctioned loan of Rs. 3·00 lakhs. During the year 1959-60, it is proposed to give a sum of Rs. 1·50 lakhs by way of loan to 19 Farming Societies.

Scheme No. 248

Subsidy and managerial cost to Co-operative Farming Societies.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	0·60	...
Provision for 1959-60 :—		
Recurring	...	
Non-recurring	0·75	
Total	0·75	

As stated elsewhere the organisation of farming societies has been assuming greater importance during the plan period. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 3·90 lakhs has been made in the plan outlay for granting subsidy towards capital expenditure and also for meeting the managerial cost. The scheme was not included during the first two years of the plan and a comprehensive scheme has been submitted to Government for inclusion in the Plan. During 1958-59, a provision of Rs. 0·60 lakh was made and 26 societies were proposed to be sanctioned. A provision of Rs. 0·75 lakh is made for 1959-60 and 19 societies are proposed to be sanctioned such assistance.

Scheme No. 249

Co-operative Training and Education, non-official training and propaganda and training of the officers.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
			(Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	...	0·04	0·04
1957-58	...	2·88	1·87
1958-59	...	1·38	0·35
Provision for 1959-60:—			
Recurring		3·60	
Non-recurring		...	
	Total	3·60	

As the success of the integrated scheme would depend a great deal on trained staff being available to the co-operative department and institutions, the importance of making satisfactory arrangements for training of the various categories of personnel both officials and non-officials is undoubtedly very great. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 18·03 lakhs has been made for the entire plan period for this scheme.

There are at present three Co-operative Training Schools at Mysore, Mercara and Dharwar. During the year 1956-57 and 1957-58 only two schools at Mysore and Dharwar were expanded so as to train 160 candidates per year in two sessions of 6 months each. The training school at Mercara was imparting training to 80 candidates per year in two sessions of 6 months each. During the year 1958-59, the activities of the Mercara School were expanded so as to bring it on par with the other two schools. Up to 31st March 1958, the total number of departmental and institutional candidates trained in these schools was 666 while 204 candidates were under training. The total expenditure incurred during 1957-58 was Rs. 1·613 lakhs. During the year 1958-59 also, 480 students were proposed to be trained in the 3 schools. In addition, the Intermediate Co-operative Personnel and Higher Co-operative Personnel are being deputed to the

Madras Co-operative Training Centre and the All-India Co-operative Training College, Poona, for higher education in Co-operation.

For training of non-official members of co-operative societies, the scheme sponsored by the All-India Co-operative Union has been taken up by the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Institute and the scheme was so far executed in 4 districts of the State *viz.*, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga and Shimoga. The scheme was introduced at the fag end of the year 1956-57. During the year 1957–58, 83 office-bearers, 833 managing committee members, 1,722 ordinary members and 702 non-members were imparted training in Co-operation. The duration of office–bearers is 6 weeks while that of managing committee members is one week. The training course of members and non–members is of the duration of 3 days. The expenditure of Rs. 0.04 lakh was incurred during 1956–57, while an expenditure of Rs. 0.257 lakh was incurred during 1957-58, of which Rs. 0.18 lakh were shared by the Central Government being the expenditure on the salary of the Instructors and library etc. During the year 1958-59, 1,259 persons were trained up to 30th September 1958.

It is expected that the scheme would be extended to 4 more districts during 1959-60. Accordingly a total provision of Rs. 3.60 lakhs is made for the training schemes at all levels for the year 1959-60.

Scheme No. 250

State Agricultural Credit Relief and Guarantee Fund.

Rs. in lakhs

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	1.00	...
1958-59	1.00	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	0.25	
Non-recurring	...	
Total ...	0.25	

For assisting the co-operative credit institutions to write off such irrecoverable arrears of debts as have assumed a magnitude that threatens the stability of the institution due to natural disabilities like flood and famines, for meeting the losses accruing to co-operative credit institutions in pursuance of programme of special loan operations in special areas, for meeting the losses arising out of guarantee, if any, given by Government in respect of short term and medium term accommodation provided by Reserve Bank of India to the co-operative financing agencies and for meeting the losses arising out of guarantee given by Government in respect of principal and interest of the debentures floated by the central land mortagage bank, a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made in the plan outlay. The amount to the credit of the fund would consist of such amounts as Government may set apart and the amount of dividend earned by Government on their share capital of co-operative credit institutions in excess of 3 per cent.

During the year 1956-57 no amount was provided for contribution to the fund. During the year 1957-58 an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh was provided but no expenditure was incurred during the year as sanction for creation of the fund was not accorded by Government during the said year. During the year 1958-59, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided and sanction of Government has also been received for contribution towards the fund. It is proposed to contribute a sum of Rs. 0.25 lakh towards this fund during the year 1959-60.

Scheme No. 252

Departmental set up

	Provisions	*Expenditure*
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	7·00	1.11
1958–59 ...	8.00	2.22
Provision for 1959–60 :—		
Recurring	8.70	
Non-recurring	...	...
Total ...	8.700	

With a view to ensuring efficient audit supervision and implementation of the various development schemes under the II Five-Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 32.78 lakhs has been made in the plan outlay for strengthening the staff of the Co-operative Department. Majority of the staff proposed has been sanctioned and most of the posts sanctioned have been filled in. The details of the posts sanctioned are given below :—

(1)	Deputy Registrar	(550–860)	1
(2)	Special Auditors	(225–500)	6
(3)	Statitiscian	(200–300)	1 (post not filled)
(4)	Asst. Statistician	(120–220)	1
(5)	Superintendent Head Clerks	(120–220)	1
(6)	Inspectors C.S. Inspectors for L.M. Work, Marketing, Fisheries	(80–200)	78
(7)	Executive Officers for Central Banks.	(80–200)	12
(8)	Senior Auditors	(80–200)	22
(9)	First Dn. Clerks	(75–180)	2
(10)	Junior Auditors	(55–120)	37
(11)	II Dn. Clerks, Compilers, clerks to Senior Auditors, clerks to Asst. Registrars.	(50–120)	41
(12)	Supervisors	(45–100)	14
(13)	Stenotypist	(75–250)	1
(14)	Peons	(25–35)	147 (36 posts to be filled in)

The following posts are pending sanction of Government.—

1.	Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	(550–860)	1
2.	District Co-operative Officers	(200–300)	3
3.	Auditors cum Inspectors	(80–200)	8
4.	Dairy Officer	(200–300)	1
5.	Clerks	(50–120)	4
6.	Peons	(25–35)	14

During the year 1956-57 no expenditure was incurred on the staff as the posts were not sanctioned in full or could not be filled in. During the year 1957-58, few posts

were sanctioned in full and an expenditure of Rs. 1.113 lakhs was incurred. During the year 1958-59 an expenditure of Rs. 2.32 lakhs was incurred up to 30th November 1958 out of the provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs made for the year 1958-59. It is therefore proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 8.70 lakhs for the year 1959-60.

Scheme No. 253

Purchase of Jeeps for departmental use.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	(Rupees in lakhs).	
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	1·17	
Non-recurring	...	
Total ...	1·17	

The development of the co-operative movement is not uniform throughout the State. Particularly the movement in the Hyderabad Karnatak area is not well developed due to lack of proper propaganda, publicity and education which in turn is due to lack of proper communication. If effective and proper contact with the masses is to be ensured and if more and more persons are to be attracted into the fold of co-operative movement, it is necesssary to provide necessary means of conveyance to the district officers in these areas and other areas where the movement is less developed and where there is no proper means of communication and transport. With a view to seeing that the development of the co-operative movement is carried on properly and the areas are brought on par with the other component units of the enlarged Mysore State it is necessary to provide adequate and proper means of conveyance to the officers at the district level in these ares. It is, therefore, proposed to provide jeeps to the Assistant Registrars of Co-operatvie Societies of the three districts

of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur, and other districts where the movement is less developed and where Communication and transport are inadequate.

2. Further, under the Second Five-Year Plan several Co-operative Developmental schemes are being implemented and to achieve the targets fixed constant, timely and personal supervision and control is essential. Besides, quite a number of distinguished co-operators and officials of the Government of India visit the State now and then. With a view to accelerating the progress of the various schemes under the II Five-Year Plan and also with a view to toning up the efficiency of the Co-operative Department supply of a Government vehicle (Station Wagon) is quite necessary. It is therefore proposed to provide a Station Wagon for the use of the Department at the State level. During the year 1959-60 it is proposed to provide jeeps to the district officers in the Hyderabad Karnatak area and other less developed areas and one Station Wagon for the use of the Department at the State level and a provision of Rs. 1·17 lakhs has been made under the Scheme.

Scheme No. 254

Publicity and Propaganda by the Department

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	(Rs. in lakhs.)	
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	0·34	...
Non-recurring	...	
Total ...	0·34	

The propaganda activities are to be aimed at attracting into the fold of the co-operative movement many more persons and creating the atmosphere necessary not merely for the expansion of the activities of the existing societies but also for bringing into being new types of

institutions to cater to the socio-economic needs of the public in the fields so far attracted by the movement. Seminars, exhibitions, conferences are methods of propaganda, publicity and education at the district, divisional and State levels.

Conferences have their own place in the promotion and understanding of co-operation and its problems. Periodically district, divisional and State conferences and exhibitions need therefore be organised or arranged as the case may be. During the year 1959-60, a sum of Rs. 0·34 lakh has therefore been provided for the publicity and propaganda by the Department.

Fisheries

Salient Features of the Plan Scheme during 1959-60.

During 1959-60, special emphasis is laid on stepping up fish production, both from marine and inland fishery resources; landing as well as marketing facilities are provided so as to increase the utilization of the catch and to enable fishermen to get better prices for their catch and consumers to get nutritious food at resonable price over a longer period of the year than hithertofore. Supply of mechanised boats to fishermen on subsidy-*cum*-loan basis for stepping fish production is the important item of the current year's planned programme. With the help of mechanised boats fishermen will be able to reach distant waters and stay longer there to catch more fish. As mechanisation progresses facilities for landing the catches and for mooring the mechanised boats, for bunkering and such other shore facilities will be provided. It is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs during the year 1959-60, under the scheme "Development of Fishing Harbours" chiefly at Mangalore and Karwar. To cope with the increased production of fish, facilities are being providing at the department's 30 fish-curing yards along the coast for supplying to fishermen salt at subsidised rates for preserving fish. Another mode of preserving fish is, chilling with ice and holding in cold-storage. For installation of ice and cold-storage plants at important producing as well as consuming centres, an amount of Rs. 1.97 is proposed to be spent during 1959-60.

In order to remove fishermen from the clutches of the middlemen, a scheme "Marketing and Co-operatives" has been formulated at a total cost of Rs. 10.25 for the plan period and out of this, an amount of Rs. 0.80 lakhs is earmarked for the year 1959-60. Under this scheme, long-term loans will be granted to fishermen on easy terms. Besides, to market their fish in the inland places, diesel trucks operated by the department are made available to fishermen's Co-operatives for transporting fish at concessional rate of freight. This measure will enable fishermen to get better prices for their catch and fish consuming people in the hinterland will get fresh fish at reasonable prices.

The State has a larger potential for inland fishery development. To enrich the major tanks and multi-purpose reservoirs including the Tungabhadra Reservoir, provision is made to stock over 15 lakhs of major carp fry. Stocking of the large reservoirs is however not sufficient by itself as the exploitation of these deep waters require special technique and trained personnel. Side by side therefore, fresh development divisions are opened to undertake management and exploitation of the resources and to demonstrate and train local fishermen in deep water fishing. These divisions will further extend inland fishery development work to more districts.

FISHERIES

ABSTRACT OF PLAN FOR 1959-60.

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head			Central assistance		Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (Estimated)	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
255	Reorganisation of the Office of the Fisheries Officer.	1·00	†	0·02	0·07	0·06	...	...	...	0·02	40—Agriculture *L—Fisheries.* *Capital outlay*
256	Opening of 20 Fisheries Development Divisions at the rate of four every year.	7·25		0·14	1·24	2·00	...	...	...	0·48	81—Capital outlay outside the Revenue Account.
257	Survey of Marine Fisheries resources ...	0·40		0·006	0 06	0·26	...	...	...	0·13	.....
258	Establishment of Research Station in Mysore State.	1·00		..	...	0·10	0·07	...	...	0·09	*Loans—* P—Loans and Advances by State Government.
259	Mechanisation of fishing craft ...	11·50		0·98	1·39	0·87	...	1·13	1·00	0·41	.....
260	Establishment of boat building yard ...	1·00		0·10	0·25	0·31	0·25	...	...	0·07	.....
261	Supply of Fisheries requisites like nylon, winches, gurdies, etc.	5·00		0 01	0·70	0·34	...	0·66	0·66	0·16	.....
262	Training of Fishermen and Officers ...	2·50		0·093	0 64	0·62	0·15	...	...	0·38	.....
263	Fish curing	5·00		2·07	1·85	1·00	...	...	...	0·25	.....
264	Ice and Cold Storage	4·50		0·01	1·68	1 67	0·30	...	...	0·15	.....
265	Transport	2·00		0·75	0·45	0·70	...	...	0·15	0·06	.....
266	Marketing and Co-operatives	10·25		1·13	0·45	0·30	...	0·50	0·50	0·10	.....
267	Fish bye-products	3·50		0 02	0·01	0.32	...	...	...	0·16	.....
268	Development of fishing harbours ...	6·00		0·14	0·68	0·13	0·87	...		0·25	.....

† All schemes have been re-drafted in view of the States Reorganisation. The Schemes in operation for 1956-57 and expenditure are furnished in the enclosed list.

ABSTRACT OF PLAN FOR 1959-60—*concld.*

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head			entral assistance		Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (Estimated)	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
269	Organisation of the Fisheries Department ...	2·43	†	...	0·07	0·60	...	...	...	0·16	.....
270	Stocking of inland waters with carp fry ...	6·58		0·39	0·68	0·70	...	...	...	0·24	.....
271	Establishment of nurseries for fish fry fingerlings.	3·37		0.05	0·26	0·06	0 30	...	...	0·17	.....
272	Rural fisheries demonstration ...	0 37		...	0·08	0·06	..	...	...	0·08	.....
273	Development of Fisheries in deep tanks ...	0·57		0·15	0·08	0·17	...	...	...	0·05	.....
274	Fish production statistics of Bellandur fishery.	0·20		0·11	0·04	0·06	...	...	...	0·03	.....
275	Co-operative fisheries:										
	(a) Constribution towards share capital ...	0·70		0 003	0·24	0·17	...	0·25	0·13	0·04	.....
	(b) Managerial cost	0 60									
	Total ...	75·72		6·112	10·82	10·52	1·94	2·54	2·44	3·43	

† All schemes have been re-drafted in view of the States Reorganisation. The schemes in operation for 1956-57 and expenditure are furnished in the enclosed list.

Scheme No. 255.

Re-organisation of the office of the Fisheries Officer.

Plan provision	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–61 ...	1.00	...
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	0.20	0.02
1958–59 ...	0.07	...
Provision for 1959–60.		
Recurring ...	...	0.08
Non-Recurring...	...	...
Total	...	0.08

In order to cope with the increased work on account of operation of the Schemes under Second Five-Year Plan in the jurisdiction of the Fisheries Officer, Bangalore, it is proposed to continue the additional staff sanctioned during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Sl. No.	Name of post	No. of post	Scale of pay Rs.
1.	Head-Clerk ...	1	150–10–250
2.	I Division Clerk ...	1	75–180
3.	II Division Clerk ...	2	50–120
4.	Peon ...	1	25–35

Details of expenditure are as follows :—

	Rs.
Pay of Officers	Nil
Pay of establishment ...	5,000
Allowances and Honoraria ...	2,500
Contingencies	500
Total ...	8 000

Scheme No. 256.

Opening of 20 Fisheries Development and Demonstration divisions at the rate of 4 every year.

Plan Provision	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–61	7.25	...
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	0.80	0.14
1958–59	1.25	...
For 1959–60—		
Recurring ...	...	1.85
Non-Recurring ...	...	0.15
Total	...	2.00

Remarks.—The Scheme envisaged the opening of 20 Fisheries Development Divisions during the plan period. The implementation of the schemes commenced only in the second year of the plan, *viz.*, 1957-58. According to the target fixed per year, eight divisions were opened during 1957-58 and 1958-59 at Chickmagalur, Gubbi, Holenarsipur, Bangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Chitradurga and Bellary. To achieve the target of 20 divisions for the plan period, it is proposed to open 12 new divisions during 4th and 5th year of the plan. During 1959-60, it is proposed to open six new divisions at the following places in addition to continuing the existing eight divisions :—

1. Yellapur (North Kanara District).
2. Haveri (Dharwar District).
3. Karwar (North Kanara District).
4. Shikaripur Division (in Shimoga District).
5. Tumkur (Tumkur District).
6. Mandya (Mandya District).

The pattern of staff for each division will be the same as before, *viz.*, one Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries, two Assistant Fisheries Inspectors, a unit of five fishermen and six watchmen.

Thus the six divisions will function and attend to the collection of fry, management of fish farms and such other piscicultural operations.

Sl. No.	Name of post	No. of posts		Scale of pay
		Existing	Additional	
				Rs.
1	*Asst. Superintendent of Fisheries.	8	6	75-5-100-8-140-10-250
2	Asst. Fisheries Inspectors...	16	12	50-3-80-4-120
3	Fishermen ...	39	30	25-1-35
4	Watchmen	48	36	25-1-35
5	Peons	8	6	25-1-35

		Rs.
Contingencies—		
Recurring.—Office rent, Stationery articles, clothing etc.,	...	12,000
Non-Recurring.—Furniture Coracles, Nets, Fishing equipment etc.,	...	15,000
The Details of expenditure are as follows :—		
Pay of Officers ...	...	Nil
Pay of Establishment	...	82,000
Allowances and Honoraria	...	91,000
Contingencies ...	...	27,000
Total	...	2,00,000

Scheme No. 257.

Survey of marine Fisheries resources.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
Plan provision 1956–61	0.40	...
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	0.06	0.006
1958–59	0.08	

Provision for 1959–60.		
Recurring ...	...	0.22
Non-Recurring ...	...	0.04
Total	...	0.26

This is a continuing scheme. The scheme envisages the collection of statistical data on marine fish production, fishermen population, types of nets, mode of fishing effectiveness of mechanised gear and craft, etc. As this scheme was necessary to evaluate our problems and achievements from time to time, Government sanctioned a statistical unit consisting of one Statistical Assistant and one Second Division Clerk, at Karwar during 1957-58. Government also sanctioned a similar statistical unit at Mangalore during 1958-59, *vide* Government Order No. AFD 14 MFH 58, dated 17th July 1958. Thus the two units functioned during 1958-59 and they are organising the collection and compilation of the necessary data. Often Government of India, Universities and other Bureaux are repeatedly calling for statistical information from this department.

During 1959-60, it is proposed to continue the existing two units at Karwar and Mangalore, with the addition of six enumerators. Besides a statistical officer is also proposed to be appointed at the Head Office for compilation and interpretation of statistics on marine as well as inland fisheries collected by the Statistical Units stationed outside Headquarters.

The details of existing as well as additional staff are furnished below :—

Sl. No.	Name of post	No. of posts		Scale of pay
		Existing	Additional	
				Rs.
1	Superintendent of Fisheries (Gazetted) Statistics.	...	1	225-20-450-30-500
2	Statistical Assistant ...	2	...	120-6-150-10-220
3	II Division Clerks ...	2	...	50-120
4	I Division „ ...	...	1	75-5-90-6-150-10-180
5	II Division „ ...	...	2	50-3-80-4-120
6	Tpyist ...	...	1	55-3-70-4-110-5-150
7	Fisheries Enumerators ...	...	6	50-3-80-4-120

	Rs.
Pay of Officer	2,700
Pay of Establishment ...	9,300
Allowances and Honoraria ...	6,000
Contingencies (including computing machines, furniture etc.) ...	8,000
Total ...	26,000

Scheme No. 258

Establishment of Research Station in Mysore State

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
Plan provision—		
1956-61 ...	1.00	...
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	0.10	...
1958-59 ...	0.70	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	...	0.07
Non-recurring	...	0.10
Total	...	0.17

A Fisheries Research Station for collecting data on the breeding habits, feeding habits, migration, distribution, etc., of fresh water fishes with particular reference to the Mysore State is proposed to be established at Bangalore. During 1958-59, Government sanctioned the construction of the building for the station and equipment at an aggregated cost of Rs. 70,000. But the selection of site and construction of building could not be completed during the year. However, a token provision of Rs. 17,000 is made during 1959-60 for staff as well as building.

1	Cost on Research Staff and essential equipment ...	0.10
2	Provision for buildings	0.07
	Total ...	0.17

Scheme No. 259

Mechanisation of Fishing Craft

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
Plan provision—		
1956–61 ...	11.50	...
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	2.04	0.98
1958–59 ...	1.85	...
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring	...	0.10
Non-Recurring	...	1.90
... Total	...	2.00

This is a continuing scheme. The New State of Mysore has roughly 200 miles of coastline and the fishermen in their frail boats depending on wind and tide, fish only a part of the narrow strip of the sea 5 to 10 miles from the shore whereas if equipped properly, they could reach greater distances and fish at greater depths, at least up to the edge of the continental shelf which lies 30 to 50 miles from the coast. It is recognised on all hands that the most urgent need in the development of the fishing industry is the mechanisation of the industry. Hence, it is proposed to give mechanised boats to fishermen on subsidy-*cum*-loan basis. Fifty per cent of the cost of engines and 25 per cent of the cost of hull will be treated as subsidy and the rest as loan.

The following is the progress from 1956-57 up-to-date :—

1956-57—

1 One 22′ Dan boat received under T.C.M. programme was operated.
2 Two 25′ Pablo boats were received and commenced to operate.
3 One Engine was given to a fisherman in North-Kanara for installation in indigenous fishing boat.

1957-58—

1 Three boats—two 25′, one 32′ were got constructed at the yard of M/s. Brunton & Co., Cochin.
2 One 25′ Pablo was constructed by the Department at its new yard established at Mangalore.
3 One dug-out canoe of a Fisherman in South Kanara was motorised by installing a 3½ BHP Lister engine in it.

1958-59—

Four boats have been constructed and two are under construction.

Experimental fishing was carried out with the assistance of the FAO Fishery Engineer.

Details of the estimated expenditure for 1959-60 are as follows:—

		Rs.
'A'—		
1	One Gear Technician in the grade of Rs. 180-10-300 appointed during the previous year will be continued during 1959-60	2,880
2	Travelling allowance	520
'B'—		
1	Local cost of FAO Expert	3,500
2	Incidental expenditure such as Taxi hire, Air fare, etc.	1,100
3	Repairs, Oil, etc., to FAO boats ...	2,000
'C'—		
1	Supply of twelve mechanised boats ...	1,90,000
Summary—		
1	Pay of Establishment	2,880
2	Allowances and Honoraria (including local cost of FAO Expert)	7,120
3	Contingencies	1,90,000
	Total ...	2,00,000

*In 1956-57, there were different Schemes in integrated areas. In 1957-58 the scheme has been revised and fresh provision and targets have been fixed.

Scheme No. 260

Establishment of Boat Building Yard

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
Plan provision—		
1956–61 ...	1.00	
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	...	0.10
1958–59 ...	0.55	...
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring	...	0.26
Non-Recurring	...	0.30
Total	...	0.56

This is a continuing scheme. During 1957-58, a yard for construction of fishing boats was established at Mangalore in the South Kanara District. During 1958-59, in addition to continuing this yard, an additional yard with an engine servicing station was proposed to be established at Karwar in the North Kanara District. The construction of a permanent building for the yard at Karwar could not be undertaken during the year as it was to be located on a site which would come up when construction of fishing harbour is taken up. Since the plan for harbour would not yet be finalised by the FAO/ Harbour Engineer, efforts were however being made to start the boat building work during 1958-59 itself on a temporary site under a thatched roof. Necessary tools and equipment are being obtained through the Stores Purchase Committee, Bangalore.

Since the inception of the boat building yard at Mangalore in January 1958, the following items of work are carried out :

Items of work

1	Installation of an engine in a dug-out canoe is carried out	1
2	Construction of 25′ Pablo boats completed ...	3
3	Construction of 32′ boat completed ...	1
4	32′ boats under construction	2
	Total ...	7

Details of expenditure are as follows:—

Sl. No.	*Name of Post*	*No. of posts*	*Scale of pay*
Staff—			Rs.
1	Supervisors of Fisheries (Mechanisation).	2	180–10–300
2	Carpenter Foreman ...	2	100–5–150–10–250
3	Mechanical Foreman ...	2	100–5–150–10–250
4	I Division Clerk ...	2	75–5–90–6–150–10–180.
5	Assistant Draftsmen ...	2	70–5–90–6–150
6	Peons ...	2	25–½–35
7	Fitter (for Karwar) ...	1	70–5–90–6–150

		Rs.
Contingencies (Non-Recurring)—		
Provision for buildings	... ...	25,000
Equipment	... ...	5,000
Contingencies (Recurring)—		
Stationery forms, etc.	... ...	2,000
Summary—		
Pay of Officers	... ...	Nil
Pay of Establishment	... ...	15,000
Allowances and Honoraria (including local cost of FAO Expert)	... ...	9,000
Contingencies	... ...	32,000
	Total ...	56,000

Scheme No. 261

Supply of fisheries requisites to fishermen at subsidised rates

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
Plan provision—		
1956–61 ...	5.00	...
1956–57 ...	*	...
1957–58 ...	0.20	0.01
1958–59 ...	0.80	...
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring	...	...
Non-Recurring	...	1.00
Total	...	1.00

*During 1956–57, there were different Schemes in the integrated areas. During 1957–58, the schemes were recast and new provisions and targets have been fixed.

With the rapid pace of mechanisation, the need for improved types of fishing accessories such as nylon nets, winches, gurdies, swedish jiggers, hooks, etc., has arisen. Cost of these requisites is prohibitive and is not within the reach of the fishermen, who are economically backward. Hence, it is proposed to continue the scheme by supplying fisheries requisites worth Rs. 0.60 lakh to fishermen at subsidised rates. One-third cost of the nylon and cotton twine and one-fourth cost of winches, gurdies, etc., will be treated as subsidy and the balance as loan to be repaid in three instalments in one fishing season.

		Rs.
1	Pay of Officers	Nil
2	Pay of Establishment	Nil
3	Allowances and Honoraria ...	Nil
4	Contingencies	1,00,000

Scheme No. 262

Training of (a) Fishermen and (b) Officers

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
Plan provision 1956–61	2.50	...
1956–57 ...	*	*
1957–58 ...	0.37	0.033
1958–59 ...	0.95 ...	...
Plan provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring ...	...	0.57
Non-Recurring ...	...	0.20
Total	...	0.77

This is a continuing scheme. In order to meet the demand for trained presonnel on account of the introduction of mechanised fishing boats, it was felt necessary to train fishermen in the handling of mechanised boats, navigation and fishing from small power craft. Accordingly a Fisheries Training Centre was established at Mangalore in 1958-59. Out of 20 fisher youths selected, only 17—12 from the South Kanara District and 5 from the North Kanara District completed the six months' course in December 1958, and a second batch of 20 candidates is undergoing training. During 1959-60, the training centre will be continued and 40 fisher youths from the coastal districts of North and South Kanara will be trained. During the period of training, the candidates will be paid stipend at Rs. 50 per mensem and food allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem.

Officers.—During 1957-58, two officials were trained in boat building at the Training Centre for boat building at Cochin organised by the Government of India. In 1958-59, two candidates—one official and the other non-official underwent similar training at the aforesaid centre. During 1959-60, it is proposed to depute two officials of this department for training either in India or abroad. Besides five teachers of the Fisheries Schools will also be trained at Department's Training Centre.

Details of expenditure as follows :—

Staff—

Sl. No.	*Name of post*	*No. of posts*		*Scale of pay*
		Existing	*Additional*	
				Rs.
1	Superintendent of Fisheries (Training) Gazetted, Class II.	1	...	225-20-325-25-500
2	Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries (Training).	1	...	150-10-250

Sl. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts		Scale of pay Rs.
		Existing	Additional	
3	Mechanic Driver ...	1	...	150-10-250
4	Master Fisherman ...	1	...	70-5-90-6-150
5	Mechanical Instructor ...	1	...	70-5-90-6-150
6	First Division Clerk ...	1	...	75-150
7	Peons ...	2	...	25-½-35
8	Share attendants ...	2	...	25-½-35
9	Tindals ...	2	...	120-6-180-10-220
10	Typist-Clerk ...	...	1	55-150
11	Watchman ...	...	1	25-35

Contingencies.—	Rs.
(a) Stipend and T.A. to the trainees	17,000
(b) Local cost of FAO Experts	8,000
(c) Provision for building	15,000
(d) Typewriter and fishing gear	5,000
(e) Office contingencies such as repairs to boats, cost of oil, etc.	5,300
(f) Allowances to officers on training	3,000

Summary.—	
1. Pay of officers	2,900
2. Pay of Establishment	11,800
3. Allowances and Honoraria (including local cost of FAO Expert)	17,000
3. Contingencies	45,300
Total ...	77,000

Note.—Prior to reorganisation of States, different schemes were in operation. During 1957-58, all schemes have been recast and fresh provisions and targets have been fixed.

Scheme No. 263

Fish Curing.

Plan provision		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-61	...	5.00	...
1956-57	...	*	*
1957-58	...	0.62	2.07
1958-59	...	1.07	...

Plan provision for 1959-60—

	Rs. in lakhs
Recurring	...
Non-Recurring	1.00
Total ...	1.00

This is a continuing scheme, from 1953-57.

Consequent upon the abolition of the duty on salt and manufacture of salt by individuals, salt of inferior quality is used for the purpose of curing fish. This naturally affects the quality of fish cured outside the fish curing yards. Salt of standardised quality is proposed to be supplied at subsidised rates to cure fish at the fish curing yards. The loss sustained by Government in this connection is shared by the State and Central Governments on 50 : 50 basis. During 1957-58, 92,687 maunds of salt were supplied to fishermen for curing fish. Similarly, 55,443 maunds of salt have been issued during 1958-59 up to November 1958.

During 1959-60, a quantity of 80,000 maunds of salt will be issued to fishermen at subsidised rates.

Details of expenditure are as follows—

Pay of Officers	...	...	Nil
Pay of Establishment	...	...	Nil
Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	Nil
Contingencies	...	...	Rs. 1,00,000
		Total ...	Rs. 1,00,000

*During 1956-57, different schemes were in operation in the integrated area. During 1957-58, schemes have been recast and fresh provision and targets have been fixed.

Scheme No. 264

Ice and Cold Storage

Plan provision		*Provision*	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–61	...	4.50	...
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	0.60	0.01
1958–59	...	1.00	...

Provision for 1959–60—

	Rs. in lakhs
Recurring	0.44
Non-Recurring	1.57
Total ...	1.97

This is a continuing scheme. Government in their Order No. A.F.D. 43—M.F.H. 58, dated 20th August 1958 sanctioned the continuance of the scheme for installation of ice and cold storage plants as detailed below :—

(1) Installation of a two-ton ice and ten-ton cold storage plant at Karwar.

(2) Installation of a two-ton ice plant at Coondapur.

(3) Installation of a three-ton cold storage cabinet at Mandya.

(4) Installation of one deep freezer at Hubli.

(5) Taking over the two-ton ice plant at Kumta and running it departmentally.

(6) Installation of a four-ton ice plant at Bhatkal.

Machinery for the plants at item Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 is already received and the work on the construction of the buildings at Karwar, Coondapur and Mandya is progressing. The deep freezer is installed at the Hubli Fish Market. It is expected that the other plants would be commissioned before the next fishing season. Machinery for the Bhatkal plant has been ordered.

The Kumta ice plant is yet to be taken over from the loanee, Sri V. H. Manohar, and it is expected that the same would be taken over shortly and run in 1959-60. It is also proposed to establish a four-ton ice plant at Moolky in the South Kanara District during 1959-60.

Details of expenditure are as follows :—

I. *Ice plant at Karwar.*

		Rs.
(i)	Cost on staff	4,500
(ii)	Recurring contingencies such as chemicals, oil, ammonia, etc.	7,500
(iii)	Provision for building	10,000
(iv)	Balance payment of machinery and erection charges	12,000
		34,000

II. *Ice Plant at Coondapur.*

(i)	Cost on staff	3,800
(ii)	Running charges of the plant	5,000
(iii)	Balance payment and erection charges of machinery	10,000
	Total ...	18,800
		or
		19,000

III. *Cold storage cabinet at Mandya.*

(i)	Cost on staff	1,700
(ii)	Cost of additional material for the plant ...	10,000
(iii)	Engineering and erection charge and electrification ...	8,000
(iv)	Rent, electricity, etc.	2,500
		22,200
		or
		22,000

IV. *Ice plant at Kumta.*

(i)	Cost of staff	3,000
(ii)	Repairs and improvements	3,000
(iii)	Cost of diesel oil, lubricating oil, chemical, etc. ...	4,000
	Total ...	16,000

V. *Ice plant at Bhatkal.*

1.	Cost of building	25,000
2.	Electrification, etc.	3,000
3.	Balance payment towards cost of machinery ...	20,000
4.	Eraction charges	10,000
5.	Unforeseen expenditure	2,000
6.	Cost on staff	2,000
	Total ...	62,000

VI. *Provision for ice plant at Moolky* 40,000

VII. *Divisional office at Karwar.*

Sl. No.	Name of the post	No. of post	Scale of pay
			Rs.
1	Assistant Director of Fisheries (Engineer), Karwar. Gazetted Class II.	1	225-20-325-25-500.
2	First Division Clerk	1	75-5-90-6-150-10-180
3	Typist-Clerk	1	55-3-70-4-110-5-150.
4	Peon	1	25-½-35

Summary of expenditure.—

			Rs.
1.	Ice and cold storage plant at Karwar	...	34,000
2.	Ice plant at Coondapur ...	...	19,000
3.	T. C. M. cold storage cabinet at Mandya	...	22,000
4.	Running of Kumta ice plant ...	...	10,000
5.	Ice plant at Bhatkal ...	...	62,000
6.	Ice plant at Moolky ...	...	40,000
7.	Expenditure on new divisional office at Karwar	...	10,000
	Total	...	1,97,000

Scheme No. 265.

Transport

Plan provision		*Provision*	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-61	...	2.00	...
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	0.60	0.75

Provision for 1959-60—

	Rs. in lakhs
Recurring	0.23
Non-Recurring	0.47
Total ...	0.70

During 1958-59, Government sanctioned the operation of three diesel trucks on the following routes for transport of fresh fish from coastal centres to inland markets so as to enable the fisherman to get better prices for their produce. The people in the inland places will in their turn also get fresh fish to supplement their ill-balanced diet.

Route :—

(i) Karwar-Hubli.
(ii) Mangalore-Mandya.
(iii) Malpe-Bhadravati.

All the three trucks are being run departmentally, charging a concessional rate of freight to the co-operatives for transporting their fish to inland markets on the above routes.

During 1959-60, these three trucks will be operated on the three specified routes. *In addition, it is proposed to supply Lambretta or similar small carriers costing about Rs. 6,000 each to fishermen on loan basis for transport of fish over short distances from fish landing centres to marketing places and within limits of large towns.

The details of expenditure are as follows :—

Staff	*Existing*	*Additional*	*Scale of pay*
			Rs.
Drivers ...	3	1	45-2-65-3-80
Assistant drivers ...	2	...	45-2-65-3-80
Cleaners for the trucks ...	...	4	30-1-40

**Besides another diesel truck will be operated on Coondapur—Sastar route.

		Rs.
Contingencies (Recurring)—		
Cost of petrol, insurance of vehicle, tax, etc.	...	14,000
Contingencies (Non-Recurring)—		
1. Cost of three Lambretta carriers ...	...	18,000
2. Provision for the truck ...	...	27,000
Summary—		
1. Pay of Officers ...	...	Nil
2. Pay of Establishment ...	...	4,700
3. Allowances and Honoraria ...	...	8,300
4. Contingencies ...	...	59,000
Total	...	70,000

*This scheme was not in operation during 1956-57. After the reorganisation of States, schemes were recast and fresh targets and provisions have been fixed.

Scheme No. 266.

Marketing and Co-operative

Plan provision		*Provision*	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–61	...	10.25	...
1956–57	...	*	*
1957–58	...	1.15	1.13
1958–59	...	2.00	...

Plan provision for 1959–60—

	Rs. in lakhs
Recurring	0.30
Non-Recurring	0.50
Total ...	0.80

This is a continuing scheme, from 1957-58.

As in other States, in Mysore State also the middleman presents himself between the fishermen and the consumers. He aids the fishermen during off-fishing season by way of giving short term credit facilities and recovers the amount in kind fixing the price of the produce of the fishermen in fishing season and dictates the price of fish. Due to their financial indebtedness and their being at the mercy of the middleman, the fishermen do not question the price offered. Thus in order to ameliorate the economic backwardness of fishermen, it is proposed to give long-term loans to fishermen through their co-operative societies.

The present scheme of marketing of fish on four routes, *viz.*, Karwar-Hubli, Mangalore-Mandya and Malpe-Bhadravati and Coondapur-Sagar and the staff for that purpose is based on the recommendations of the F.A.O. Fish Marketing Economist. The staff will carry out the work of surveying of fish markets, organisation, extension, grant of loan to fishermen, supervision of fisheries co-operative societies, recoveries of loans, etc., etc., connected with the scheme of marketing and co-operatives.

During 1957-58, a loan of Rs. 1.08 lakhs was given to fishermen through their co-operative societies. Similarly an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is being disbursed as loan during 1958-59. In 1959-60, a similar amount, *viz.*, Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed to be given as loan.

Details of expenditure are as follows :—

(A) *Staff*—

Sl. No.	Name of post	No. of existing post	Scale of pay Rs.
	(At Bangalore)		
1	Assistant Director of Fisheries (Gazetted—Class II)	1	225-20-325-25-500
2	I Division Clerk ...	1	75-5-90-6-150-10-180
3	Peon ...	1	25-½-35
4	Driver ...	1	45-2-65-3-80
	(South Kanara District)		
5	Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies.	1	80-5-100-8-140-10-200.
6	Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies.	2	55-3-70-4-110-5-120
7	Sub-Inspector of Fisheries ..	1	50-3-80-4-120
8	II Division Clerk ...	1	50-3-80-4-120
	(North Kanara District)		
9	Inspector of Fisheries (Marketing) ..	1	75-5-100-8-140-10-250.
10	Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies.	2	55-3-70-4-110-5-120
11	II Division Clerk ...	1	50-3-80-4-120
12	Peon ...	1	25-½-35

(B) *Contingencies*—

	Rs.
Recurring—	
1 Running expenses of van, rent office expenses, spare-parts, etc.	9,000
Non-Recurring—	
2 Grant of loans	50,000
Summary— ..	
Pay of Officers	3,000
Pay of Establishment	9,500
Allowances and Honoraria	8,500
Contingencies	59,000
Total ...	80,000

Note.—During 1956-57, different schemes were in operation in different integrated areas. In 1957-58, schemes have been recast and fresh provision and targets have been fixed.

Scheme No. 267.

Fish Bye-Products.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
Plan Provision—		
1956–61 ...	3·50	.....
1956–57 ...	.....	.....
1957–58 ...	0·10	.....
1958–59 ...	0·50	.....
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring	...	0·23
Non-Recurring	...	0·09
Total	...	0·32

Part 'A'—Establishment of a fish meal plant at Malpe.

The proposal for the establishment of a fish meal plant during 1959-60 has been suggested to be postponed during the year by the Planning Commission for want of foreign exchange for the public sector. It is, however, proposed to continue the existing fish manure demonstration unit at Malpe consisting of one fish manure operative in the grade of Rs. 30—1—40—2—60 for demonstration and manufacture of fish oil, fish manure, smoked fish, etc. This post is a permanent one transferred from the Madras State on account of States Reorganisation.

	Rs.
1. Cost on staff	1,000
2. *Contingencies*—	
Cost of fish offal, transport charges, etc.	2,000
Total ..	3,000

A revenue of about Rs. 2,000 is expected to be obtained by the sale of fish manure and other products.

Part 'B'—Technological Research Station.

The significant role that technological studies play in fisheries development needs no emphasis. Fish is a

highly perishable commodity especially in a tropical country like India. The preservation of fish in one way or other from the time of its catch to the time of its consumption presents several problems. Under the Second Five-Year Plan various fisheries schemes are formulated for preservation and transport of fish and preparation of bye-products such as fish meal, guano, oil, etc. Quality control measures are essential in all methods of fish processing. Suitable objective tests—chemical, bacteriological or physical—are needed for facilitating the establishment of quality standards. Research from the basic as well as technological aspects is necessary before any of the known tests could be put into use particularly from the point of enforcement of quality control. Hence, it is proposed to establish a Technological Research Station at Mangalore. The results obtained in this field of research will be directed to the improvement of fish products, either for internal consumption or for export. The technological research is also being extended to the fishing gear and craft.

The details of expenditure are as follows:—

Staff: .....

Sl. No.	*Name of post*	*No. of posts*	*Scale of pay*
			Rs.
1.	Superintendent of Fisheries (Technology) Gazetted Class II).	1	225–500
2.	Senior Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries (Technology).	1	180–10–300
3.	Junior Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries (Technology).	1	75–250
4.	Laboratory Assistants ...	3	50 120
5.	I Division Clerks ...	1	75–180
6.	II Division Clerks ...	2	50–120
7.	Typist ...	1	55 150
8.	Peon ...	1	25–35
Contingencies (Recurring):			
	Office rent, stationery, fish and bye-products for experiment, etc.	...	4,000
Contingencies (Non-Recurring):			
	Furniture ...	...	2,000
	Equipment ...	...	6,000
	One Typewriter ...	...	1,000
	Total	...	13,000

Summary :

1.	Pay of Officers	... ...	2,700
2.	Pay of Establishment	... ...	8,200
3.	Allowances and Honoraria	... ...	5,100
4.	Contingencies	... ...	13,000
	Total	...	29,000
	Fish Manure Demonstration Unit	...	3,000
	Technological Station	...	29,000
	Total	...	32,000

Scheme No. 268.

Development of Fishing Harbours.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
Plan Provision—			
1956–61	...	6·00	.....
1956–57	...	.....	.....
1957–58	...	0·36	0·14
1958–59	...	1·00	.....
Provision for 1959–60—			
Recurring	...	0·13	
Non-Recurring	...	0·87	
Total	...	1·00	

This is a continuing scheme.

The success of mechanisation of fishing craft depends on the facilities made available on the shore. It is, therefore, proposed to develop the fishing harbours by providing landing, berthing, bunkering and repair facilities and other amenities. The F.A.O. Harbour Engineer who had been assigned to this State in 1957-58 had carried out preliminary survey of Karwar and Mangalore ports and it was expected that the master plans and estimate for the improvement of harbours would be completed at the end of the year 1958-59. During 1959-60 it is proposed to effect improvements at the aforesaid ports. Likewise, facilities of small improved approaches from main roads to fish landing centres will also be provided.

Details of expenditure are as follows :—

Sl. No.	Name of post	No. of posts		Scale of pay
		Existing	Additional	Rs
1.	Junior Engineer ...	1	...	150-10-300
2.	Typist ...	1	...	55-3-70-4-110-5-150
3.	Maistry ...	1	...	75-5-125
4.	Peon ...	1	...	25-½-35

Contingencies (Non-Recurring) :

(a) Improvement of harbours facilities including approaches. 0·87 lakh

Contingencies (Recurring) :

Stationery, petty, cooly, etc. ... 0·01 lakh

Summary :

Payment of Establishment	...	4,700
Allowances and Honoraria (including local cost of FAO Expert).	...	7,300
Contingencies	...	88,000
Total	...	1,00,000

Scheme No. 269.

Organisation of the Fisheries Department.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
Plan Provision—			
1956-61	...	2·43	.....
1956-57	...	.....	.....
1957-58	...	.....	.....
1958-59	...	1·00	.....
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...		0·48
Non-Recurring	...		0·12
Total	...		0·60

I. This is a continuing scheme. In order to develop and exploit the fisheries resources of the New Mysore State, a separate Department of Fisheries was established in 1957-58, with only a skeleton staff. To begin with, a small unit of ministerial staff was sanctioned during 1958-59. During 1959-60, the schemes will be continued incorporating additional developmental work with greater outlay in each of the schemes. This will mean additional work in correspondence and accounting in the Office of the Director of Fisheries. The progress of the schemes could be effectively watched and steps taken to attain

the targets with proper organisational staff in the Directorate. Hence, it is proposed to strengthen the staff in this office.

II. In addition to the above, there will be two regional offices one at Shimoga and the other at Dharwar, under the control of Superintendents of Fisheries in the grade of Rs. 225—500 with adequate staff for each office. This will facilitate the spliting up of the vast jurisdiction covering 17 inland districts of the State into three divisions in the first instance, in order to ensure effective supervision and guidance of the development work.

III. Achievement of the plant schemes could only be successful if the people in general and fishermen in particular are given the knowledge of developmental activities and new techniques of fishing, fish processing, fish culture and other aspects of fisheries, through propaganda, pamphlets, leaflets, publications, visual aids, etc. Hence, it is proposed to have a fish utilisation and information Unit in charge of a Gazetted Officer in the grade of Rs. 225—500 with adequate staff for him.

IV. The supervisory staff of two Head Clerks, one each in the offices of the Superintendent of Fisheries (Coast), Karwar and the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Mangalore will be appointed to cope with the office work which is greatly increasing due to the implementation of several schemes.

Summary of expenditure :

		Rs.
Staff :		
I.	Establishment in the Directorate of Fisheries.	22,000
II.	Cost on staff with two new regional offices at Dharwar and Shimoga.	13,000
III.	Fish utilisation and information unit at Bangalore.	5,000
IV.	Supervisory staff at the office of the Superintendent of Fisheries (Coast), Karwar and Assistant Director of Fisheries, Mangalore.	5,000
Contingencies (Recurring) :		
1.	Rent, Stationery, etc.	3,000
Contingencies (Non-Recurring) :		
2.	Furniture	2,000
3.	Pamphlets, leaflets, film on fisheries, etc.	10,000
	Grand total ...	60,000

Scheme No. 270

Stocking of Inland waters with carp fry.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
Plan provision for—		
1956-61 ...	6·58	...
1956-57 ...	0·46	0·40
1957-58 ...	0·75	0·39
1958-59 ...	0·50	...
Provision for 1959-60—		Rs. in lakhs
Recurring		0·25
Non-recurring		0·45
	Total ...	0·70

This is a continuing scheme from 1956-57.

Under this scheme, perennial sheets of water are stocked with quick growing varieties of carp fry such as Catla, Rohu and Mrigal imported from West Bengal. During 1958-59, about fifteen lakhs of carp fry were stocked in various sheets of cultivable waters and a similar quantity of fry is proposed to be obtained during 1959-60 also.

Sl. No.	*Name of post*	*No. of posts* — *Existing*	*Additional*	*Scale of pay*
	Coorg.			Rs.
1	Inspector of Fisheries ...	1	...	75-5-100-8-140-10-250.
2	Assistant Inspector of Fisheries. ...		2	50-120
3	Fishermen ...	2	...	25-½-35
4	Peon ...	1	...	25-½-35
	Dharwar.			
1	Fisheries Supervisor ...	1	...	50-3-80-4—120
2	Watchman ...	4	...	25-½-35
3	Driver ...	1	...	45-2-65-3-80
	South Kanara District.			
1	Driver ...	1	...	45-2-65-3-80
2	Watchman ...	1	...	25-½-35
3	Fishermen ...	4	...	25-½-35

	Rs.
Contingencies—	
1 Cost of fry	45,000
2 Contingencies such as repairs to tanks, jeep, repairs to land-rover, petrol, etc.	8,500
Summary—	
1 Pay of Officers	...
2 Pay of Establishment	8,700
3 Allowances and Honoraria	7,800
4 Contingencies	53,500
Total ...	70,000

Scheme No. 271

Establishment of Nurseries for fry and fingerlings.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs	
Plan Provision—1956-61 ...	3·37	...	
1956-57 ...	...	...	
1957-58 ...	...	0·05	
1958-59 ...	...	...	
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...	..	0·06
Non-Recurring	...	...	0·30
Total		...	0·36

This is a continuing scheme from 1957-58.

As a result of opening of more fisheries development and demonstration divisions more area of cultivable waters will be surveyed and brought under fish culture. Before the fish are released in these waters, the fish fry are to be fed and reared in nurseries to a grown up size and hence, need has arisen for establishing more sets of nurseries. During 1959-60, it is proposed to establish two sets of nurseries, one in Dharwar District and the second in Tumkur District, in addition to the existing nurseries at Ramnathpur, Neerasagar, Shivasamudram and Vani Vilas Sagar.

Staff :—

Sl. No.	*Name of post*	*No. of Posts* Existing	Additional	*Scale of pay*
				Rs.
1	Watchmen ...	4	2	25-½-35
Contingencies : (Recurring) :				
	Rent, Uniform, etc. ...	...	...	2,400
Contingencies : (Non-Recurring).				
	Cost of construction of two sets of nurseries.	...	...	30,000
Summary :—				
1	Pay of Officers ...	...	...	...
2	Pay of Establishment	...	...	1,800
3	Allowances and Honoraria.	...	...	1,800
4.	Contingencies ...	...	...	32,400
			Total ...	36,000

Scheme No. 272

Rural Fisheries Demonstration

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs	
Plan provision—1956-61	...	0·37	...	
1956-57	...	0·13	0·05	
1957-58	...	0·03	0·15	
1958-59	...	0·06	...	
Provision for 1959-60—				
Recurring		...	...	0·06
Non-Recurring		...	...	...
			Total ...	0·06

This is a continuing scheme. In order to encourage pisciculture in the rural areas in the South Kanara District, a demonstration unit was established in 1956-57. This unit has been carrying out demonstration of pisciculture during the past three years. It will be continued during the second plan period.

The staff consisting of one Sub-Inspector of Fisheries, two Fieldmen and three fishermen will be continued during 1959-60.

Details of expenditure are as follows :—

			Rs.
Pay of Officers	...	...	...
Pay of Establishment	...	...	2,500
Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	2,000
Contingencies	...	...	1,500
		Total ...	6,000

Scheme No. 273

Development of Fisheries in deep tanks.

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs	
Plan provision—1956-61		0·57	...	
1956-57	...	0·12	0·04	
1957-58	...	0·12	0·11	
1958-59	...	0·11	...	
Plan provision for 1959-60—				
Recurring		...	...	0·08
Non-Recurring		...	...	0·03
			Total ...	0·11

This is a continuing scheme. With a view to develop fisheries in deep tanks, it was proposed to stock extensive irrigation tanks, reservoirs and several other deep tanks with rapidly growing varieties of fish. The sheets of water being vast in area and several feet in depth, cannot be exploited by the local fishermen. Hence, a deep tank unit was established at Dharwar in 1956-57. Since then the deep tanks at Unkal, Neersagar, Kelgeri and other places are being stocked intensively. During 1958-59, one deep tank at Kelgeri was taken up for exploitation. During 1959-60, it is proposed to exploit the deep tanks at Neersagar and Unkal which are being stocked with major carps since last two years. It is estimated that about 9,000 lbs. of fish worth Rs. 3,000 would be produced.

Details of expenditure are as follows :—

Staff :—

Sl. No.	Name of post	No. of posts		Scale of pay
		Existing	Additional	
				Rs.
1	Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries.	1	...	75-5-100-8-140-10-250.
2	Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.	...	2	50-3-80-4-120
3	Fieldmen ...	2	...	30-1-40-2-60
4	Peon ...	1	...	25-½-35
5	Watchmen ...	1	...	25-½-35
6	Fisherman ...	...	3	25-½-35

Contingencies :—

1	Cost of fry ...	...	...	4,500
2	Office contingencies, such as rents, casual labour, transportation, etc.	...	...	2,500
3	Cost of nets ...	...	...	1,000

Summary :—

1	Pay of Officers ...	...	...	...
2	Pay of Establishment	...	...	5,000
3	Allowances and Honoraria.	...	...	4,000
4	Contingencies ...	...	...	8,000
			Total ...	17,000

Scheme No. 274

Fish production statistics of Bellandur Fishery.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
Plan provision—1956–61	0·20	...
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	0·04	0·003
1958–59	0·06	...
Provision for—1959–60		
Recurring	...	0·05
Non-recurring	...	0·01
Total	...	0·06

This is a continuing scheme. The *ad hoc* committee appointed by the Government of India suggested the establishment of a separate statistical unit for Bellandur tank for collection of accurate data on production, survey of fish population dynamics, effectiveness of different kinds of nets, etc. The Government of India were repeatedly requesting the State Government to set up special units for collection of statistics from the International Geo-physical year 1957. Accordingly, a statistical unit was established at Bellandur in 1957-58 for the aforesaid purpose and the same was continued during 1958-59. This statistical unit consisting of one Statistical Assistant, one Surveyor and two Watchmen will be continued during 1959-60.

Details of expenditure of Rs. 6,000 are as follows :—

		Rs.
1	Pay of Establishment	2,200
2	Allowances and Honoraria	1,500
3	Contingencies such as nets, rent, etc. ...	2,300
	Total ...	6,000

Scheme No. 275

Co-operative Fisheries.

(a) Contribution towards share capital.

(b) Managerial cost

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
Plan provision—1956-61	1·30	...
1956-57 ...	*	*
1957-58 ...	*	*
1958-59 ...	0·43	...

Plan provision—1959-60			Rs. in lakhs
Recurring	...	...	0·15
Non-recurring	...	...	0·10
	Total	...	0·25

This is a continuing scheme, from 1958-59.

The members of the fishermen's Co-operative Societies are poor hence they cannot raise share capital of their societies. Hence, it is proposed to contribute towards share capital of the societies.

In view of the meagre resources of the Fishermen's Co-operative Societies, they cannot appoint full time and experienced managers and pay for their salaries, resulting at times in the improper or inefficient management of their affairs. Hence, it is proposed to give managerial cost to some of the societies as grant-in-aid.

Details of expenditure are as follows :—

		Rs.
1	Contribution towards share capital of the Societies...	10,000
2	Managerial cost	10,000
3	Cost on staff under the scheme	5,000
	Total ...	25,000

Note :—During 1956-57 and 1957-58, this scheme was being operated by the Co-operative Department.

Panchayats.

Scheme No. 276

Grant-in-aid for development of Village Panchayats.

Plan provision 62·70 lakhs.

	Provision	*Expenditure.*
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	...	11·61 lakhs.
1958–59 ...	11·00 lakhs.	...
Provision for 1959-60 : Recurring		
Non-recurring.	10·00	...
Total ...	10·00	...

This was a scheme which was in vogue in the former Bombay State. The scheme contemplates increase in financial assistance to Panchayats in the Belgaum Division by way of Land Revenue Assignment from 15 per cent to 30 per cent. At that time the rate of payment of Land Revenue Assignment was at 15 per cent only. But subsequently, the Bombay Village Panchayat Act was amended and the rate of payment of Land Revenue Assignment was raised to 30 per cent by the Government of Bombay prior to States Re-organisation. This scheme is retained for the Bombay area only. Half the amount spent under this grant is taken as plan expenditure.

Panchayats.

Scheme No. 276

Grant-in-aid for development of Village Panchayats.

Plan provision	6470 lakhs.
1976-77 ...	...
1977-78 ...	...
1978-79 ...	...
Non-recurring ...	1000 ...
Total ...	1000 ...

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60.

Development Head:

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959—60 with Budget Head			Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
277	Development of area under Tungabhadra Project.	75.0000	11.12830	16.08896	...	31.0000 57-Misc.—K—J—Schemes in the 2nd Five Year Plan—Development under T.B.P.	...	8.0000 P—Loans and Advances (A. E.)—Dev. Talavi for dev. area under T. B. P.	...	...	To be financed out of the Miscellaneous Develop. Misc. Loan.
278	Development of area under Ghataprabha Project.	...	...	...	...	1.0000 57-Misc.—K—J—Schemes in the 2nd Five Year plan—Dev. of area under Ghataprabha Project.	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	11.12	26.08	...	...	32.00	...	8.00	...	...	

Scheme No. 277

Development of Area under Tungabhadra Project.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	50·00	11 128
1957-58	...	50·00	62·035
1958-59	...	40·00	26·035
Provision for 1959-60		...	39·00

The Tungabhadra Project which is now in its final stage is capable of irrigating an area of 5.98 lakh acres on the Munirabad side of the Project. The Tungabhadra Project Ayacut Area is very backward despite the high fertility of lands and the existence of other natural resources ; the reasons being the want of irrigation facilities and the scanty rain-fall. In order to utilise fully the irrigation potentialities created by the Project, it was therefore felt necessary to have a Programme for the alround development of this area, besides providing irrigation facilities. Accordingly, a number of development schemes in the various sectors, namely Agriculture, Horticulture, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Pisciculture, Development of roads, etc., have been already undertaken. These development works have so far yielded quite satisfactory results. An area of about 39,930 acres has already been brought under irrigation so far.

In order to overcome the scarcity of agricultural labour in this area, a scheme for import of agricultural labour has been sanctioned and already quite a number of Lambani families from Bijapur District have been rehabilitated in this area.

With the experience gained in the previous years, and keeping in view the needs of the area, the Programme for 1959-60 has been now chalked out at an estimated cost of Rs. 39 lakhs.

Scheme No. 7[illegible]8

Development of Area under Ghataprabha Project.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	1·00	...
Provision for 1959-60		...	One lakh

The Development of the area under Ghataprabha has been taken up on the same lines as the Development under Tungabhadra Project. A provision of Rupees one lakh was made for the year 1958-59, mainly for Agricultural Extension, setting up of demonstration plots, etc. The amount provided for this purpose for the year 1959-60 is also Rupees one lakh.

Community Development Programme

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60.

Development : Community Development Programme.

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head			Central Assistance	
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
579	Community Development Programme ...	10 92 Crores	98,93 681	1,46,87,566	69,60,000 up to end of September 1958.	1,38,67,000	...	41,33,000	66.67 lakhs	85 lakhs

Scheme No. 279

Community Development Programme.

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Expenditure in 1956–57	...	98.92
1957–58	...	146.37
1958–59	...	52.60
		(Up to the end of September 1956)

The total amount provided for this programme in the Second Five-Year Plan for the State is Rs. 10.22 crores. The Programme was originally intended to cover the entire State by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period. But owing to the revision in the Community Development Programme and consequent rephasing, the State is now expected to be covered fully by the end of October 1963. The State would by then have 262 Development Blocks.

With the revision in the Community Development Programme, the distinction between the National Extension Service, Community Development and Post-Intensive Stages has disappeared, and they have been replaced by a Pre-Extension Blocks, Stage-I Blocks and Stage-II Blocks.

There are now 142½ Blocks in all functioning in the State, covering 106 out of 168 Taluks. Of these, 15 are Pre-Extension Blocks, 19 Stage-II Blocks and the remaining 108½ are Stage-I Blocks. Our Programme is, in addition to the Stage-I and Stage-II Blocks as mentioned above continuing to function as such during 1959-60, the Pre-Extension Blocks started in 1958-59 would become Stage-I Blocks in 1959-60—8 of them becoming Stage-I Blocks from 1st April 1959 and 7 from 2nd October 1959. In addition, another 20 Pre-Extension Blocks will be started during 1959-60—10 beginning from 1st April 1959 and 10 from 2nd October 1959. This is in accordance with the phasing of the Blocks for the Plan period, as indicated by the Ministry of Community Development.

The Community Development Programme seeks to achieve an improvement in the economic condition of people in the rural areas, to increase agricultural production and to bring these results by a process which makes the villager conscious that the material for improvement is largely within himself and within his village. The programme tended to lay too much emphasis on constructional works at the outset. Steps have progressively been taken however, to redefine the objective and to give Food Production, Minor Irrigation Programme, Rural Arts and Crafts, Village Housing and such other essential aspects of Rural Development their due place. Progressively also, the association of the people has been increasing and it is today largely a peoples programme in which Government participates.

The total Government expenditure in the various Programmes envisaged by the Scheme is Rs. 5.17 crores from the beginning of the scheme. As against this peoples' participation both in cash, kind and labour is Rs. 1,11,28,000 which work out to more than 20 per cent of Government expenditure (up to end of September 1958).

The proposal is to spend Rs. 200 lakhs during 1959-60 on the Community Development Programme in the State. This includes the provision for the utilisation of unspent balances that may remain over by 31st March 1959 in respect of the older series of Blocks.

For the continuance and expansion of Training facilities for Gramsevaks and Gramsevikas, a separate provision is made under "Agricultural Education".

Major and Medium Irrigation

1. *Major and Medium Irrigation.*—The provision for 1959-60 is Rs. 680·08 lakhs and there are 6 major schemes and thirteen medium sized schemes as continuing schemes, of which all the medium schemes and two major Irrigation schemes as the Nugu and the Tunga will get completed during the year. Some new major and medium irrigation projects, as the Kapini, the Ghataprabha Left Bank Second stage, the Tungabhadra High Level Canal, Jambadhalla, Kanakanala, Hathikone etc., are in the programme, and token provisions have also been made for fresh schemes as the Mangala, Hagaribommanahalli, and Malaprabha Projects, Suitable provision has also been made towards the investigation of other projects, both major and medium for inclusion in the future years.

Some of the schemes which were outside the Plan, as the Irrigation works under K.R.S. and other works, of a developmental nature, to the tune of nearly Rs. 45 lakhs have also been brought into the programme.

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959–60.

Scheme No	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959–60 with Budget Head			Central Assistance	
			56–57	57–58	58–59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(A) Spillover schemes from the 1st Five Year Plan.									
	"68 I. N. E. D. and Drainage Works – Miscellaneous Development Schemes.									
		Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
280	Bhadra Reservoir Project ...	1044.00	280.59	199 83	178.81	...	320.00	...	...	...
281	Tungabhadra Project ...	...	144 19	162.44	68.88	...	140.00	...	...	...
	(a) Left Bank (Munirabad side) ...	501.95								
	(b) Tungabhadra right distributaries ...	...	8.41	6 64	6.24	...	8.80	...	...	...
282	Rajolibanda Project ...	...	6.64	4.47	4.45	...	1.57	...	...	...
283	Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal 1st Stage (Miles 0.44) ...	83.96	18.18	11.15	2.16	...	8.00	...	...	...
284	Tunga Anicut ...	17.00	21.55	11.97	0.83	...	5.00	...	...	...
285	Nugu Reservoir Project ...	12.00	25.68	15.95	5 37	...	5.00	...	...	...
286	Ambigola Reservoir Project ...	40 50	9.22	9.76	12 62	...	15.00	...	...	...
287	Narayanpur Anicut ..	3 00	3 59	2.09	0.98	...	0.50	...	..	...
288	Kariyala Tank Project ...	8.15	4.96	3 19	2.07	..	0.18	...	...	...
289	Ramanhalli Tank ...	23 34	8.68	2.42	0.50	...	2.00	...	...	...
290	Arvshankar Tank at Hallur ...	11.77	4.92	2.19	0 57	...	2.00	...	...	...
291	Kalascope Tank ...	9.79	6.19	0.72	0.70	...	0.50	...	...	...
292	Kolchiweir Project ...	6.88	3 28	1.43	0 98	...	2.00	...	...	...
293	Improvements to Tank at S. No. 193 of Ganjigatti ...	3.51	0.90	0 72	0.37	...	1.00	...	...	...
294	Irrigation Tank at Arwatgi ...	1 06	0.02	0.08	0 01	...	0.01	...	...	...
295	Irrigation at Benchi ..	0.56	0.76	0.68	0.18	...	0.06	...	...	...
296	Improvements to Tank at S. No. 203 of Hommaradi ...	4.23	0.61	1.47	0 44	...	1.00	...	...	...
297	Bhandara at Lakamapur ...	1.05	0.11	0.11	0.06	...	0.01	...	...	...
298	Bhandara at Kalloli ...	0·01	...	0·034	0.02	...	0.50	...	...	...

(B) Fresh Schemes in Second Five Year Plan.

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
299	Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal— (a) II Stage (Miles 45 to 78) (b) Hidkal Storage Dam.	800.00	22.77	45.77	25.01	...	20.00	...	...	...
		100 00	...	...	...	...	0.01	...	...	...
300	Malaprabha Development Scheme	250 09	0.08	0.40	1.19	...	30.00	...	...	...
301	Kabini Reservoir Project	15.00	...	...	0.56	...	5.00	...	...	...
303	Hebballa Reservoir Project	67.00	0.39	4.21	3.12	...	5.00	...	...	...
308	Dharma Project	23.27	0 25	0.18	2.65	...	10.00	...	...	...
304	Lakshmanthirtha Project	21.00	0.04	0 54	0.88	...	5 00	...	...	...
305	Chikkahole Project	36.50	0 004	0.004	0.01	...	0.10	...	...	...
306	Hagaribommanahalli Project	12 50	...	...	...	...	0.01	...	...	...
307	Mangala Tank	13.28	...	...	0.01	...	2.00	...	...	...
308	Hatikoni Project	16.50	...	...	...	...	1 00	...	..	...
309	Kambala Project	12.00	...	0.57	2.73	...	5.00	...	...	...
310	Nagathana Tank	40 00	...	...	0 01	...	2,50	...	...	...
311	Jambadahalla Reservoir	40 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
312	Arkavathi	95.00	...	...	...	...	11.00	...	...	...
313	Tungabhadra Project High Level Cannal (Right Bank)	10.75	...	0.95	1.06	...	4.00	...	...	...
314	Investigation of Major Irrigation Projects (Including Upper Krishna and Bhima).	13.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
315	Segardoddakere	11.74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
316	Kamalavathi	...	...	...	...	...	12.00	..	...	...
317	Tungabhadra Board									

Part II—Schemes which were outside the plan during the current year but proposed to be included in the Plan for 1959–60.

68—I.N.E.D. Works (Commercial).

	(i) K.R.S. WORKS									
318	Irrigation— surplusing weirs and to channels Improvements).	...	...	...	...	...	18.40	...	...	...
	Pick-up channels	...	...	...	...	...	0 80	...	...	...
	Branch Works	...	...	...	...	...	1.10	...	...	...
	(ii) Other Works	...	...	...	...	...	25.00	...	...	...
	Total	3299.70	220.354	469.514	321.95	...	680.00	...	...	...

* Expenditure shown under Column 5 is to end of December 1958.

Scheme No. 280.

Bhadra Reservoir Project.

Estimated Cost (as revised) ... Rs. 32 Crores (Civil portion)

(Rs. in lakhs).

	Provision.	*Expenditure.*
1956-57	254.90	230.59
1957-58	225.00	189.33
1958-59	300.00	178.31

(to end of December 1958)

Expenditure to end of December 1958 since commencement—Rs. 1230.20 lakhs.

Provision for 1959-60 ... Rs. 320 lakhs.

The project comprises construction of a masonry dam 194' high across the river Bhadra near Lakkavalli in Chickmagalur District with two channels one on the right bank and the other on the left bank. The effective storage capacity of the reservoir is 63,035 M. Cft. and is proposed to irrigate an area of 2,48,624 acres also to generate 41,040 K.W. of installed electric power at the dam site. This project was started during 1947 and progress up to 1954 was slow for want of funds and subsequently progress on the works have been stepped up considerably due to the central aid. Two P.W.D. Circles with nine Divisions are working for the Project, the Circle Offices being located are at the Bhadra Reservoir Project Colony and the other at Hiremadulu Tunnel Colony.

The flanks of the masonry dam have been raised to an average level of plus 131. The left bank channel running for a length of 50 miles was opened for service in July 1956 and water has been allowed to irrigate an area of 15,000 acres this year of which 10,000 acres have been actually developed. Rehabilitation works, formation of irrigation tract roads and all items of works necessary to enforce Crop Planning are being executed.

The Right Bank channel runs for a length of 51½ miles and thereafter passes through a tunnel of 2½ miles length, after emerging from the tunnel, it runs for another 6 miles up to the Shanthisagara tank bund where it branches off into two channels, one towards Davangere and on to Harapanahalli and the other towards Malebennur

Excavation of the first section upto 43 miles is almost completed. Several cross drainage and other masonry works are in progress. It is proposed to open this channel for irrigation by June 1959 to irrigate about 15,000 acres.

Anvery Branch Channel: At the approach cut to the tunnel, a branch channel called Anvery Branch Channel takes off. It runs for a length of 45 miles. The channel is almost excavated and masonry works are under progress.

The Second Section comprises of the tunnel and approach and draft cuts. Sinking of 4 shafts for the tunnel excavation is completed. Tunnel boring in full section for a length of about 4 furlongs is completed and further work is in good progress. Approach and draft cuts are almost completed.

Earthwork excavation of Malebennur Channel is completed for most of the length and that in Davangere branch, a length of 6 miles is in progress. Construction of Cross drainage works on Malebennur channel is arranged to be taken up.

A programme of Rs. 320 lakhs has been drawn up for the year 1959-60. During this year, the masonry dam will be raised to a height of plus 170 from above the river bed level. Remaining works on the Right Bank Channel will be completed. Excavation of major distributaries will be completed for bringing them into service by June 1960. Practically all the distributaries on the Right Bank Channel I Section will be supplied with water.

Works on the Anvery Distributary and Malebennur and Davangere branch channels will be expedited to put them to service as early as possible.

Scheme No. 281.

(*a*) Tungabhadra Project Left Bank(Munirabad side).

The Tungabhadra Project as a whole consists of:

(1) A gravity type masonry dam about 1¾ miles long and 162′ high with earth and composite dam on the left flank and ogee spillway in the centre.

(2) Two canals one on each side of the river, *i. e.*, 127 miles long on the left side to irrigate 4.58 lakhs acres and 217 miles long on the right bank to irrigate 2.49 lakhs acres in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh.

(3) A high level canal on the right bank to irrigate 3.6 lakhs acres of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh of which Mysore portion is 1.36 lakhs of acres.

(4) Generation of Hydro Power on both sides of the dam and at canal fall up to 1,08,000 K.W.

(a) Tungabhadra Project Left Bank (Munirabad side).

Second Plan Provision 1956-61 ... Rs. 501.75 lakhs (This includes provision for R. D. S. also)

		Provision (as per plan book) (Rs. in lakhs).	*Expenditure*
Year 1956–57	...	250.00	144.19
Year 1957–58	...	195.00	102.44 (to end of December 1958)
Year 1958–59	...	103.00	68.83

(Revised budget for 1958–59 Rs. 139.85 lakhs)

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring	...	140.00
Non recurring.	...	...
Total	...	140.00

This multi-purpose project was mainly intended to provide irrigation facilities to the famine stricken areas of Raichur District on the Left Bank and Rayalaseema area on the right bank.

The left half of the dam, low level canal on left bank and distributaries on Bellary side are under Mysore Government. The common portion of works on the right bank are under Tungabharda Board.

The probable revised cost of this project on the left bank consisting of:

(*i*) half the dam;

(*ii*) the low level canal on the left bank 127 miles long with about 1,000 miles of distributaries to irrigate 5.8 lakhs acres;

will come to about Rs. 3,100 lakhs as against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 2,304 lakhs.

By the end of the 1st Five-Year Plan, the dam and 32 miles of canals to irrigate 22,000 acres were completed with an expenditure of Rs. 1,927 lakhs. During the last two years of the 2nd Five Year Plan (1956-58) the remaining works on the dam including unility tower and the canal up to mile 52 and distributary 38 have been completed with field channels to irrigate an area of 71,723 acres.

The expenditure during the 1st two years of the 2nd Plan is Rs. 306.68 lakhs.

At present the canal up to mile 65 and inclusive of the 42nd distributary are completed as per schedule and field channels for an area of 1,02,912 acres have been completed against the target of 1,60,000 acres to be completed by the end of June 1959.

The canal up to mile 88 and distributary 54 are to be completed by June 1960 to provide irrigation facilities over an area of 2,60,000 acres. The entire canal system is scheduled to be completed by the end of June 1963.

The total expenditure incurred to end of December 1958 is Rs. 2,302.46 lakhs.

(*b*) Distributaries under Right Bank Low Level Canal (Bellary side)

Provision for this is included under Tungabhadra Project.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
Year 1956–57	...	Rs 8.41 lakhs.
Year 1957–58	Rs. 12.00 lakhs,	6.62 „
Year 1958–59	4.00 lakhs.	6.24 „ to end of December 1958.
	(Revised Rs. 10.12 lakhs)	

Provision for 1959–60 :—

Recurring	Rs 8.30 lakhs.
Non-recurring.	...
Total :	8.30 lakhs

The right bank low level canal is 217 miles long to irrigate 2.49 lakhs acres in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. The canal up to mile 155 is common portion and is under the control of Tungabhadra Board. The distribution system in Bellary District consists of 86 miles of major distributaries, 300 miles of minor distributaries and 980 miles of field channels, to irrigate 92,000 acres in Mysore State and costs Rs. 67.46 lakhs.

By the end of the 1st Five-Year Plan distribution system to cover an area of 45,701 acres were provided with an expenditure of Rs. 39.45 lakhs. In the 1st two years of the 2nd Plan, irrigation facilities of an additional area of 16,589 acres have been provided. At present, the distribution system for the ayacut of 71,000 acres have been provided and for the remaining area, these will be provided by March 1960.

The total expenditure incurred to end of December 1958 is Rs. 60.72 lakhs.

Scheme No. 282.

Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme.

The plan provision for this scheme is included in the provision of Rs. 501.25 lakhs provided for Tungabhadra Project, Munirabad side (*i. e.*, Scheme No. 210).

The scheme comprised of an anicut 2690 ft. long and 31 feet high about the deepest foundation and has a canal which is 73 miles long on the left bank.

	Provision	*Expenditure.*
Year 1956-57 ...	Rs. 50.00 lakhs.	Rs. 6.54 lakhs.
Year 1957-58 ...	5.00 „	4.27 „
Year 1958-59 ...	0.50 „	4.45 „
	(Revised Rs 6.00 lakhs)	(to end of December 1958.)

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring ...	Rs. 1.57 lakhs.
Non recurring ...	...
Total ...	1.57 lakhs.

This diversion scheme was taken up by the former Government of Hyderabad in the year 1947 for the utilisation of 850 cusecs of Tungabhadra waters allotted to that State, as an offset against Cuddapah-Kurnool on Andhra side. The sanctioned cost of this scheme is Rs. 162.66 lakhs. Due to change in designs, etc., the probable revised cost comes to Rs. 430 lakhs. This project irrigates 1,14,000 acres.

By the end of the first five year plan, the anicut and flood bank on the left bank and the canal up to mile 20 were completed and further works were in progress. The expenditure incurred to end of 1st Plan period is Rs. 283.00 lakhs.

After the State Reorganisation, half of the length of anicut and first 27 miles of the canal comes in Mysore State limits and the remaining length of anicut and canal in Andhra Pradesh. Out of the total area of 1,14,000 acres, 5,879 acres are in Mysore limit.

The work on anicut on Andhra side was resumed in February 1958 and it has been raised to such a height as to enable diverting about 150 cusecs of water in the canal. Water was let out in the canal for the first time in July 1958. The balance works on Anicut and Flood banks on the right side are to be completed by Andhra Pradesh Government.

The canal in Mysore limit up to mile 27 is completed and out of the 12 numbers of distributaries Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 are completed and water made available for an area of 1,075 acres. The remaining works on canal system are proposed to be completed by the end of June 1959.

Scheme No. 283.

Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal—1st Stage (Mile 0.44).

II Plan provision (1956-61) ... Rs. 33.96 lakhs

		Provision	Expenditure
Year 1956–57	...	Rs. 32.28 lakhs.	Rs. 18.13 lakhs
Year 1957–58	...	23.96 „	11.15 „
Year 1958–59	...	7.00 „	2.16 „
			(to end of December, 1958.)

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring	...	Rs. 8.00 lakhs
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	8.000 lakhs.

The first stage of the Ghataprabha Valley Development Scheme consists of 44 miles of main canal and 31 miles of branches to command 2.5 lakhs acres on the left bank, to irrigate 1,20,000 acres. This canal takes off from the existing weir at Dhupdal. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 545 lakhs.

The work was taken up in June 1949 and later included in the first Five Year Plan. By the end of the first Five Year Plan, the main canal and branches were completed and opened out for irrigation. The expenditure to end of first Five Year Plan period is Rs. 500.92 lakhs.

During the Second Five Year Plan, the work on distributaries up to one cusec discharge, with masonry works and lining to main canal in Geru portion has been taken up. At present, distributaries for an area of 80,000 acres against the total area of 1,20,000 acres have been completed and the remaining works are expected to be completed by March 1960.

The total expenditure incurred to end of December, 1958 is Rs. 5320.45 lakhs.

Scheme No. 284.

Construction of an Anicut across the river Tunga near Sacrebyle, Shimoga District.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	Rs. 20·00 lakhs.	Rs. 21·55 lakhs.
1957-58	...	15·00 „	11·97 „
1958-59 (to end of December 1958)...		5·00 „	0·83 „

Expenditure to end of December 1958 since commencement : 211·79 lakhs. Provision for 1959-60 ... Rs. 5·00 lakhs.

Tunga Anicut is a masonry overflow dam constructed across the river Tunga near Sacrebyle—7 miles from

Shimoga. It is 40 ft. high and 1,200 ft. long with 580 ft. of earthen bund on the left bank. Two channels on either bank take off from the anicut to provide irrigation facilities for a total area of 21,500 acres in Shimoga and Honnali Taluks. The scheme was started in the year 1947 and is almost completed. During the year 1958-1959 both the channels were under service and an area of about 20,000 acres is actually developed against a target of 21,500. Full development of irrigation is expected by July 1959.

Shifting of villages and formation of irrigation tract roads and other minor works on the main channel and distributaries are under progress. A provision of Rs. 5·00 lakhs has been made for the year 1959-1960 for completing the remaining works on the main channel, distributaries and partly shifting of villages, Anti-malarial Engineering works and tract roads.

Scheme No. 285.

Nugu Reservoir Works.

Period		*Provision*	*Expenditure.*
1956-57	...	Rs 20·00 lakhs.	Rs. 25·63 lakhs.
1957-58	...	15·00 „	15·95 „
1958-59	...	5·00 „	5·37 „
(To end of December 1958 since commencement)			Rs. 263·07 „
Provision for 1959-60			Rs. 5·00 lakhs.

The scheme is to construct a dam 114 ft. high across the River Nugu near Birwal in Mysore District for storing 4893 M.Cft. of water to irrigate 20,000 acres of land. This work was started during 1947 and almost all the major works have been completed and other minor works on the channel and distributaries are nearing completion. The channel was thrown open for service during 1956-1957. An area of about 10,000 acres has been irrigated during the current year and the full *atchkat* is expected to be developed during 1959-1960.

A provision of Rs. 5·00 lakhs has been made for completion of minor works on the main channel and distributaries and also for executing tract roads and shifting villages and Anti-malarial Engineering works.

Scheme No. 286

Ambligola Reservoir Project

(Estimated Cost of Rs. 91.5 lakhs)

Period	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57 ...	10.00	9.23
1957-58 ...	8.10	9.76
1958-59 ...	20.00	19.88 (to end of December 1958).
Expenditure since commencement ...		44.04
Provision for 1959-60 ...		15.00

The project situated near Ambligola village in Shikaripur Taluk, Shimoga District, contemplates the construction of an earthen dam across the minor stream Salur Halla to irrigate 6,984 acres of land. The project work was started during 1954. The earthen bund is 2,500 feet long and 57 feet high. It has been raised to about 46 feet at the flanks and about 36 feet in the Halla portion leaving of flood gap at the centre.

Excavation of left bank channel is in good progress.

Construction of sluice on the left bank is taken up.

The works are expected to be completed by the end of II Plan period.

During the year 1959-60, the bund will be raised to full height, leaving the flood gap. Construction of masonry sluice on the left bank will be completed and also on the right bank for the proposed right bank channel to irrigate 300 acres. Waste weir on the left bank will also be fastly constructed. Excavation of the channels will be completed and masonry works and others pushed through.

Scheme No. 287

Narayanapur Anicut

Year	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57 ...	3.00	3.53
1957-58 ...	2.20	2.09
1958-59 ...	0.10	0.38 (to end of Dec. 1958)
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	...	0.50
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	0.50

The project is the construction of a masonry anicut across the river Hagari in Chitradurga District. It is estimated to cost Rs. 21.50 lakhs and the area benefited will be 2,210 acres. The project is being revised to Rs. 25.35 lakhs. The expenditure to the end of the First Five-Year Plan is Rs. 16.99 lakhs and that to the end of March 1958 is Rs. 22.61 lakhs and the probable expenditure during 1958-59 is Rs. 1.25 lakhs. The project is expected to be completed during 1959-60. No irrigation has so far been developed but an extent of 400 acres is expected to be brought under irrigation during 1958-59.

Scheme No. 288

Kariyala Tank Project

Year	*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	6.00	4.98
1957–58 ...	3.95	3.19
1958–59 ...	0.20	2.07 (to end of Decr. 1958)
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring ...		0.13
Non-recurring ...		...
Total ...		0.13

The project provides for the construction of a composite dam across the river Suvarnamukhi at Kariyala in Hiriyur Taluk of Chitradurga District. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 24.45 lakhs and it will benefit an area of 2,050 acres. The project estimate is being revised to Rs. 27.00 lakhs. The expenditure to the end of the first five year plan was 15.75 lakhs and that to the end of March 1958 is Rs. 23.91 lakhs, and the probable expenditure during 1958-59 is Rs. 2.25 lakhs. The project is expected to be completed during 1959-60. Development of Irrigation is taking place under the fist four miles of the canal and an area of 700 acres is expected to be developed during 1958-59.

Scheme No. 289

Ramanahalli Tank Project (Bijapur District)

Second Plan Provision (1956–61) Rs. 23.34 lakhs

Year	*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	10.05	8.68
1957–58 ...	7.00	2.42
1958–59 ...	2.00	0.50 (to end of Decr. 1958)
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring ...		2.00
Non-recurrngi ...		...
Total ...		2.00

This project comprises of an earthen dam across Navali Nala, a distributary of Bhima river. The bund is 5,311 feet long and 39 feet height. The reservoir impounds 355.80 M.cft. of water. It has a channel of 17 miles long on the left bank and irrigates 4,800 acres.

This medium irrigation project is a continued scheme from the first five year plan. The is intended to provide irrigation facilities to the scarcity areas of Bijapur District. The proposed irrigation is 4,800 acres at a cost of Rs. 40.8 lakhs.

By the end of the First Five-Year Plan the dam was almost completed and the waste weir and the canal works were in progress. The expenditure incurred to end of First Five-Year Plan was Rs. 20.22 lakhs.

During the Second Five Year Plan, the work on dam proper, waste weir and the canal 17 miles long are completed and distributaries and field channels are in progress. At present, field channels for an area of 3,000 acres have been completed and for the remaining area these will be completed by March 1960.

The total expenditure incurred to end of December 1958 is Rs. 31.68 lakhs.

Scheme No. 290

Areshankar tank (Tank at Hullur) (Bijapur District)

Second Plan Provision (1955–61) Rs. 11.77 lakhs

Year	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	4.28	4.22
1957–58 ...	1.00	2.19
1958–59 ...	2.33	0.57 (to end of Decr. 1958)
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring	...	2.00
Non-recurring	...	Nil
Total		2.00

This project comprises of rock filled dam 330 feet long in gorge and earthen dam on the flank 3,570 feet long and 750 feet long weir on the left bank. The capacity of the reservoir is 204.93 M.c.ft. The only canal on the right bank is 6¼ miles long with 2 miles of distributary to irrigate 3,059 acres.

This medium sized irrigation project is intended to provide irrigation facilities to the scarcity areas in Bijapur District and was taken up in 1953 under the scarcity programme by the Government of Bombay and later included in the First Five-Year Plan. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 21.67 lakhs.

By the end of the First Five-Year Plan, the dam proper was almost completed and the waste weir was in progress. The work on main canal was started. The total expenditure incurred to end of First Plan period was Rs. 12.33 lakhs.

During the Second Five Year Plan, the work on dam proper, waste weir, the main canal 6 miles long with C. D. works and field channels for an area of 600 acres have been completed. The remaining field channels for the total ayacut of 3,059 acres will be completed by March 1960. The total expenditure incurred on this scheme to end of December 1958 is Rs. 19.11 lakhs.

Scheme No. 291

Kalaskope Tank (Bijapur District)

Second Plan Provision (1956–61) Rs. 9.79 lakhs

Year	*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	6.33	6.19
1957–58 ...	2.00	0.73
1958–59 ...	2.72	0.70 (to end of Decr. 1958)
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring	...	0.50
Non-recurring	...	Nil
Total	...	0.50

This project comprises of an earthen dam 909 feet long and 52 feet high constructed between two hillocks across "Herihalla" with a waste weir 1.010 feet long on the right bank saddle to impound 185.24 M.cft. of water for irrigating 2,823 acres.

Tihs medium sized irrigation project is intended to provide irrigation facilities for an area of 2,823 acres in the scarcity areas of Bijapur District. This work was taken up in 1953 under the scarcity programme by the Government of Bombay at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.79 lakhs.

By the end of the First Five Year Plan, the dam proper was almost completed. The work on waste weir and the main canal were in progress. The expenditure during the First Five Year Plan was Rs. 8.88 lakhs.

During the Second Five Year Plan, the work on dam proper, waste weir and the canal with cross drainage works are completed. At present, field channels for an area of 1,500 acres have been completed and for the remaining area these will be completed by March 1960. The total expenditure incurred to end of December 1958 is Rs. 16.26 lakhs.

Scheme No. 292

Kolchi Weir Project (Belgaum District)

Second Plan Period (1956–61) Rs. 6·88 lakhs

Year	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	... 2.23	3.33
1957–58	... 1.77	1.43
1958–59	... 2.00	0.38 (to end of Decr. 1958)
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring	...	2.00
Non-recurring	...	Nil
Total	...	2.00

The scheme comprises of an anicut across the Malaprabha river 500 feet long and 18.6 feet high above the river bed with head regulator and scouring sluices. The canal on the right bank is 10 miles long with 5 distributaries and 4 outlets to irrigate 3,150 acres in Belgaum District.

The construction of this anicut was first stated by the Ramdurg State authorities. After the merger of the State in 1948, further work was taken up by the Government of Bombay during 1949 and later included in the Frist Five Year Plan. The cost of this diversion scheme is Rs. 42.95 lakhs. By the end of the First Five-Year Plan, the works on anicut and head regulator were completed in all respects and work on main canal was in progress. The total expenditure incurred to end of the First Five-Year Plan is Rs. 30.41 lakhs.

During the Second Five-year Plan, the main canal 10 miles long and all the five distributaries up to one cusec discharge are completed and field channel of less than one cusec are in progress. At present, field channels for an area of 2,000 acres have been completed and for the total area of 3,150 acres, these will be completed by March 1960. The expenditure incurred to end of December 1958 was Rs. 35.18 lakhs.

Scheme No. 293

Tank at Ganjigatti, Dharwar District

Year	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs in lakhs
1956–57	... 1.13	0.20
1957–58	... 1.00	0.72
1958–59	... 2.00	0.37 (to end of Decr. 1958)
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring	...	1.00
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	1.00

The existing tank in Kalghatgi Taluk of Dharwar District is being improved. The estimated cost is Rs. 7.22 lakhs and the project is anticipated to benefit 1,134 acres. The target date of completion is March 1960. The expenditure to end of the first five year plan was Rs. 4.60 lakhs and the probable expenditure during 1958-59 is Rs. 1.50 lakhs. Irrigation has not so far commenced. About 500 acres are expected to be benefited during 1958-59.

Scheme No. 294

Tank at Arwatgi, Dharwar Taluk

Plan Provision 1956–61 Rs. 1·06

Year	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	... 0.23	0.02
1957–58	... 0.09	0.08
1958–59	... 0.01	0.01 (to end of Decr. 1958)
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring	...	0.01
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	0.01

The Project provides for the construction of a tank at Arwatgi in Dharwar Taluk. The revised cost of the work is Rs. 2.618 lakhs and the project will benefit 740 acres. The expenditure to the end of the First Five-Year Plan is 2.25 lakhs and to end of March 1958 was Rs. 2.54 lakhs. The work is physically completed and water has been made available for the entire area. Irrigation has already started and about 500 acres of land has actually been brought under irrigation.

Scheme No. 295

Tank at Benchi, Dharwar Taluk.

Year	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
	Rs. in laks	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	0·28	0·76
1957–58 ...	0·80	0·68
1958–59 ...	0·20	0·13 (to end of Decr. 1958)
Provision for 1959–60		0·06
Recurring		... 0.06
Non-recurring		... ...
Total		... 0.06

The work envisages the construction of a tank at Benchi in Dharwar Taluk. The estimated cost is Rs. 2.41 lakhs and the area to be benefited is 720 acres. The target date of completion is March 1960. The expenditure to the end of the First Five-Year Plan was 0.12 lakhs and to end of March 1954 was Rs. 1.64 lakhs. The probable expenditure during 1958-59 is Rs. 40,000. About 200 acres are expected to be benefited during 1958-59.

Scheme No. 296

Tank at Hommarad, Dharwar

Plan Provision 1956-61. ... Rs. 4·23 lakhs.

Year	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
1956-57 ...	1·01	0·61
1957–58 ...	2·68	1·47
1958–59 ...	1·00	0·14 (to end of December 1958)
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring		... Rs. 1·00
Non-recurring		... Rs. ...
		Rs. 1·00

The existing tank in Survey No. 202 of Hommaradi in Haveri Taluk of Dharwar District is being improved at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.23 lakhs. An area of 1,818 acres will be benefited by this work. The target date of completion is March 1960. The expenditure to the end of the First Plan period is 2.46 lakhs and that to end of March 1958 is Rs. 5.12 lakhs and the probable expenditure during 1958-59 is Rs. 1.30 lakhs. Irrigation potential has been created to an extent of 628 acres out of which 548 acres has actually been irrigated to end of September 1958.

Scheme No. 297

Bhandara at Lakkanpur

Plan Provision for 1956-61 ... 1·05 lakhs

Year		*Provision*	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	0·78	0·11
1957-58	...	0·15	0·11
1958-59	...	0·10	0·06 (to end of December 1958)

The work envisages the construction of a causeway-*cum*-Bhandara at Lakhanpur in Chikodi Taluk, Belgaum District. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 4.44 lakhs and to benefit an area of 2,612 acres. The expenditure to end of the First Plan period is 2.25 lakhs to end of March 1958, and is Rs. 2.85 lakhs. The main Bhandara is completed in all respects. The channels and head regulators have almost been completed. The Bhandara is now serving as a Causeway and the villagers who are now growing tobacco in the area, not resorting to water from the project, are being induced to grow food crops and take benefit from the Project.

Scheme No. 298

Bhandara at Kalloli

Year		*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	0.034	0.03
1958-59	...	0.64	0.20 (to end of Dec. 1958)
Provision for 1959-60			
Recurring		...	0.50
Non-recurring	...	...	...
	Total	...	0.50

The scheme comprises the construction of a masonry Bhandara and its irrigation channels to irrigate about 3,300 acres and is estimated to cost Rs. 3.43 lakhs. The expenditure to end of the First Five-Year Plan was 1.98 lakhs and that to end of March 1958 is Rs. 2.05 lakhs and the probable expenditure for 1958-59 was Rs. 64,000. Irrigation has already started and an area of 424 acres has been developed to end of March 1958. The project will be completed in all respects during 1959-60.

(B) FRESH SCHEMES IN THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Scheme No. 299

Ghataprabha Project Second Stage

(*a*) Left Bank Canal Second Stage Mile 45 to 73.
(*b*) Storage dam at Hidkal.

The reservoir at Hidkal will comprise of a dam 15,000 feet long and 170 feet high across Ghataprabha river to impound 54 T. M. cft. of water.

The left bank canal Second Stage consists of extending the Left Bank Canal for a further length of 28 miles (mile 45 to 73) and 63 miles of branch canals to irrigate 1.78 lakh acres.

Second Plan Provision 1956–61 Rs. 800 lakhs

Year	*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	40·68	22·70
1957–58 ...	62·71	45·77
1958–59 ...	20·00	25·01 (to end of Decr. 1958)
	(Revised Rs. 43.46).	

Provision for 1959-60—

Recurring	...	20·00
Non-recurring	...	Nil
Total	...	20.00

The Second stage of Ghataprabha project as originally conceived was to:—

(1) to extent the left bank canal from mile 45 to 73 and

(2) constructing a storage reservoir at Hadalga.

The cost of this stage was estimated at Rs. 970 lakhs. The reservoir site and submergence being in the present Bombay State, an alternative site lower down at Hidkal has been investigated and estimate amounting to Rs. 1,331 lakhs has been submitted to Central Water and Power Commission for approval. This reservoir at Hidkal will be in lieu of Hadalga and Ajra dams proposed previously.

The works on main canal mile 45 to 71, 3 miles of Bilgi Branch and 5 miles of South Branch with cross drainage works are in progress. The expenditure to end of December 1958 is Rs. 93.48 lakhs. The work on Hidkal dam will be taken up after it is approved by the Planning Commission. Under this stage 2.98 lakh acres on the left bank will be irrigated after the completion of the 1st stage of the Hidkal dam capable of storing 27 T.M. c.ft. of water against the total storage of 54 T.M.cft.

The irrigation benefits under this stage will accrue during Third Plan Period.

Scheme No. 300.

Malaprabha Irrigation Scheme

Second Plan Provision 1956-61 (Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

Year	*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	... ...	...
1957-58	... ...	...
1958-59	...	...

Provision for 1959-60—(Revised—Nil)

		Rs. in lakhs
Recurring	...	0.01 (token)
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	0.01

The Malaprabha Irrigation Scheme has been investigated and an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,510 lakhs has been submitted to the Central Water and Power Commission for approval.

The scheme consists of constructing a storage reservoir to impound 2640.7 M.c.ft. of water with a right bank canal 115 miles long to irrigate 3 lakhs acres. The construction of this project can be taken up in stages. The first stage of this scheme consisting of the partial construction of the dam and 7 miles of canal costing Rs. 717 lakhs

will be taken up after the approval of the Planning Commission, in the remaining period of the Second Five-Year Plan. This will bring one lakh acres under irrigation. This benefit will be during the Third Plan Periods. The Second Stage of the dam and the remaining length of the canal will spill over to Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Scheme No. 301.

Kabini Reservoir Project

Estimated cost ... ... Rs. 320 lakhs.

Year	*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956-57 ...	0.12	0.05
1957-58 ...	5 00	0.40
1958-59 ...	...	1.19 (to end of December 1958.)

The project envisages the construction of a composite dam with masonry and earthen flanks on the Kabini river at Hullahalli, near Nanjangud Taluk, Mysore District. The dam is 74 ft. high, 5,534 ft. long with a storage capacity of 12,680 M.c.ft. for irrigating an area 6,000 acres directly and 24,000 acres indirectly under Krishnarajasagara Reservoir.

Preliminary works such as formation of approach road, construction of quarters for the staff, clearing jungle at the dam site are in progress. Construction of diversion works in the river bed proper are taken up.

A programme of Rs. 30 lakhs has been drawn up for the year 1959-60 to carry through construction of coffer dam works and founding the dam in the river bed proper, and also for construction of buildings required for the Office and staff and a bridge across the river below the dam site. Incomplete works on the approach roads will be brought to completion.

Scheme No. 302.

Hebbahalla Project

Estimated cost ... ... Rs. 15·08 lakhs

Year	*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	...	..
1957–58 ...	0.50	0.25
1958–59 ...	1·00	0.56

Provision for 1959–60— 5.00 lakhs.

The project comprises the construction of an earthen dam across the stream Hebbahalla near Vodara Gudi in Heggaddevanakote Taluk, Mysore District and opening a channel on the left bank for irrigating an extent of 1,530 acres. The earth bund will be 60 ft. high and 2,810 ft. long with a storage capacity of 1,285 M.c.ft.

The work was started in the year 1957-58.

Deviation of Hunsur-Begur road, earthwork for seat of bund and construction of buildings for staff and office are under various stages of progress.

A programme of Rs. 5 lakhs has been drawn up for 1959-60 and is expected to be completed by the end of Second Five-Year Plan.

During the year 1959-60, the bund is proposed to be raised to 30 ft. above the river bed, except in the halla proper which will be left as a flood gap, and construction of sluice is also proposed to be completed.

Scheme No. 303.

Dharma Project (Dharwar)

IInd Plan Provision (1956-61) ... Rs. 67·00 lakhs

Year	*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	...	0·39
1957–58 ...	10·00	4·21
1958–59 ...	2·00	3·12 (to end of December 1958.)
	(Revised) 7·50	

Provision for 1959–60—

Recurring Rs. 15·00 lakhs
Non-recurring Nil

Total ... Rs. 15·00 lakhs

This scheme comprises of an earthen bund 4,750 ft. long (inclusive of a waste weir 825 ft. long on the right bank) 66 ft. high above the river bed to impound 784 M.c.ft. of water to irrigate 14,000 acres.

This scheme is intended to assure the water supply to the existing Dharma Canal taken up from Sringeri pick-up weir to the extent of 10,000 acres and bring under irrigation an additional area of 4,000 acres, thus affording irrigation facilities to a total area of 14,000 acres on the right bank in Dharwar District.

Scheme No, 304.

Lakshmanathirtha Project

Estimated cost ... Rs. 30.40 lakhs (under revision

Expenditure up to end of December 1958 since commencement ... Rs. 3·44 lakhs.

Year	*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs	
1956-57 ...	1.00	0.25	
1957-58 ...	0.75	0.18	
1958-59 ...	3.00	2.65	(to end of December 1958.)
1959-60 ...	...	10.00	

The scheme envisages the construction of two storage reservoirs, one across Laxmanathirtha river at Kurchi Village and another across Ramathirtha river at Machahalli to hold about 150 M.c.ft. of water in each and to construct two anicuts, one across Ramathirtha river at Badaga and another across Laxmanathirtha river at Srimangala. Two channels, one from Ramathirtha anicut and another from Laxmanathirtha anicut take off to irrigate 3,167 acres of fertile land in Coorg District.

The project was started in February 1958.

Excavation of channels from Laxmanathirtha anicut is in good progress. The construction of the Laxmanathirtha anicut is under good progress and is nearing completion. The excavation of foundation for Ramathirtha anicut and for Laxmanathirtha dam and Ramathirtha dam are under progress.

A programme for Rs. 10 lakhs is drawn up for 1959-60.

During the year 1959-60, it is proposed to complete the construction of Laxmanathirtha and Ramathirtha anicuts and excavation of the two channels for their full lengths. The work on Laxmanathirtha and Ramathirtha dams will be pushed through.

Scheme No. 305.

Chickhole Project

Estimated cost ... ...Rs. 40.50 lakhs (Revised

Outlay to end of December 1958 since commencement ...Rs. 0.97 lakhs

Year		*Provision* (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57	...	1.00	0.25
1957–58	...	0.75	0.18
1958–59	...	2.00	0.38
Provision for 1959–60,—			
		...	5.00

The Scheme is to construct a masonry dam across Chickhole, a tributary to River Suvarnavathy in Chamarajanagar Taluk, Mysore District, and to open a channel to irrigate an area of 2,637 acres of land.

Channel excavation works have been started as a distress relief measure and are in good progress. All the preliminary works connected with this Project are under progress. The excavation of foundation for the dam has been taken up and is in progress. It is proposed to fill up the river bed portion with masonry up to bed level. A programme of Rs. 5 lakhs has been drawn up for the year 1959-60. It is proposed to raise the masonry dam in the spillway portion and bring it up to plus 20 feet above the river bed level and to excavate the channel for its full length.

Scheme No. 306.

Hagari Bommanhall Project (Bellary District)

II Plan Provision (1956–61) ... Rs. 36.50 lakhs

Year		*Provision* (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57	...	0.01	0.004
1957–58	...	10.00	0.004
1958–59	...	1.00	0.01 (to end of December 1958.)
		(Revised Rs. 0.05 lakhs)	

Provision for 1959-60:—

Recurring	0.10 (Token)
Non-recurring	Nil
Total ...	0.10

The project envisages the construction of an earthen dam across the river Chikka Hagari, a tributary of Tungabhadra in the catchment of the Tungabhadra Reservoir. The earthen dam will be 5,350 feet long and 50 feet high to impound 2,000 M.cft. of water to irrigate 7,350 acres. There will be two irrigation channels one on each flank. The Right Bank Canal will be 13 miles 7 furlongs and the left bank canal 9 miles 4 furlongs. The total irrigation benefits under this scheme will be during the Third Plan Period.

The Medium Irrigation Project in Bellary District is intended to provide irrigation facilities over an area of 7,350 acres in this famine stricken area.

The estimate is under sanction.

Scheme No. 307.

Mangala Reservoir Project

Estimated cost	... ...	Rs. 13.70 lakhs
Expenditure upto end of December 1958...		Rs. Nil
Provision for 1959-60	...	Rs. 0.01 lakhs (Token

The Scheme is to construct an earthen dam across river Nagini at Thigalara Palya Village, Kunigal Taluk, Tumkur District, and to open a channel on the left bank, to irrigate 1,300 acres with an impounding capacity of 919 units.

Administrative approval for the scheme has been accorded and a token grant of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been provided for 1959-60.

Scheme No. 308.

Hatti Koni Project (Gulbarga)

II Plan Provision (1956-61) ... Rs. 13.28 lakhs.

Year	*Provision* (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	6.00	...
1958-59 ...	1.00	0.01 (to end of December 1958.)

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring	...	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
Non-recurring...		Rs. Nil
Total	...	Rs. 2.00 lakhs

The scheme comprised of an earthen dam 3,030 ft. long and 70 ft. high to impound 280 M.cft. of water for irrigating 4,300 acres.

This medium sized Irrigation Project across Yadgir Stream near Hatti Koni Village in Gulbarga District is intended to provide irrigation facilities for an area of 4,300 acres.

The Scheme is sanctioned for Rs. 22.08 lakhs, and preliminary works are taken up. Tenders for this work have been called for and work will be taken up shortly.

Scheme No. 309.

Kanaka Nala Project (Raichur District).

II Plan Provision (1956-61). Rs. 15·50 lakhs.

Year	*Provision* (Rs. in lakhs.)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs.)
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	8.00	...
1958-59 ...	1·00	...

Provision for 1959-60:—

	(Rs. in lakhs.)
Recurring	... 1·00
Non-Recurring	... Nil
Total	.. 1·00

The project comprises of an earthen bund 3,100 ft. long, 50 ft. high to impound 199 M.cft. of water for the irrigation of 3,100 acres.

This Medium Irrigation Project is intended to provide irrigation facilities to the scarcity areas of Sindhnoor Taluk by constructing an earthen bund across Sindhnoor nala above Mahapur Village. It will provide irrigation facilities for an area of 3,100 acres.

The Revenue Establishment for Rs. 30.17 lakhs is under sanction and preliminary works are taken up.

Scheme No. 310.

Nagthana Tank (Bijapur District).

II Plan Provision (1956-61) Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

Year	*Provision* (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs.)
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	2·00	0·57
1958-59 ...	1·00	2·73 (to end of December 1958).
(Revised) ...	(5·50)	

Provision for 1959-60 :—

	(Rs. in lakhs.)
Recurring ...	5·00
Non-Recurring ...	Nil
Total ...	5·00

The scheme comprises of an earthen bund 3,700 ft. long and 35 ft. high across Kyadgi Nala near Nagthana Village to impound 54 M.cft. of water, for irrigating 1,600 acres of lands.

The only canal on the Righ Bank will be 4½ miles long to irrigate 1,600 acres.

This medium size irrigation project is intended to provide irrigation facilities to the scarcity area in Bijapur District.

This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 14.42 lakhs, to provide irrigation facilities for an area of 1,600 acres.

The execution of this project was started in the first week of March 1958.

Work of diversion road is completed. Works on dam proper and waste weir are in progress. The expenditure incurred to end of December 1958 was Rs. 3.30 lakhs. This scheme is expected to be completed by the end of Second Five-Year Plan.

Scheme No. 311.

Jambadahalla Reservoir—Chikmagalur District.

Estimated cost : (Rs. 49 lakhs.)

1958-59 expenditure Rs. 0·01 to end of December 1958.
Provision for 1959-60 Rs. 2·50 lakhs.

The project is for the construction of an earthen dam and to open channels to irrigate 6,000 acres of land. The scheme has been administratively approved for Rs. 49 lakhs and technical sanction also accorded. A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been made for 1959-60 and the works will be taken up shortly. Preliminary works such as, formation of approach roads, construction of buildings for Office and staff and excavation of foundation for the dam will be executed during the ensuing year.

Scheme No. 313.

Thungabhadra High Level Canal.

II Plan Provision (1956-61) Rs. 95·00 lakhs.

Year	*Provision* (Rs. in lakhs.)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs.)
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...

Provision for 1959-60 :—

	(Rs. in lakhs.)
Recurring	... 12·00
Non-Recurring	... Nil
Total	... 12·00

The Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal scheme is a joint venture of Mysore State and Andhra Pradesh, to develop additional extent of irrigation on the right bank. This canal will irrigate about 3.6-lakh acres, of which 1.36-lakh acres are in Bellary District of Mysore and 2.4-lakh acres in Ananthapur and Cuddapah Districts of Andhra Pradesh. The total cost of this scheme is Rs. 2,190 lakhs.

The first stage of this scheme costing Rs. 1,300 lakhs, to irrigate 1.87-lakh acres is to be taken up for execution. The Mysore Share of cost of the first stage is Rs. 221 lakhs and will bring 68,000 acres under irrigation.

Work on the main canal will be executed by the Tungabhadra Board and the Distributaries by Mysore Government; surveys of distributaries in the Mysore limit are in progress. The benefits of this scheme will be realised during the Third Five-Year Plan.

Scheme No. 314.

Investigation of Major Irrigation Projects (including Upper Krishna and Bhima Project).

II Plan Provision 1956–61 — Rs. 10·75 lakhs.

Year	*Provision* (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs.)
1956–57	0·88	...
1957–58	1·25	0·95
1958–59	2·50	Share of North Zone.
(Revised)	3·20	2·01 to end of December 1958.

Provision for 1959–60) :—

	(Rs. in lakhs.)
Recurring	... 4·00
Non-Recurring	... Nil
Total	... 4·00

Besides the execution of the irrigation projects included in the Second Five-Year Plan, the investigation of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects, to be executed during the Third Five-Year Plan is taken up so as to keep the scheme ready for execution. For this purpose two Investigation Units, one at Dharwar in the North and another at Mysore in the South have recently been constituted by Government.

For the detailed surveys of Upper Krishna and Bhima Projects, a survey Division has been formed in February 1957. The investigation of Upper Krishna Project is in progress. After the completion of this investigation, surveys of Bhima Project will be taken up

The Upper Krishna Project comprises of (i) a dam across Krishna River 6 miles long and 140 ft. high at Narayanapur Village; 3½ miles of the dam will be in masonry and 2½ miles of earthen banks and (ii) two canals, one on each flank to irrigate 5.65 lakh acres, *i.e.*, 3.45-lakh acres in Gulbarga and 2.2-lakh acres in Raichur Districts at a total cost of Rs 3,200 lakhs.

Scheme No. 318.

According to the decisions since arrived at, certain schemes of Development nature, not so far included in the Plan, are now brought over in the Plan, are now brought over in the Plan Programme. These schemes are under "68. INED., Commercial" and are to the extent of 44.88 lakhs. They are the following :—

68. I.N.E.D. (Commercial) A-Irrigation Works—
a. Works—

(Rs. in lakhs.)

(i) K. R. S. Works—	
(1) Irrigation–Improvements to surplussing works and channels.	18·40
(2) Pick-up Channels	0·30
(3) Branch Works	1·10
(ii) Other Works	25·00
	44·80

Power

Power Projects.

The provision of Rs. 749.70 lakhs under this head is for the execution of the Hydro-Electric Projects of Sharavathy, Bhadra and Tungabhadra and for the investigation of other power schemes in the State. The Sharavathy project has been assigned the priority and importance that it calls for with a budget provision of Rs. 396.5 lakhs for both Civil and Electrical works for the year. An exclusive provision of Rs. 123.50 lakhs for transmission lines, as a separate scheme has also been made.

Adequate provisions for the Bhadra and Tungabhadra Left Bank projects, and token provisions for the Tungabhadra Right Bank project are made. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs towards the cost to be incurred by the Tungabhadra Board, Mysore share has been provided for separately in part II.

Power Schemes (Electricity Board).

The Mysore State Electricity Board is in charge of the maintenance of the existing generating stations, transmission lines and the distribution of power for rural electrification and lift irrigation schemes.

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959–60.

Development Head : Power

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head			Central Assistance	
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	PART I	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	61A. Capital Outlay Electricity Schemes Mis. Development.				
319	Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project Ultimate Capacity 891000 KW First Stage 178200 KW.	1300.00	57.06	137.95	(Civil) 118.69 (Elecl) 87.47	Civil	Rs. 300.00	...	...	...
						Elecl	96.50	...	...	...
320	Transmission lines ...	...	...	...	...		123.50	...	...	...
321	Bhadra Hydro-Electric Project Ultimate Capacity 40.400 KW present proposed installed capacity 32200 KW.	82.00	7.18	18.46	5.40		64.00	...	...	...
322	Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project Left Bank.	422.48	1.67	22.96	12.19		134.70	...	...	...
323	Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project Right Bank I Stage.	124 00	89.12	12.99	...		1.00	...	...	...
324	Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project Right Bank II Stage.	13.50	...	...	...		1.00	...	...	...
325	Survey Projects investigation of Barapole, Varahi, Upper Krishna, Ghataprabha, Kalinadhi and T.B. Canal Power Section.	4 56	...	...	0.18		4.00	...	...	...
	PART II									
326	Tungabhadra Board ...	...	...	...	...		5.30	...	...	...
	Total ...	1946.54	155.02	192.36	178.93		750.00	...	...	...

	*MYSORE STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
827	Rural electrification	...	386.54	26.86	46.18	21.96			...	...	...
828	Transmission lines—										
	(a) S.B.T. Transmission lines	...	192.34	19.76	55.47	5.85			...	...	..
	(b) Other Transmissions lines	...	...	...	...	2.86		...	...	...	...
829	Step down stations	...	101.41	30.20	19.78	5.00			...	...	...
830	Improvements and extensions to distribution system.		152.75	48.83	50.52	18.52			...	...	...
831	Frequency conversion Scheme	..	40·00	2.51	15.71	6.06			...	...	...
	Total	...	...	130 26	189.66	45.05	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	...	2749.58	295.23	382.02	218.96	...	...	...	...	...

*NOTE:—The Board being a corporate body is expected to finance its own Schemes. No provision has therefore been made in the Plan for expenditure on the Boards Schemes. Separate provision has been made for grant of loans to the Board till such time as it is able to raise its own finances.

Scheme No. 319.

Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric.

Civil side	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
Year	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57	... 61.18	50.16
1957–58	... 130.00	131.36
1958–59	... 220.00	118.69
	to end of December 1958.	
Provision for 1959–60	... 300.00 lakhs	

The scheme envisages power generation of 8,91,000 K.W. by harnessing the river Sharavathi by constructing a storage reservoir of capacity 156,000 M.cft. at Linganamakki near Jog and a suitable water conductor system consisting of channels, tunnels, etc., leading to the generation station at A.B. site about 3 miles below the existing Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works, Jog.

The first stage of the Project consisting of installation of 2 units of 89,100 K.W. each, is expected to be completed by 1962. Government have sanctioned the Project Estimate for Rs. 2,297 lakhs, for the I stage works.

The major Civil Engineering works of the Project, such as dams, channels, tunnels, etc., are under the control of the Special Chief Engineer, Sharavathi Valley Project. The works are Forebay down to the generating station are under the control of the Electrical Department.

(*a*) Main Dam at Linganamakki.

The programme contemplates excavation of 1,65,000 units (100 c.ft) of foundation in all soils and excavation in rock of 40,000 units (100 c.ft.). It is proposed to construct 120 lakhs c.ft. of Masonry against the ultimate approximate quantity of 628.7 lakhs for the dam proper. The anticipated expenditure under excavation is about Rs. 80.00 lakhs and that under masonry is about Rs. 170.00 lakhs.

(*b*) Talakalale Dam.

The excavation for foundation of the dam is proposed to be completed by 1959-60 and the quantity to be executed during 1959-60 under excavation for foundations in all soils is 50,000 units (100 c.ft.). It is also

proposed to construct 22 lakhs c.ft. masonry for the portion against an ultimate approximate quantity of 71.70 lakhs c.ft.

(c) Tunnels.

The programme for the Malali tunnel includes an excavation of the tunnel for a length of about 900 ft. and the quantity of excavation is about 5,850 units (100 c.ft.). The cement concrete lining is programmed to be executed for a length of 700 ft. and the quantity of cement concrete to be executed is 1,25,000 c.ft. The probable expenditure is Rs. 13.00 lakhs under excavation and Rs. 5.00 lakhs under cement concrete lining.

The programme for the Voddenbyle tunnel is to excavate the tunnel section for a length of about 1,700 ft., equivalent to 15,000 units of excavation in rock and 900 ft. of concrete lining involving a quantity of 1,50,000 c.ft. under cement concrete.

Electrical Side.

Year	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956–57 ...	5.00	3.77
1957–58 ...	25.00	7.54
1958–59 ...	25.00	37.47 (to end of December 1958)
Provision for 1959–60		
Recurring ...	96.50	...
Non-recurring ...	...	250.00

So far as Electrical works are concerned, tenders for the major equipment like Turbines, Generators, Transformers and Penstocks have been received and they are under scrutiny. In regard to Civil Engineering works under Electrical Department, earth work excavation at the generating station site has been taken up besides surveys for the alignment of Penstocks. Also jungle clearing and surveys for the alignment of 220 K.W. Transmission Line route are under good progress.

A provision of Rs. 96.50 lakhs is proposed as outlay on Electrical Works during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 320.

Provision for 1959–60

Transmision lines.

Rs. 123.50 lakhs

Detailed net work analyser studies have been made in the Indian Institute of Science and as a consequence of this, it is found that even to transmit power generated at Bhadra and Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Projects, it will be necessary to take up construction of the 224 K.V. Transmission lines immediately in order to effectively make use of the power generated at these stations. It is, therefore, proposed that the scope of work covered by the transmission lines sanctioned under the Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project is to be treated as separate scheme altogether. It will be absolutely necessary to take up this work immediately and highest priority as is being accorded to the Core Projects, will have to be accorded for the construction of the Transmission lines.

Scheme No. 321.

Bhadra Reservoir Hydro-Electric Project.

Year	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956–57	... 23.9	7.18
1957–58	... 15.00	18.46
1958–59	... 12.50 (net)	5.40
		(to end of December 1958.)
Provision for 1959–60		
Recurring	...	...
Non-recurring	...	84.00 lakhs

The Project contemplates installation of power plant with an installed capacity of 33,200 and firm capacity of 25,000 KW by utilising the waters of the river Bhadra, from the Bhadra Storage Reservoir near Lakkavalli, Chickmagalur District. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 242 lakhs. While the river bed station will have 2 units of 12,000 KW each and 1 unit of 2,000 KW the right bank station will have 1 unit of 7,200 KW. At the Project side the Hydraulic Engineering works consisting of installation of penstocks and transition liners are nearing completion. The works on the generating station have just been taken up. Construction of staff quarters for housing the Project staff is almost complete. In

regard to 66 KV Transmission line from Dam site to Shimoga the Tronsmission line materials like conductors, insulators, etc., have already been received. The supply of transmission line structures is awaited from the Fabricators.

Orders for the major equipment like Turbines, Generators, Transformers, etc., have been placed. Designs and drawing for the generating stations at the river bed and Right Bank are under preparation.

A sum of Rs. 84.00 lakhs has been proposed as the provision for 1959-60.

Scheme No. 322

Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project Left Bank.

Year	*Provision* (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure*
1956-57	... 4.17	1.67
1957-58	... 48.00	22.96
1958-59	... 45.35 (net)	12 19 (to end of December 1958)

Provision for 1959-60

Recurring	...	Rs. 134.70 lakhs
Non-Recurring	...	...

The scheme envisages power generation of 27,000 KW at the dam site power house on the Left Bank of Tungabhadra Dam across the river Tungabhadra at Mallapuram about 8 miles from Hospet of Bellary District. Two units of 9,000 KW are proposed to be installed in the first instance, while another unit of the same capacity will be added shortly afterwards. The first stage of the Project is estimated to cost Rs. 416.33 lakhs and with the addition of third unit, the total Project estimate amounts to Rs. 466.33 lakhs. The first unit is expected to be commissioned during 1960.

At the Project site, works on the generating station has been taken up. The levelling of the site for the location of the out-door yard is in progress. Most of the generating equipment has been received at site. In regard to 110 KV Transmission line works preliminary surveys for the alignment of the Transmission line route from Munirabad to Shahabad are under good progress.

Tenders received for the fabrication and supply of 110 KV transmission line towers are under scrutiny Tender notifications for the two generating units are also under issue. Orders have also been placed for the supply of the various electrical and workshop equipment required for the generating station. Tenders received for the construction of staff quarters have been scrutinised and the work is to be taken up shortly along with the construction of staff quarters at the several sub-stations along the transmission line route. A provision of Rs. 134.70 lakhs has been proposed for 1959-60.

Scheme No. 323

Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project (Right Bank) I Stage.

The scheme is a joint venture of the States of Mysore and Andhra under the control of the Tungabhadra Board and consists of power generation of 45,000 KW by the installation of two units of 9,000 KW each at the dam site Power House on the Right Bank of Tungabhadra Dam and 3 units of 9,000 KW each at the Canal Power House near Hampi. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 721.12 lakhs.

Two units of 9,000 KW each at the Dam site Power House and two units of 9,000 KW each at the Canal Power House have since been commissioned.

A token provision of Rs. 1 lakh is made as Mysore share of expenditure for the year 1959-60.

Scheme No. 324

Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project (Right Bank) II Stage.

This scheme consists of installation of 2 more units of 9,000 KW each at the Dam site Power House and one unit of 9,000 KW at the Canal Power House at an estimated cost of Rs. 144.63 lakhs.

A token provision of Rs. 1 lakh is made as Mysore share of expenditure for 1959-60.

Scheme No. 325

Investigation of Hydro-Electric Projects.

Detailed investigation of the power potential of the following Projects for consideration of their implementation during the Third Five-Year Plan are proposed for being taken up in 1959-60.—

(1) Re-investigation of Barapole Hydro-Electric Project
(2) Varahai Project
(3) Upper Krishna Project
(4) Ghataprabha Project
(5) Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal Power Station
(6) Kalinadi Project

The work on the re-investigation of Barapole Hydro-Electric Project has been taken up. A reconnaissance survey having been completed detailed surveys are under progress.

A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided for 1959-60 for investigation of Hydro-Electric Projects.

SCHEMES OF THE MYSORE STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD.

Scheme No. 327

Rural Electrification.

Sl. No.	*Year*	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
1.	1956–57 ...	45.00 Lakhs	28.86 Lakhs
2.	1957–58 ...	34.10 „	48.18 „
3.	1958–59 ...	40.00 „	21.98 „
4.	1959–60		

The object of the scheme is to electrify towns and villages in the State.

The Scheme envisages electrifying about 700 towns and villages.

During 1956-57, 126 villages were electrified and during 1957-58, 154 villages were electrified. Out of a target of 150 villages for 1958-59, 87 villages have been electrified up to end of December 1958. The target for 1959-60 is to electrify about 180 villages.

Scheme No. 328

Transmission Lines.

Sl. No.	*Year*	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
1.	1956-57 ...	80.50 lakhs	19.76 lakhs
2.	1957-58 ...	58.00 „	55.47 „
3.	1958-59 ...	44.00 „	8.23 „ to end of Dec. 58
4.	1959-60		

The object of the scheme is to erect Transmission lines of different voltage classes, throughout the State to feed power to rural and industrial areas.

The scheme envisages the erection of about 543 miles of 66 and 110 KV class and 210 miles of 33 KV class transmission lines.

During 1956-57, 40 miles of 110 KV were strung on the Shimoga-Bangalore Transmission Line. During 1957-58, 115 miles of 110 KV. was completed. During 1958-59, the balance of 15 miles of Shimoga-Bangalore Transmission Line was completed and charged. During 1959-60, it is proposed to string about 75 miles of 66 KV and 60 miles of 33 KV.

Scheme No. 329

Stepdown Stations.

Sl. No.	*Year*	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
1.	1956-57 ...	50.00 lakhs	30.20 lakhs
2.	1957-58 ...	31.00 „	19.78 „
3.	1958-59 ...	30.00 „	6.00 „ to end of Dec. 58
4.	1959-60		

The object of the scheme is to erect step-down stations, to feed power at a convenient voltage level, for purposes of rural electrification and power supply to lift irrigation and industries.

The scheme envisages erection of about 36 step-down stations.

During 1956-57, expenditure incurred was mainly on structural works and other preliminaries for the erection of sub-stations. During 1957-58, 2,000 KV. Krishnarajanagar Sub-station was commissioned. During 1958-59, against the target of 11 sub-stations, work is almost complete for 6 sub-stations, *viz.*, Hindustan Aircraft, Limited, Gowribidanur, Hole-Narasipur, Hoskote, Subramanyapura, T. G. Hally. The work on 5 other sub-stations namely Pavagada, Mandya, Chamarajanagar, Channapatna and Honnali is in progress. During 1956-60 it is proposed to erect about 10 sub-stations.

Scheme No. 330

Improvements and Extensions to Distribution Systems.

Sl. No.	*Year*	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
1.	1956–57 ...	35.80 lakhs	48.93 lakhs
2.	1957–58 ...	42.90 „	50.52 „
3.	1958–59 ...	20.00 „	13.52 „ to end of Dec. 1958
4.	1959–60		

The object of the scheme is to effect improvements and extensions to electrical distribution system throughout the State.

The scheme envisages modification of the existing net work such as shifting of Transformers from one place to another, reinforcing the existing capacities of sub-stations, improving voltage conditions, laying of underground cables in major cities like Bangalore, Mysore, etc.

The work of shifting the main receiving station at Bhadravati to Shimoga is under progress. Cables have been laid in the northern parts of Bangalore and most of the high tension overhead lines in the locality have been taken out.

Scheme No. 331

Frequency Conversion.

Sl. No,	*Year*	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
1.	1956–57 ...	15.00 lakhs	2.51 lakhs
2.	1957–58 ...	20.00 ,,	11.71 ,,
3.	1958–59 ...	7.00 ,,	6.00 ,, to end of Dec. 1958.
4.	1959–60		

The object of the scheme is to convert the whole 25 cycles frequency system to 50 cycles, for purposes of standardisation. However, the frequency will be retained at 25 cycles in the Kolar Gold Fields Mining area, as the Mining Authorities contemplate to continue the utilisation of 25 cycles only.

The scheme envisages frequency conversion of 25 cycles to 50 cycles of (1) Shimsha Generating Station (2) Gouribidanur, Pavagada and surrounding areas (3) Shimshapura, Kollegal and Malavalli areas (4) Ramanagaram, Channapatna, Kanakapura, etc., (5) Chickballapur, Doddaballapur and surrounding areas (6) Kolar and surrounding areas (7) T. G. Halli and surrounding areas (8) Anekal, Hoskote surrounding areas.

During 1956-57, Doddaballapur and surrounding areas were converted from 25 to 50 cycles. During 1957-58, Hoskote, Anekal and the surrounding areas, T. G. Halli and surrounding areas were converted to 50 cycles. The generators at Shimshapura were also converted to 50 cycles. So far, during 1958-59 areas of Chickballapur and surrounding areas have been converted to 50 cycles. It is proposed to convert Gouribidanur and Pavagada areas and (2) Ramanagaram, Channapatna and surrounding areas to 50 cycles during 1959-60.

72 Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.

Rupees in lakhs.

Scheme No.	Name of the scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in 1956-57	Expenditure in 1957-58	Expenditure in 1958-59 (anticipated revised)	Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head Revenue	Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head Capital	Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head Loan	Central assistance Loan	Central assistance Grant	Remarks
	LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES—GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.										
332	Government Procelain Factory ...	26.00 (Total cost is Rs. 81.00 including I Five Year Plan).	18.74	10·47	5.00	...	1.12	...	...	...	Financed from Miscellaneous Development Loan.
333	Government Soap Factory ...	12.933 (Total cost is Rs. 20.633 including I Five Year Plan).	5.89	3.58	3.00	...	0.463	..	...	...	Do
334	Central Industrial Workshop ...	15 60 (Since revised from 9.70).	3.09	5.46	4.86	...	2.00	...	...	...	Do
335	Mysore Implements Factory ...	14.00	1.01	5 19	4 70	...	2.18	...	...	...	Do
336	Government Electric Factory ...	110.00	...	...	1.50	...	20.00	...	...	...	Do
337	Government Sandalwood Factory—	10.00	2.67	2.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
	Mysore	0·74	...	8.35	1 90	...	...	...	...	...	Do
	Shimoga	1.85	...	...		...	1.24		...		
	Total ...	201.123	31.40	27.98	19.56		27.903		...		
338	Ferro Silicon Expansion ...	180.00	Nil	Nil	0.08 (up-to-date)	...	25.00	...	...	...	.....
339	Amenities to Labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	15.00	...	...	...	.....
340	State Finance Corporation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Grand Total ...	381.12	31.40	27.98	19.59		67 00		...		

Scheme No. 332

Government Porcelain Factory Expansion Scheme.

Year		*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
Up to 1955–56	...	63·00	48·67
1956–57	...	28·00	18·74
1957–58	...	14·00	10·47
1958–59	...	5·00	...
Provision for 1959–60—			
Recurring	...	...	
Non-Recurring	...	1·12	
	Total	... 1·12	

The expansion of the Factory was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 84.00 lakhs with a view to step up production of H.T. and other insulators of International standard to the extent of 2,500 tons per annum. The implementation of the scheme was started during 1954-55 in the First Five-Year Plan Period and was completed on 23rd February 1957, when production was started in the New Plant.

The target production of 210 tons per month is scheduled to be reached within two years after the regular production has been started. The present production is about 160 tons per month.

During 1956-57, the production was only 152 tons and during 1957-58, it was 495 tons. During 1958-59 the production is estimated at nearly 1,700 tons and so far 900 tons have been produced by the end of October 1958.

The Provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for the non-recurring expenditure for the current year has been revised to Rs. 5.00 lakhs and nearly Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been spent towards the adjustment of final payment of Civil Works and purchase of machinery.

The provision of Rs. 1.12 lakhs for non-recurring expenditure made for 1959-60 is also for the purpose of meeting the outstanding commitments of Civil Works, and other items of purchase and towards training expenses of Indian Personnel.

Scheme No. 333

Government Soap Factory, Rajajinagar, Bangalore.

Shifting and Expansion.

Year	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
Up to 1955–56 ...	7·70	7·70
1956–57 ...	6·00	5·89
1957–58 ...	4·53	3·58
1958–59	3·00	
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring ...	...	
Non-Recurring ...	0·463	
Total ...	0·463	

The object of the scheme was to shift the Factory situated in the City to the new site and building constructed at Rajajinagar and to expand the factory to step up production of Soaps to 1,500 tons per annum and 60 tons of Glycerine per annum. The estimated cost of the scheme has been Rs. 20.633 lakhs and was taken for implementation during 1955-56, during the First Five-Year Plan period. It was completed on 25th March 1957, and the production was started in the New Buildings from 1st July 1957 after complete shifting. The production of soaps during 1956-57 was 610 tons in the Old Premises of the Factory. During 1957-58 the production of soaps was 891 tons and during 1958-59, the production is expected to be 1,200 tons. The target of 1,500 tons per annum is expected to be reached during 1959-60.

As regards Glycerine production, the plant was received only during the end of 1957-58 and it has been taken up for erection simultaneously with construction of the building to house it. The plant will have its operations early during 1959-60.

A provision of Rs. 0.463 lakh under non-recurring expenditure is made for 1959-60 to meet any outstanding commitment on Civil works and other items.

Schedule No. 334

Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.

Scheme for Shifting and Expansion.

Year		*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1955–56	...	...	0·69
1956–57	...	4·00	3·09
1957–58	...	5·50	5·46
1958–59	...	4·36	
Provision for 1959–60—			
Recurring	...	...	
Non-Recurring	...	2·00 lakhs	
Total	...	2·00	

The Government Servicing Workshop situated in the City has been proposed to be shifted to the New Site near the Government Electric Factory on the Mysore Road. The existing workshop has old machinery and equipment and most of the work done there relates to Government Departments, Government Industrial Concerns and Joint Stock Companies. Hence a scheme has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.60 lakhs (since revised from Rs. 9.70 lakhs) to shift to an up-to-date and well designed building, equipping it with Modern Machinery and labour saving appliances.

The Building construction taken up during 1956-57 has not yet been completed, and the shifting of the workshop was postponed. However, the workshop will have its shifting by the end of this official year as the buildings have almost reached their final stages.

Necessary machinery have been purchased indigenously through Stores Purchase Committee.

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided under non-recurring expenditure for 1959-60 to purchase nut forging and threading machines by foreign imports.

This workshop will be a Central repairs and servicing centres for Government Departments and Government Industrial Concerns and will also take up larger works of fabrication, production of G.I. Pins, etc.

Schedule No. 335

Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan.

Mechanisation.

Year	*Provision* Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1955–56 ...	...	0·79
1956–57 ...	3·00	1·01
1957–58 ...	8·14	5·19
1958–59 ...	4·70	
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring ...	...	
Non-Recurring ...	2·18	
Total ...	2·18	

The Mechanisation of the existing Factory, which was started in 1940, has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.00 lakhs for stepping up production of improved quality articles of agricultural, estate and garden implements, tools and plants, metal-ware, cutlery and surgical instruments. A sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs was provided for the purchase of modern machinery and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the construction of additional buildings' constructon. The construction of buildings was taken up during 1956-57 and is nearing completion. The purchase of machinery has been almost completed and those that have been received at the Factory Site are also erected.

The production during 1956-57 was of the value of Rs. 7.90 lakhs and during 1957-58 it was Rs. 9.81 lakhs and the current year's production is expected to be Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 2.31 lakhs has been provided under non-recurring expenditure during 1959-60 towards the purchase of machinery including foreign imports to the extent of Rs. 1.37 lakhs and to meet other outstanding commitments on Civil Works and other items.

Scheme No. 336

Government Electric Factory, Mysore, Bangalore.

Expansion of the Factory.

Year	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1955–56 ...	...	...
1956–57 ...	3·50	2·67
1957–58 ...	10·00	2·88
1958–59 ...	1·50	...
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring ...	...	
Non-Recurring ...	20·00	
Total ...	20·00	

A sum of Rs. 120 lakhs is provided for the expansion of the Factory under Second Five-Year Plan, which includes the expansion of the transformer section taken up during the First Five-Year plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The expenditure indicated above relates to the carry over of the First Five-Year Plan towards transformer section expansion.

The actual development scheme of the Factory under Second Five-Year Plan has not yet commenced as anticipated. No expenditure on the development scheme has so far been incurred due to non-issue of licence (which has since been issued) for the implementation of the expansion scheme contemplated in technical collaboration with Messrs. A.E.G. of West Germany.

With the advent of the proposed expansion, at an estimated cost of Rs. 116 lakhs, the production of transformer will be 2,00,000 KVA. per annum and 60,000 H.P. motors in addition to switch gear.

A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is made under non-recurring expenditure towards the purchase of land and import of plant and machinery during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 337

Government Sandalwood Oil Factories.

(a) Mysore Factory.

Year		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	—	—
1957-58	...	0·37 lakh	0·35 lakh
1958-59	...	0·39 lakh	—
Provision for 1959-60 Recurring:—			—
Non-Recurring	...	...	—
			—
		Total	—

The sum of Rs. 0.74 lakh provided for starting a Sandawood Oil Factory at Coorg transferred to Mysore State at the time of Integration has been utilised for providing stills and condensers to the existing factory at Mysore.

(b) Shimoga Factory—Expansion

Year		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	—	—
1957-58	...	—	—
1958-59	...	0·61 lakh	—
Provision for 1959-60 Recurring:—			—
Non-Recurring	...	...	1·24
			—
		Total	1·24

An estimate for Rs. 1.85 lakhs has been prepared with a view to expand the factory at Shimoga by adding additional buildings at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh, machinery costing to Rs. 75,000 and furniture costing to Rs. 10,000.

The scheme is yet to be taken up for implementation. Action has been taken to obtain sanction of Government for the estimate of Buildings construction. The Trade Agent for Mysore is addressed to obtain tenders for required machinery.

Scheme No. 338

Ferro-Silicon Expansion

Under this scheme, the existing capacity of 5,000 tons per annum is planned to be increased to 20,000 tons per annum and the Collaboration Agreement for this scheme with Messrs. Electro-Chemisk of Norway has been

finalised. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.3 crores, with the foreign exchange content of Rs. 55 lakhs. The scheme has been sanctioned by the Government of India. It is expected that the plant will go into production sometime late in 1960 or early 1961. In this connection, it is to be stated that the Mysore Iron and Steel Works is the only producer of ferro-silicon in the country and with the increased production of 20,000 tons, it is expected to meet the entire requirements in the country.

Scheme No. 339

Amenities to Labour.

Out of a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs provided hereto, a sum of Rs. 14 lakhs is set apart under Labour and Staff Quarters including improvements to Water Supply—an important amenity demanded by labour. Another sum of Rs. 1 lakh is provided under improvements to roads inside the Factory to facilitate increase of production under the Expansion Schemes.

Scheme No. 340

Government Aided Concerns.

State Finance Corporation.

Year		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	—	0 06
1957-58	...	30.00	0.03
1958-59	...	16·00	—
Provision for 1959-60 Recurring :—			—
Non-Recurring	...	...	—
		Total	—

The question of setting up a State Industrial Finance Corporation is under active consideration of Government. This implementation of the same is being proposed to be taken up under the Second Five-Year Plan with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores with an issued capital of Rupees one crore.

The draft regulations and rules worked up by the Special Officer are under active consideration of Government.

The scheme is being taken up by the Finance Department for implementation.

Mineral Development.

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959–60.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision 1957-58 to 1960-61	Expenditure in 1956–57	Expenditure in 1957–58	Expenditure in 1958–59 Up to 31-12 Decr. 1958	Provision for 1959-61 Budget Head Revenue	Provision for 1959-61 Budget Head Capital	Provision for 1959-61 Budget Head Loan	Central Assistance Loan	Central Assistance Grant	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
241	Nundydroog Mine—										
	Expansion of Milling and Crushing Sections ...	32·00	nil	nil	1·65	...	10·00	...	...	...	*
242	Champion Reef Mine—										
	(a) Relining of Biddick Shaft ...	5·21	nil	2·11	2·14	...	0·80	...	...	...	...
	(b) Footwall Drives at 98th and 100th levels ...	3·00	nil	nil	0·14	...	1·00	...	...	...	...
	(c) Two Portable Spot Coolers ...	2·50	nil	nil	nil	...	2·50	...	...	...	...
243	Exploration of West Reef on the Kolar Gold Field ...	45·29	nil	10·25	6·03	...	14·20	...	...	...	...
244	Electricity Department 11 Kv. Distribution Scheme	8·00	nil	nil	nil	...	nil	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	94·50	nil	12·36	11·96	...	28·30	...	...	...	...
245	Exploration of Sulphide ore in Chitaldrug District ..	2·38	0·50	0·64	0·55	0·50	0·20	...	...	...	...
246	Exploitation of Chromite Deposits ...	4·75	0·15	1·15	1·25	0·25	1·00	...	...	...	...
247	Development of Soapstone Industry ...	1·31	...	0·43	0·85	0·50	...	...	...	...	...
248	Beneficiation of Manganese Ore ...	4·75	0·38	1·08	1·67	0·75	0·50	...	...	...	...
249	Refining of China Clay ...	5·70	...	0·27	0·88	0·75	0·25	...	...	...	...
250	Development of Iron Ore Mining ...	...	...	...	1·00	3·00	1·00	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	113·33	·78	15·96	18·11	5·75	31·25	...	...	...	...

* To be financed from the Miscellaneous Development Loan.

Scheme No. 341.

Nundydroog Mine.

Expansion of the Milling and Crushing Sections.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rupees in lakhs	
1956–57	...	Nil	Nil
1957–58	...	Nil	Nil
1958–59	...	4·00	1·65 up to 31st Dec. 1958.
1959–60	...	14·00	...
1960–61	...	14·00	...
Total	...	32·00	1·65

The object of the Scheme is to increase the capacity of the Milling and Crushing Sections of the Mine with a view to maintain the present level of gold production by treating the low-grade ore now met with in the mine. As a result of the discovery of the West Reefs, and in particular the Oriental Lode, in 1949, the ore reserves though of low grade has increased nearly seven fold.

With this increase in the ore reserves it is considered very desirable and necessary to increase the rate of production from the Mine. The tonnage of ore broken and hoisted in Nundydroog Mine is likely to increase considerably in the next few years, particularly as the new shafts come into operation. The mill has at present a maximum capacity of 21,000 tons per month and therefore it has to be suitably expanded so as to be able to crush the anticipated production of 28,000 tons of ore per month. This will also result in the additional production of 2,000 ounces of gold per month after the scheme is completed. The scheme requires the construction of a new Crushing Plant and certain alterations to the Treatment Plant. The proposed New Plant is designed in such a way as to increase mechanical efficiency. It is expected that profit from the Mine will be increased by Rs. 29 lakhs per annum. The additional profit would be sufficient to cover the cost of the Scheme in less than two years. The cost is estimated to be Rs. 32 lakhs and it will take two to three years to complete the scheme and bring the new Plant into operation. The expenditure proposed to be incurred during 1959-60 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 1.64 lakhs was expended up to December 1958 in respect of part of the machinery required for the scheme.

Scheme No. 342

Champion Reef Mine.

(a) Relining of Biddick Shaft:

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rupees in lakhs	
1956–57 ...	Nil	Nil
1957–58 ...	2·11	2·11
1958–59 ...	2·50	2·14 up to 31st Dec. 1958.
1959–60 ...	0·60	...
1960–61 ...	...	...
Total ...	5.21	4·25

The Biddick Shaft which is an important second stage shaft serving the rich ore in the north sections of the mine was severely damaged by a rockburst in February 1956 which followed upon several serious rockbursts in this Shaft on previous occasions, that it has been found impossible to utilise this shaft for hoisting from deep levels. As a result, production from the rich folds from the bottom levels of the Mine has come almost to a standstill. After detailed consideration of all technicalities of the subject, and after a full discussion with the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, Dhanbad, the Shaft was closed down.

There are 277,845 tons of ore at a grade of 10.36 dwt. per ton locked up in this area, containing 143,955 ozs., of gold valued at Rs. 362 lakhs, and to extract this ore and also to explore to further depths where undoubtedly rich ore reserves are available, it was proposed to sink a new shaft at an estimated cost of Rs. 28 lakhs. Subsequently, owing to the long time that the sinking of a new shaft would take, the original scheme was modified, and work of relining of the damaged portion of the shaft has been taken up with a view to resuming production early. Due to the revision of the scheme, the gold available is estimated to be two-thirds of the quantity mentioned above. The cost of the scheme is estimated to be Rs. 5.21 lakhs and the expenditure proposed to be incurred during 1959-60 is Rs. 60,000.

The relining work was commenced in December 1957 and was successfully completed in May 1958. The work relating to equipping the Shaft and dismantling of the old equipment is progressing.

(b) Footwall Drives at 98th and 100th levels-Ooregum Section:

		Provision	Expenditure	
		Rupees in lakhs		
1956-57	...	Nil	Nil	
1957-58	...	Nil	Nil	
1958-59	...	2·00	0·14	up to 31st Dec. 1958.
1959-60	...	1·00	...	
1960-61	...	...	...	
Total	...	3·00	0·14	

The ore reserves in this area are about 54,300 tons at a grade of 7.2 dwts. per ton containing 19,540 ozs. of gold. There is at present a shaft and therefore a second outlet as required by the rules was proposed to be provided by sinking a new shaft at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs.

Subsequently, for reasons of economy, it was proposed to revise the scheme. Instead of sinking a new shaft, it is proposed to have footwall drives at both 98th and 100th levels. The cost of the scheme is estimated to be Rs. 3 lakhs. The expenditure proposed to be incurred during 1959-60 is Rs. 1 lakh.

The work was commenced in June 1958 and a sum of Rs. 14,000 was expended up to 31st December 1958 out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 3 lakhs.

(c) Two Portable Spot Coolers:

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rupees in Lakhs	
1956-57	...	Nil	Nil
1957-58	...	Nil	Nil
1958-59	...	Nil	Nil
1959-60	...	2·50	...
1960-61	...	...	...
Total	...	2·50	...

There are large oreshoots in the deep sections of the Champion Reef Mine, and development has not been done and cannot be done in these points owing to the high temperatures encountered there. To enable individual exploratory development ends to be put out, specially designed semi-portable air conditioning plants called "Spot Coolers" are necessary. Due to the difficulty of foreign exchange required for these, only two have been proposed to be imported during the Plan period, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 2.50 lakhs. The entire cost is proposed to be incurred during 1959-60.

The drawings and specifications for the Spot Coolers are now under consideration on technical level.

Scheme No. 343

Exploration of West Reef on the Kolar Gold Field.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rupees in lakhs	
1956–57 ...	Nil	Nil
1957–58 ...	10·25	10·25
1958–59 ...	10·00	8·03 up to 31st
1959–60 ...	14·20	... Dec. 1958.
1960–61 ...	14·00	...
Total ...	48·45	18·28

The Mysore Mine has been carried to great depths and extensively explored. Over the past 25 years, development has met with few discoveries of importance. Payable ore reserves have consequently been declining and are expected to last about a year or so. The future of the Mine, therefore, depends on discovering new payable ore.

Little exploration has been done in search of the Western Reefs in the Mysore and Champion Reef Mines. In view of the success of exploration of the Western Reefs in Nundydroog Mine, it is proposed that exploration of these reefs should be carried out to sufficient extent throughout the Field to prove whether payable ore reserves exist. An exploratory programme of crosscutting, driving and winzing amounting to 15,000 feet of development has already been taken up on the Mysore

Mine. The same is proposed to be carried on vigorously on a Field basis. The cost is estimated to be Rs. 48.79 lakhs. The expenditure to be incurred during 1959-60 is Rs. 14.54 lakhs.

The Scheme was commenced in 1957, and out of a total of 15,000 feet of development on the Mysore Mine, 12,597 feet were accomplished up to the end of December 1958. The development work in Mysore Mine has not so far resulted in the discovery of any new oreshoot of economic value.

Scheme No. 344

Electricity Department.

Scheme for the distribution of power to the Nundydroog Mine, Golconda Shaft at 11 Kilovolts.

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	Nil	Nil
1957–58	...	Nil	Nil
1958–59	...	Nil	Nil
1959–60	..	Nil	Nil
1960–61	...	3.00	...
Total	...	3.00	Nil

This Scheme is to provide power supply to the new Golconda Shaft at Nundydroog Mine, where the present supply is at the low voltage of 2.2 Kv., at a higher voltage, *viz.*, 11 Kilovolts. The new system is estimated to result in a saving of approximately Rs. 53,000 per annum, by a reduction in power losses. The Scheme will be taken up during 1960-61.

Scheme No. 345

Exploration of Sulphide Ore in Chitaldrug District.

This Scheme was taken up for specification during the year 1956-57 :—

Plan provision ... 2.38 lakhs

Details— Year		Budget provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	0.24	0.305
1957–58	...	0.71	0.640
1958–59	...	0.70	0.551

up to end of January 1959. (The balance will be utilised before close of the year.)

1957-58 :

Exploratory work by way of sinking shafts and driving cross cuts to examine the behaviour and quality of Sulphide ore in depth made good progress during 1957-58. Two shafts to depth of 132 feet and 101 and two cross cuts to length of 28 feet and 13 feet in each of these shafts at the 100 feet level were driven. At Kallehadlu, one shaft with a dimension of 10 by 12 feet was sunk to a depth of 76½ feet.

The following is the progress achieved so far up to the end of January 1959.

At Ingaldhal in the 2nd shaft, the cross cuts were driven further in the East and West directions by 27 feet and 7 feet respectively bringing the total to 40 feet and 10 feet respectively. The work has revealed the existence of pyrites ore in massive form for a width of about 10 feet. A third shaft was sunk to a depth of 15 feet between the existing shafts and since the ore body was not met with at this depth further work was suspended for the time being. A fourth shaft was located between drill holes Nos. 4 and 5 (Shaft No. 3) and this was sunk to a depth of about 75 feet. This work has revealed the existence of massive pyrite lode in the form of thick bands between 25 feet and 55 feet levels. Further work is progressing.

Besides one of the old pits near drill hole No. 4 which was filled up with debris and silt was reconditioned and sunk to a depth of 38 feet from the surface.

Prospecting work to the West of 119th mile stone in Bangalore—Harihar road was also taken up and three prospecting pits were sunk at different intervals with varying depths, the deepest pit being 58 feet.

In the Kallehadlu area, three more prospecting pits have been sunk along the zone of Geo-physical Indication and the work in this area is progressing.

Miscellaneous.—In addition to the protection works to the shafts referred to above by construction of shaft walls in size stones and cement, timbering work such as fixing sollar sets and collar sets, erection of derric and hand winches for hoisting the materials, were completed.

Roads to the shafts both at Ingaldhal and Kallehadlu were laid to facilitate easy transport of timber and other mining implements.

One rest shelter at Ingaldhal and one at Kallehaun were constructed.

1959-60 :

A sum of Rs. 70,000 has been proposed for the year 1959-60, the details for which are given below :

Details		Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.
Raw materials, etc.	...	20,000	...
Labour charges	...	20,000	...
Pay of Establishment, etc,	...	5,000	...
Miscellaneous	...	5,000	...
Machineries	...	...	20,000
Total	...	50,000	20,000

It is proposed to continue the underground exploratory works further, to estimate the quantity and quality of Sulphide Ore and the cost of mining, which would be useful for any industry to be started in future utilising this raw material.

The above works are all of exploratory nature and no revenue is anticipated.

Scheme No. 346

Exploitation of Chromite Deposits,

Plan Provision 56-61 4.75 lakhs.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	1.30	0.15
1957-58	1.40	1.15
1958-59	1.25	1.25
Provision for 1959-60		
Recurring	0.25	...
Non-Recurring	1.00	...
Total ...	1.25	

Chromite is a strategetically important mineral essential in the manufacture of special alloys like ferro-chrome and stainless steel. Mysore contains fairly good deposits of chromite but sufficient work has not been done to conduct a survey of the chromite deposits and prove the known reserves.

The object of the present scheme is primarily to (1) explore and prove the availability of adequate reserves (2) to develop the deposit and ensure regular production

(3) to explore and survey with the object of locating fresh deposits and (4) to treat the large quantity of marketable concentrate.

During the first three years of operation, reserves to the extent of 8.00,000 of high grade ore have been proved by drilling and development at the Byrapur Chromite mines. The deposit has been developed by putting drives and cross cuts to a depth of 300 feet from surface, exposing 200,000 tons for immediate exploration. *As against the plan target of* 4,650 *tons a quantity of* 4,400 *tons has already been produced.* New areas in Hassan and Chikmagalur Districts have been located as a result of exploration.

The following works will be carried out during 1959-60.

(1) Development of mining in order to block out the ore body to a further depth of 100 feet with a view to ensure regular production of 10,000 tons per annum.

(2) Recovery of ore from dumps by jigging and concentration.

(3) Installation of a Mill for crushing and beneficiation of ore.

(4) Development of low grade chromite deposits for the purpose of manufacture of chrome-magnesite refractories.

(5) Exploration for fresh deposits of chromite.

The details of the provision of Rs. 1.25 lakhs are as shown below:

Capital		
Development of mining		Rs. 40,000
Erection of tube mill and mill house		Rs. 10,000
Machinery		Rs. 50,000
	Total	1,00,000
Revenue		
Beneficiation and low grade development		Rs. 25,000
	Total	25,000

Scheme No. 347

Development of Soapstone Industry.

Plan Provision 56–61...1.30 lakhs.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	0.46	Nil
1957–58	0.50	0.46
1958–59	0.85	0.85
Provision for 1959–60		
Recurring	0.50	...
Non-Recurring	...	...
Total	0.50	

The object of the scheme is to develop the soapstone depisits plentifully available in parts of Hassan and Mysore Districts with a view to utilising them in industry. Soapstone is generally used in the form of sawn blocks for lining Soda recovery furnaces in paper mills. By developing this industry in organised lines, it is proposed to meet the demand of the paper mills in South India. Annually soapstone bricks valued at Rs. 50,000 are expected to be produced and marketed.

As per programme several deposits in the Hassan District have been systematically exposed and developed. So far bricks valued at Rs. 1.50 lakhs have been produced during the first three years. *The industry has stabilised itself and the targets set have been realised and even exceeded.*

During 1959-60, it is proposed to continue further exploration and development incurring a revenue expenditure of Rs. 50,000 and producing bricks whose market value is Rs. 75,000.

Scheme No. 348

Beneficiation of Manganese Ore.

Plan Provision 56-61 ... 4.75 lakhs

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	1.60	0.33
1957-58	1.50	1.08
1958-59	1.67	1,67
Provision for 59-60 Revenue	0.75	
Capital	0.50	
Total	1.25	

With the expansion in the production of iron and steel and the starting of production of ferromanganese locally at Bhadravati, there has been a large increase in the demand for different grades of manganese ore. Manganese also fetches good price in the export market. In order to ensure regular supplies to the indigenous steel works and also to develop the manganese mining industry on systematic lines, the intensive exploration of the ores in the neighbourhood of Bhadravati, at Kumsi, Shankaragudda and Bikkonahalli has been taken up as part of the scheme. It is also intended to put up a beneficiation plant for the treatment of low grade ore and obtaining marketable concentrates.

As against the plan target of 5,000 tons, a quantity of 4,540 tons has already been produced to end of 1958-59 and sold. Machinery for putting up a beneficiation plant has been ordered and is expected to go into operation during 1959-60.

During 1959-60, the following works will be carried out :—

(1) Installation of machinery for upgrading ores and treating 10,000 tons and obtaining three to five thousand tons of marketable concentrates.

(2) Exploratory mining—exploring new areas ensuring large scale production. A quantity of 6,000 tons is expected to be produced by exploration. The sale proceeds will fully cover the expenditure incurred.

Details of allocation of Rs. 1.25 lakhs are :—

Capital : Machinery	Rs.	30,000	
Laboratory, and sampling equipment		10,000	
Beneficiation plant		10,000	50,000
		40,000	
Revenue : Beneficiation		35,000	75,000
Exploratory mining			

Scheme No. 349

Refining of China clay

Plan provision 1956-61 ... 5.70 lakhs

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	1.25	nil
1957-58	1.25	0.27
1958-59	0.83	0.83
Provision for 1959-60 Revenue	0.75	
Capital	0.25	
	1.00	

Extensive deposits of china clay are known to occur in Malnad parts, specially in the neighbourhood of Thirthahalli. There is an increasing demand for high grade ceramic clay in the textile, paper and ceramic industries. The object of the scheme is to develop the china clay deposits in Thirthahalli and construct a refining plant capable of producing 1,000 tons per year. The washing plant at Bageshapura is also proposed to be developed by changing to electric power and enlarging production.

The improvement to the washing plant at Bageshapur by providing electric power has been completed. Deposits of high quality china clay have been located at two places, Nagadavalli and Bhandya in the Thirthahalli Taluk. About 3,000 tons of clay have been mined. A washing plant for refining china clay has been constructed at Nagadavalli. *The plant has gone into production.*

During 1959-60, a quantity of 1,000 tons of refined china clay is expected to be produced and marketed. New deposits in the area will be located and prospected.

Details of provision of Rs. 1,00,000 are:

Capital	Washing plant construction	Rs. 25,000
Revenue	Mining and washing	Rs. 75,000

Scheme No. 350

Development of Iron Ore Mining.

There are several areas in the Mysore State which have not yet been thrown open for private exploitation and which contains fairly large reserves of iron ore. The object of the scheme is to select one or two such areas and aim at a production of one lakh tons at the commencement, gradually increasing it to one million tons, when adequate Transport facilities for the movement of ore are available. It is proposed to market the ore produced through the S. T. C. who hold a monopoly in iron ore trading. During 1959-60 a quantity of 50,000 tons is proposed to be mined in Donimali area of Sandur Taluk and market the ore through the S. T. C.

Village and Small Scale Industries

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60.

Head of Development—Village and Small Scale Industries—Handloom (Cotton).

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head			Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
	CONTINUATION SCHEMES										
851	Rebate on Sales	30·26	8·27	13·91	...	10·00	...	...	...	10·00	...
852	Mobile Vans	0·85	0·12	0·10	...	0·12	...	...	...	0·12	...
853	Pattern Making Factories (Mysore, Harihar, Bangalore).	0·83	0·16	0·03	...	0·09	...	...	...	0·09	...
854	Training of Weavers	1·38	...	0·05	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·03	...
855	Handloom Research and Designing Centre ...	3·04	0·92	0·06	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...
856	Housing colonies for weavers—(Hagribommanahalli, Chadchan, Adikarnataka Weavers Co-operative Society, Mysore) ...	2·11	0·07	...	...	...	...	1·76	1·76	...	...
857	Central Depot	0·40	0·04	0·01	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·03	...
858	Organisational Expenses	3·07	0·74	1·43	...	1·36	...	...	...	1·36	...
859	Sales Depots	3·00	0·92	0·26	...	0·88	...	...	...	0·88	...
860	Dye houses	2·60	0·89	0·85	...	0·75	...	...	...	0·75	...
861	Calendering and Finishing Plant ...	14·16	...	*3·18 1·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
862	Inspection and Stamping—Quality Control ...	0·18	0·10	0·07	...	0·09	...	...	...	0·09	...
	NEW SCHEMES.										
863	Statistics Scheme	1·48	0·09	..	...	0·25	...	...	...	0·25	...
864	New Housing colonies (Gogi Hospet) ...	28·70	...	1·92	...	...	...	2·02	2·02	...	...
865	Publicity and Propaganda	2·76	0·09	0·21	...	0·07	...	...	...	0·07	...
866	Loans towards Share Capital	6·34	0·20	...	...	0·50	...	1·30	1·30	...	...

STATEMENT—*contd.*

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in 56—57	Expenditure in 57—58	Expenditure in 58—59	Provision for 1959—60 With Budget Head Revenue	Provision for 1959—60 With Budget Head Capital	Provision for 1959—60 With Budget Head Loan	Central Assistance Loan	Central Assistance Grant	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
367	Staff for implementation of Reserve Bank Credit Scheme.	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·50	...
368	Conversion of throw-shuttle looms into Fly-shuttle looms.	1·00	0·20	0·26	...	0·098	....	0·082	0·32	0·098	...
369	Supply of Iron Reeds	3·00	0·22	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
370	Varnished healds	3·00	0·47	0·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
371	Warping Drums	0·90	0·04	0·08	...	0·225	...	0·075	0·075	0·225	...
372	Supply of Cross-bordered Dobbies ...	2·25	0·27	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
373	Supply of take-up motion attachment ...	1·39	0·13	0·46	...	0·157	....	0·053	0·053	0·157	....
374	Supply of Sleys	2·18	0·26	0·44	...	...	...	....	...	...	....
375	Supply of Roller Temples	0·11	...	0·03	...	....	..	....	....	....	....
376	Purchase of Samples	1·00	0·04	0·05	...	...	....	...	...	...	....
377	Award of Prizes	0·33	...	0·01	...	...	....	...	...	...	...
378	Warping Machines	1·25	0·05	...	...	0·15	....	0·05	0·05	0·15	...
379	Pedal Looms	1·07	0·25	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
380	Loans towards Working Capital for Production	11·74	11·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Scheme ceased with effect from 1st April 1957, as Loan for working capital are made available by Reserve Bank of India.
381	Loan for marketing	2·25	2·25	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	
382	Inter-state Sales Depots	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Scheme not sanctioned by Government of India.
383	Hawkers' Scheme ...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
384	Scheme for Contribution to Share Capital of Primaries.	5·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Scheme not approved by Government of India.
385	Share capital to Karnatak Spinning Mills, Dharwar.	...	...	*10·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	*This amount has been drawn by State Government and not been made available to the Institutions concerned.
386	Conversion of Pitlooms into Frame-looms ...	4·36	...	2·18	...	0·33	...	0·11	0·11	0·33	

Hand looms (Woollen).

	CONTINUATION SCHEMES.												
387	Marketing Depots	...	1·06	0·06	0·181	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·10		
388	Central Depot	...	0·13	0·01	0·037	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·03		
389	Dye House, Kolar	...	0·71	0·07	0·063	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·02		
390	Milling and Finishing Plant	...	2·00	...	1·550	...	...	...	...	...	...		
391	Dye House, Chitradurga	...	...	...	0·078	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·03		
392	Additional Dye House, Raichur	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·03		
	NEW SCHEMES.												
393	Improved appliances	...	5·89	0·14	2·116	...	0·89	...	0·13	·13	0·89		
394	Housing colonies	...	4·22	...	...	...	...	...	1·84	1·84	...		
395	Construction of Common work-sheds to Wool Weavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·84	0·84	...		
396	Share Capital to Weavers	...	1·84	0·44	1·225	...	...	...	0·20	0·20	...		
397	Working Capital to Weavers	...	10·07	4·07	11·209	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	OTHER SCHEMES.												
398	Organisational Expenses	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
399	Purchase of Samples	...	...	...	0·025	...	...	...	...	...	...		
400	Loans to Apex Society	...	4·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	...	30·22	4·79	16·400	...	0·60	...	2·51	2·51	0·60		
	CONTINUATION SCHEMES.												
401	Marketing Depots	...	0·76	0·060	0·019	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·03		
402	Central Depot	...	0·12	...	0·014	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·03		
403	Inter-State Sales Depot	...	...	0·100	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	0·09		
404	Dye House	...	0·60	0·070	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·03		
	NEW SCHEMES.												
405	Purchase of Samples	...	0·79	0·180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
406	Improved appliances	...	3·07	0·270	0·080	...	0·15	...	0·05	0·05	0·15		
407	Share Capital to Weavers	...	4·89	1·880	0·580	...	...	...	0·80	0·80	...		
408	Working capital to Weavers	...	15·00	6·996	3·200	...	...	...	...	...	...		
409	Housing colonies	...	2·80	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·40	...		
	OTHER SCHEMES.												
410	Inspection and Stamping	...	0·16	0·010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
411	Award of Prizes	...	0·05	0·005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
412	Loan to Apex Society for marketing	...	4·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
413	Training of Weavers	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
414	Publicity and Propaganda	...	0·13	0·030	0·015	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	...	33·00	8·970	3·888	...	0·43	...	0·95	0·95	0·43		

Statement—*contd.*

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1958-59			Central Assistance	
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	R. I. SCHEME.									
415	(1) Administration	24·00	0·24	4·84	5·75*	6·00	...	...	...	...
	(2) Grant of subventions to R. I. C.S. ...	18·00	4·71	3·28	...	Nil	...	...	...	...
	(3) Grant of sundry loans	15·00	2·80	5·80	5·00	...	...	4·00	...	...
	Total for the Head Development ...	57·00	12·85	13·07	10·75	6·00	...	4·00	...	...
	HANDICRAFTS									
	A. Continuation Schemes—									
416	Seasoning Kiln for Wood and Bamboo, Shimoga ...		...	...	...	0.200	0.100	...	...	0.225
417	Development of Sandal Wood Carving, North Kanara		...	0.705	...	0.060	...	...	...	0.060
418	Training in Soap Stone Industry, Bangalore ...		...	...	...	0·060	...	...	...	0·060
419	Sculpture Training Centre, Mysore ...		...	...	...	0.446	...	...	...	0.446
420	Emporia at Mangalore and Belgaum ...		...	...	...	0.200	...	...	...	0.150
421	Arts and Crafts Emporia, Bangalore ...		...	0·450	...	0.910	...	0.500	0.500	0.455
422	Dyeing and Printing School, Nandanpadda, North Kanara.		...	0·041	...	0.197	...	...	...	0.197
423	Assistance to 7 Societies		...	...	...	0.250	...	...	...	0.125
	(a) Bamboo and Rattan Workers Co-operative Society, Agumbe.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Mat making and basket making Society, Chikjogibaily,		...	0·316	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) De Managi		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Lacquerware Society, Ankanahally ...		...	0.068	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(e) Bidri Workers Co-operative Society, Bidar ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(f) Agga Shahi and Salim Shahi Leather Workers' Co-operative Society, Raichur.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(g) Gadigar Co-operative Society, Sagar ...	60.000	...	0.120	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B. New Schemes—									
424	Assistance to Kinhal Toys Co-op. Society, Kinhal ...		...	0·016	...	0.026	—	0.022	0.022	0·010
425	Assistance to Embroidery Goods Co-op. Society, Bhagavanpur.		...	0·(illegible)	...	0.024	...	0.024	0.024	0.020

426	Refresher Courses Training to Craftsmen ...		...	...	...	0.120	...	...	...	0.120
427	Export promotion		...	...	...	0.100	...	...	...	0.100
428	Assistance to Sculpture Co-op. Society, Shivarpatna		...	...	...	0.040	...	0.078	0.060	0.090
429	Assistance to Lacquerware Co-op. Society, Gokak, Belgaum District.		...	...	...	0.035	...	0.089	0.052	0.018
430	Assistance Sandal to Wood and Ivory Co-op. Society, Bangalore.		...	...	...	0.068	...	0.101	0 079	0.081
431	Assistance to Carpet Weavers' Co-op. Society, Navalgund.		...	...	...	0.036	...	0.069	0.087	0 018
432	Assistance to Mat Weavers' Co.op. Society, Karkala		...	...	...	0 088	...	0 074	0.089	0·018
433	Assistance to Soap Stone Craft Co-op. Society, Honnagarhalli.		...	...	...	0.035	...	0.077	0.059	0.018
434	Dolls and Toys Making Training Centre, Belgaum...		...	...	...	0.270	...	...	..	0.270
435	Establishment of Emporia at Gulbarga and Hubli ...		...	...	...	0.480	...	0.300	0.300	0.210
436	Jewellery Craft Co-op. Society, Bangalore ...		...	...	...	0 048	...	0 150	0.112	0.084
437	Assistance to Bamboo Weavers Craft Co-op. Society, Mysore.		...	...	...	0.036	...	0.064	0.048	0.018
	Total ...	60.000	...	1.281	...	2 817	0.100	1.528	1.401	2.045
	COIR SCHEMES									
	A Continuation Scheme					Nil				
	B New Schemes									
438	Coir Co-op. Society, Mulki ...		...	...	...	0.080	...	0.060	0.035	0.010
439	Do Channarayapatna ...		...	...	...	0.036	...	0.218	0.106	0.018
440	Do Kundapur ...	6.850	...	...	...	0.036	...	0.211	0.154	0.018
441	Do Karkal ...		...	...	...	0 035	...	0.218	0.106	0.018
442	Do Tumkur ...		...	...	...	0.036	...	0.579	0.274	0.018
443	Rural Artisan Training Centres ...		...	...	...	10.00	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6.850	...	...	...	10.164	...	1.288	0 689	0.082

*Anticipated expenditure for 1988—89.

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60.

Development Head : Village and Small Scale Industries—Small Scale Industries.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure 1956—57	Expenditure 1957—58	Expenditure 1958—59	Budget Head	Provision for 1959-60 Rev.	Provision for 1959-60 Capital	Provision for 1959-60 Loan	Central Assistance Loan	Central Assistance Grant	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
444	Seven Model Carpentry and Smithy Centres	20.84	1.11	1.03 0.62	End of Dec. 1 25	48 I & S (b) (c) D N. 881.	2.00	1.00	...	1.80	0.20	
445	Pavadalowers on Cottage Industries basis	2.00	0.02	0 48	0.1s	,,	0 282	0.258	...	0.880	0.05	
446	Industrial Craft Co-operative Societies	25 52	...	2.11	...	,,	0.200	...	4 27	1.19	0.20	
447	S. S. I. in C. D. Blocks	9.20	...	...	...	,,	1.000	8.200	...	2.00	0.50	
448	Block Loan	71.88	10.00	18 00	9.27	,,	0.000	...	2.26	1.26	0.02	
449	Strengthening the Staff of Joint Director's Office	2 22	...		0.11	,,	0.7260	..	...	...	0.260	
450	Industrial Estates	68.20	2.94	0.46	2.27	72 Cap. C. D. Misc.	...	15.000	...	15.00	...	
451	Pottery Centre at Madhabeda	2.00	...	0.16	0.07	48 I. & S.	0.480	0.160	...	0.28	...	
452	Leather Common Facility Centre	1.25	...	...	...	,,	0.160	0.800	...	...	0 24	
453	Manufacture of Bicycles	11.75	...	.	...	,,	1.760	0.500	...	0.80	0 25	
454	Upgrading 4 Smithy Centres	2.68	...	...	...	,,	0.260	1.270	...	0.51	0.50	
455	Manufacture of Electric Motors at Kolar : alternative schemes— (a) Manufacture of 2 stroke engines (b) Flute Rolled Drill bits (c) Sanitary wares	18.62	...	...	...	48 I. & S. (b) (c) D.N. 881	1.000	3.600	..	2 00	0.80	
456	Upgrading 3 smithy Centres	3.98	....	...	...	,,	0.600	2 000	...	0 80	0.80	
457	Sales Emporia	...	...	...	...	,,	0.885	1 000	...	0 60	0.40	
458	Quality Marking Schemes	...	...	...	...	,,	0.400	0.100	...	...	0.10	
	Total	229 88	14.07	23.74	13.25	...	10.954	23.498	8.25	27.000	4.03	

STATEMENT—(*contd*).

Scheme No.	Name of Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Heads			Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	
482	Increasing the supply of Hill Reared Basic Seed to two lakhs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(i) K.R. Hills	2.750	1.245	0.166	...	48,000	90,000	...	...	81,000	...
	(ii) B.R. Hills										
483	Starting of two Seed Cocoon Farms for production of Foreign Race seed Cocoons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(i) Lalgundahalli	2.735	0.630	0.236	...	24,000	75,000	...	...	44,000	...
	(ii) Chintamanagar										
484	Starting of Multivoltine Basic Seed Station to combat Cellular Rearings at Kunigal, Bilodi and Dodaballapur.	5.850	0.000	0.177	...	98,000	2,00,000	...	...	1,29,450	...
485	Starting of ISO Aided Grainages	1.800	...	...	...	50,000	...	...	...	...	...
486	Introduction of Mysore Silkworm Seed (Control of Distribution) Act, 1958.	6.662	1.650	1.454	...	1,40,000	...	...	...	...	...
484	Formation of Central Sericultural Research Institute at Channapatna	13,000	2.425	3.941	...	1,16,000	1,50,000	...	...	1,88,000	...
485	Development of Sericulture in Coorg										
	(a) Nursery Farm										
	(b) Short Course Practical Training										
	(c) Chawki Rearing Unit	2.953	0.534	0.492	...	63,900	14,000	...	...	41,000	...
	(d) Working for Rearing										
	(e) Subsidy for planting Mulberry										
	(f) Subsidy for settling down landless reareis ...										
488	Development of Sericulture in Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(a) Nursery Farm										
	(b) Establishment of a Chawki Rearing Unit ...										
	(c) Purchase of cocoons from Agriculturists ...	1.850	0.547	0.263	...	47,700	800	...	...	...	...
	(d) Management and Propaganda										

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60

Head of Development—Village and Small Scale Industries—Sericulture

Scheme No.	Name of Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head			Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
467	Experiments on Silk Worm Nutrition	0.220	0.142	0.227	...	3,68,500	4,97,500	...	...	...	...
468	Graft Nursery, Kanva	0.940	0.178	0.146	...	22,000	...	...	...	22,000	...
469	Maintenance of Silk Conditioning and Testing House, Bangalore.	1.110	0.227	0.218	...	29,400	...	...	...	14,200	...
470	Construction of Buildings for Silk Conditioning and Testing House, Bangalore.	0.200	0.039	0.037	...	...	40,000	...	...	20,000	...
471	Establishment of 4 Graft Nurseries in the State ...	1.200	0.068	0.415	...	49,100	15,000	...	...	38,600	...
472	Supply of Chemicals to Seed Rearers free of cost ..	0.700	0.068	0.075	...	25,000	...	...	...	25,000	...
473	Grant of Subsidy and Loans to Silkworm Rearers to sink wells in Rainfed and Seed areas.	4.080	0.117	0.991	...	18,200	1,00,000	60,000	60,000	75,000	...
474	Supply of Refrigerators to Aided Grainours ...	0.200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
475	Formation of Raw Silk Marketing Co-operative Society ...	11.400	10.600	0.800	...	20,000	...	...	...	20,000	...
476	Establishment of a Training School at Channapatna ...	1.000	...	0.087	...	41,000	...	...	...	41,000	...
477	Replacement of Country Charkas by Cottage Basins ...	4.490	...	1.493	...	7,500	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	...
478	Establishment of a Demonstration Chawki Centre at Gangasur, and the other in Kolar District and Kamageral.	0.800	...	...	...	16,400	48,500	...	...	27,200	...
479	Assistance to Government Filatures to modernise machinery and equipment.	6.000	...	1.440	...	...	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	...
480	Training of Research Workers for recruitment in the Central Sericultural Research Institute, Channapatna and Deputation of Officers and Non-Officials in and out-side India.	0.194	0.194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
481	Training of Reelers	0.256	...	...	...	15,200	...	...	...	15,200	...
482	Additional equipment to Silk Conditioning and Testing House, Bangalore.	0.750	...	...	...	...	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	...
483	Assistance to Private Filatures	1.050	...	1.050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

484	Assistance to Aided Grainours for construction of Grainage Buildings.	1·880	...	...	...	...	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	...
485	Starting of Seed Cocoon Farms at Kollegal ...	0·250	...	...	...	...	25,000	...	...	...	...
486	Additional Staff for speedy execution of schemes ...	0·750	0·038	0·102	...	27,000	...	...	...	11,800	...
487	Supply of Bakelite Cellules, to Aided Grainours ...	0·800	...	0·108	...	...	9,500	9,800	9,800	9,800	...
488	Establishment of Statistical Section of the Department of Sericulture.	0·900	0·078	0·081	...	41,600	...	...	...	8,700	...
489	Voluntary Cocoon Market at Ramanagaram ...	0·172	0·028	0·036	...	3,600	...	...	...	3,600	...
	B. Schemes taken up during Second Five-Year Plan period, but completed during 1957-58, and 1958-59 for which provision has not been made for 1959-60.	2·269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	30·000	16·129	14·044	...	8,97,700	8,82,900	2,27,800	2,33,800	9,89,860	

PART—I

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Scheme Number	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision 1960—61	Provision for 1959—60				Central assistance		Remarks
			Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
490	Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries' Board.	...	2·50	...	...	2·50	...	...	...
491	Introduction of powerlooms ...	...	5·90	...	38·17	44·07	38·17	5·90	*

*Only State's share of Rs. 0·60 lakhs included in plan ceiling.

Scheme No. 351.

Rebate.

		Provision	Expenditure
		(Rs. in lakhs.)	
1956–57	...	7·85	8·27
1957–58	..	14·30	13·91
1958–59	...	30·00	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
(a) Recurring	...	10·00	...
(b) Non-recurring	...	...	...
Total	...	10·00	...

Rebate on Sales of Handloom Cloth.—

(Grant: Rs. 10.00 lakhs).

Object of the Scheme.—To stimulate Sales of Handloom cloth.

It is estimated that at an average rate of 10 nP. per rupee the amount required for settlement of Rebate Claims would be Rs. 21 lakhs. But the All India Handloom Board have suggested certain measures for curtailing expenditure on rebate scheme. If these measures such as abolishing rebate on wholesales and reducing the rate of rebate, etc., are enforced a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs may be sufficient. Hence a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is made on the basis that the total sales of Handloom Cloth would be of the order of 100 lakhs yards.

Scheme No. 352.

Mobile Van.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs. in lakhs	
1956–57	...	0.08	0.12
1957–58	...	0.13	0.10
1958–59	...	0.14	...
Provision for 1959–60—			
Recurring	...	0.12	...
Non-recurring	...	...	...
Total	...	0.12	...

Object of the Scheme.—To market Handloom Cloth in Interior Parts of the State.

There are two mobile vans, one attached to the Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, and the other attached to the Office of the Special Deputy Registrar, Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, Belgaum.

The two vans would be entering the fourth year during 1959-60. The Central Assistance admissible will be 25 per cent of Rs. 9,000 for each van. Hence a provision of Rs. 5,000 is provided for the two vans.

The balance of cost on working of the van attached to the State Apex Society will be met by the Society.

In respect of the van under Departmental Control at Belgaum, the balance of cost will be met by Government.

*Details of van at Belgaum	Rs.	*Van at Bangalore	Rs.
Manager-cum-Salesman ...	100	Driver ...	50+30=80
Driver-cum-Peon ...	75	Cleaner ...	30+30=60
Petrol ...	300	Salesman ...	50+30=80
Repairs and Replacements	200	Attender ...	25+30=55
Advertisement and other charges ...	50		275
	725×12	Daily Allowance	7×25=175
	=8,700		Rs.
Commission to Salesman at ½ per cent of sales of		Driver ...	2
		Cleaner ...	1-8-0
Rs. 3,000 ...	180	Salesman ...	2
		Attender ...	1
	8,880 p.a.,		7
	or Rs. 9,000	Petrol and other charges ...	300
			750×12=9,000 p.a.

*Note.—These are details approved by former Bombay Government.

Average sales per month Rs.3,500 Rs. 3,344

Scheme No. 353.

Pattern Making Factories.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	
1956–57 ...	0.12	0.16
1957–58 ...	0.30	0.03
1958–59 ...	0.09	...
Provision for 1959–60—		
(a) Recurring ...	0.09	...
(b) Non-recurring ...	...	...
Total ...	0.09	...

Pattern Making Factories (Grant Rs. 0.09 lakh)

Object of the Scheme.—The scheme is for evolving new patterns and duplicating them.

There are 4 Pattern Making Factories, one at Mysore, one at Bangalore, one at Harihar and the other at Banahatti.

The Central assistance in respect of these factories, is calculated at Rs. 6,000 per factory. Three of these factories, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore and Harihar will enter the fourth year during 1959-60, and the one factory at Banahatti will be entering the second year. Hence, the Central assistance for the 3 factories entering the fourth year will be Rs. 4,500 at Rs. 1,500 each. In respect of the factory at Banahatti, the Central assistance would be 75 per cent, *i.e.*, Rs. 4,500 as it will be entering the second year during 1959-60. Hence, a total provision of Rs. 9,000 is provided in the Budget Estimate.

The 3 factories in the Ex-Mysore State are attached to the State Apex Society which will meet the balance of cost. The other factory at Banahatti is attached to the Jamkhandi District Industrial Association which will meet the balance of cost. The recurring cost for running of the pattern making factories are as follows :—

		Rs.
1	Designers 1 at ...	80+30=110
2	Store-keepers-cum-clerks 1 at	50+30= 80
3	Peons 1 at ...	25+30= 55
4	Watchman 1 at ...	25+30= 55
5	Rent and contingencies ...	200
		500×12=6,000

Patterns evolved 1957–58—

Bangalore	...	149
Mysore	...	90
Harihar	...	146

Scheme No. 354.

Training of Weavers.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs. in lakhs	
1956–57	...	0.06	...
1957–58	...	0.01	0·003
1958–59	...	...	...
Provision for 1959–60—			
(a) Recurring	...	0.060	...
(b) Non-recurring	...	...	...
Total	...	0.060	...

Object.—To train weavers in weaving of new design and use of new improved appliances.

A batch of 10 trainees will be admitted in each of the Pattern Making Factories at Bangalore, Mysore and Harihar and Banahatti. Each weaver will be paid a stipend of Rs. 45 per month. The total expenditure for training 30 weavers for a period of 6 months would be 30×45×6=Rs. 8,100. The travelling allowance, etc., will be met by the Weavers' Co-operative Society or weavers concerned.

A provision of Rs. 8,000 is made in the Budget for 1959-60. The entire cost on the scheme will be met by the Central Government.

Scheme No. 355.

Handloom Research and Designing Centre.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	0.13	0.32
1957–58	...	0.07	0.06
1958–59	...	0.30	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
(a) Recurring	...	0.30	...
(b) Non-recurring.		...	...
Total	...	0.30	...

Object of the Scheme.—The object of the scheme is to devise new methods and improved appliances and tools and also to evolve new designs which could be adopted for the manufacture at the production centres.

Cost Statement.—Details of cost of the Research and Designing Centre are as follows:—

		Rs.
Research Officer	...	200+50=250
Office—		
Accountant	...	75+30=105
Store-keeper	...	50+30=80
Peons (2)	...	25+30=110
Watchman (1)	...	25+30=55
Cycle Allowance to Peon	...	5
Designing—		
Designer	...	150+40=190
Weaver (2)	...	30+30=60
Weavers (4)	...	2 p.d. 200
Winder (3)	...	1½ p.d =112 50 nP.
Supervisor	...	120+40=160
Weaving Demonstrators (3)		60+30= 270
Mechanic	...	75+30=105
Carpenter	...	50+30=80
Dyeing Assistants	...	50+30=80
		1,842 50 nP.×12
		=22,110 p.a.
II. Raw Material—	...	4,000
Rent at 150 p.m.	...	1,800
Contingencies, replacement, library, etc.		2,000
		29,910

Central Assistance.—No Central assistance is forthcoming after 1956-57. Hence, the entire cost of Rs. 30,000 will have to be met by the State Government. Since the centre is doing very useful work, it is proposed to continue the centre during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 356.

Housing Colonies to Weavers.

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57.	...	1.44	0.07
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	0.40	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
(a) Recurring	...	...	...
(b) Non-recurring.		1.78	...
Total	...	1.78	...

Object of the Scheme.—The object of the scheme is to provide housing accommodation for the weaver-members of the societies.

Three housing colonies have been undertaken at Chadchan, A.K.W.S., Mysore and Gajendragad. The housing colony scheme at Mysore provides for the construction of 100 houses and the other 2 places will have 50 houses each. The ceiling limit fixed for the construction of each house is Rs. 3,600. For the construction of the houses, the Central Government gives 1/3 of the cost as grant and 2/3 as loan. Hence, for each house constructed, the ceiling limit of grant would be Rs. 1,200 and the loan would be Rs. 2,400. In addition to this, Central assistance is also forthcoming by way of loans for amenities to be provided to the weavers' such as providing underground drainage arrangements, water supply, parks, etc.

The plans and estimates in respect of the above three housing colonies have been approved and sanction of State Government has been received in respect of the three housing colonies at Chadchan and A.K.W.S., Mysore. Sanction of State Government is awaited in respect of Gajendragad housing colony for which Government of India have given technical approval. The first instalment of the loan portion of the assistance is drawn in respect of 2 colonies. The second instalment has to be drawn during 1959-60 for which provision is made in the budget. In respect of the housing colony at Gajendragad also it is proposed to draw the second instalment of loan during 1959-60 and necessary provision has been made. Full particulars of each of the colonies are apended to. The total amount of loan to be drawn in respect of these three housing colonies during 1959-60 would be 1.78 lakhs.

	No of houses	Cost of Construction	Cost of amenities	Total expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chadchan Housing Scheme ...	50	1,80,000	...	1,80,000
A. K. W. C. S., Mysore ...	100	3 60,000	54,000	4,14,000
Gajendragad ...	50	1,80,000	5,843	1,85,843

Loan	Grant	1st instalment
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,20,000	60,000	40,000
2,40,000 } 54,000 }	1,20,000	98,000
1,20,000 } *5,843 }	60,000	40,000
	Total	1,78,000

* Amenities loan is not sanctioned yet.

Scheme No. 357

Central Depot Deposit.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	0.04	0 04
1957–58 ...	0.02	0.01
1958–59 ...	0.09	...
Provision for 1959–60—		
(*a*) Recurring ...	0.03	...
(*b*) Non-recurring.	...	...
Total	0.03	0 05

Object of the Scheme.—The object of the scheme is to store yarn, cloth and accessories and to distribute them to the primary societies and sales depots.

Cost Statement.—There are two Central Depots at Bangalore. The Central assistance in respect of each central depot is on a sliding scale calculated at Rs. 6,000 per depot. As these depots are in their fourth year, they are entitled to 25 per cent of Rs. 6,000 each. Hence, a provision of Rs. 3,000 is made in the Budget for 1959-60.

The details of the establishment charges of these depots are as under :—

Staff—

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stores Officer ...	100+35=	135	
Accountant ...	60+30=	90	
Peons (2) ...	25+30=	110	
			335
Rent and Contingencies,			165
			500×12=6,000

Scheme No. 358

Organisation Expenses.

	Provison	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	0·84	0·74
1957–58 ...	1·60	1·43
1958–59 ...	1·27	...
Provision for 1959–60—		
(a) Recurring ...	1.36	...
(b) Non-recurring ...	...	...
Total ...	1·36	...

Object of the Scheme.—With a view to see that all the handloom development schemes are properly implemented and the expenditure incurred in connection with those schemes are accounted for. Central assistance for organisational expenses is calculated at 4 per cent of the ceiling fixed for the development schemes 1957-58 or the actual expenditure, whichever is less. The ceiling limit fixed during 1957-58 was Rs. 34.22 lakhs, 4 per cent of this works out to 1.36 lakhs.

Scheme No. 359

Sales Depots.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	0·64	0·92
1957–58 ...	0·50	0·26
1958–59 ...	1·20	...
Provision for 1959–60—		
(a) Recurring ...	0·83	...
(b) Non-recurring ...	...	...
Total ...	0·83	...

Object.—To promote marketing of Handloom cloth by primaries.

There are 74 sales depots under the Cess Fund Schemes. The Central assistance for the scheme will be Rs. 3,000 per depot towards recurring expenditure, on a

sliding scale. All the 74 depots will be in the fourth year of their working during 1959-60, and hence Central assistance will be at 25 per cent of Rs. 3,000, *i.e.*, Rs. 750 per depot. Hence, for 74 depots the assistance admissible will be Rs. 55,500. The details of working expenses per depot are as follows :—

Salesman	...	Rs. 70+30=100
Attender	...	Rs. 25+30=55
Watchman	...	Rs. 25+30=55
		210×12
		2,520
Rent and contingencies	...	480
		3,000
For 74 depots	...	2,22,000
Central assistance at 25%.		55,500
Amount to be met by Society...		1,66,500

The Region-wide distribution of the 74 depots is as follows :—

(1) Old Mysore area	...	40
(2) South Canara	..	10
(3) Bombay Karnatak	...	24
		74

Further, Government of India have accorded technical approval for opening of 60 small depots during this year (1958-59). These depots will be attached to the primary societies. As they will be started during this year they will be entering second year during 1959-60. Hence 75 per cent of the total recurring expenditure of Rs. 36,000, *i.e.*, Rs. 27,000 is provided. The details of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure for each depot are given below :—

Recurring Expenditure per depot :—

		Rs.
Salesman (1)	...	30
Rent	...	15
Contingencies	...	5
		50×12=600
For 60 depots	...	36,000
Central Assistance	...	27,000

Scheme No. 360

Dye Houses.

		Provision	Expenditure
		(Rupees in lakhs)	
1956-57	...	0·26	0·39
1957-58	...	0·90	0·85
1958-59	...	1·07	
Provision for 1959-60—			
(*a*) Recurring	...	0·75	
(*b*) Non-recurring	...	...	
Total	...	0·25	...

Object.—To enable the Weavers' Co-operative Societies to get yarn dyed in the required shade.

There are 3 Dyeing Units in Old Mysore, at Bangalore, Hassan and Mysore. These units will be entering the fourth year during 1959-60. Central assistance admissible will be 25 per cent of recurring expenditure. The total recurring expenditure involved is Rs. 43,002 (details are given below). Provision is made for the Central assistance of 25 per cent of Rs. 43,002 or Rs. 10,750 (*vide* statement enclosed for details).

In Bombay Karnatak, there are 21 small and 4 medium Dye Houses. These dye houses will also be entering their fourth year during 1959-60. The Central assistance admissible will be 25 per cent of recurring expenditure. The total recurring expenditure of a medium and small dye house is Rs. 3,600 and Rs. 2,400 respectively.

	Rs.
Assistance for one medium dye house 25% of Rs. 3,600 ...	9,000
Do for 21 do 900 x 21 ...	18,900
Assistance for one small dye house 25% of Rs. 2,400-600 x 4...	2,400
Total ...	21,300

Areas—

(1) Old Mysore Area : 3 dye houses	...	10,750
(2) Bombay Karnatak 25 dye houses	...	21,300

Further, Government of India have accorded technical approval for opening 20 dye houses as detailed on the overleaf.

		Recurring Rs.
For one small dye house	...	2,400
For 12 small dye houses	...	28,800
For one medium dye house	...	3,600
For 8 medium dye houses	...	28,800
Total	...	57,600

These 20 dye houses will be entering second year during 1959-60. Central assistance admissible will be 75 per cent of recurring expenditure of Rs. 57,600 or Rs. 53,200.

Small Dye House		Rs.	Medium Dye House		Rs.
One Dyer	...	75	One dyer	...	75
One Helper	...	45	2 helpers at Rs. 45	...	90
Rent and Contingencies		80	Rent and Contingencies		135
		200 x 12			300 x 12
		2,400			3,600

CENTRAL DYEING AND BLEACHING UNIT AT BANGALORE.

I Staff for Dyeing Section—

		Per month Pay Rs.	D.A. Rs.
1. Dyeing and Printing Master	...	250	42-50
2. Assistant Dyeing Master	...	100	27-50
3. Accountant-*cum*-clerk	...	90	27-50
4. Store-keeper	...	60	23-00
5. Peon 1, Watchmen 2(3) at Rs. 22 each	...	66	60-00
6. Attender	...	25	20-00
7. Labourers for Dyeing: 4 at Rs. 3½ per day including D.A. 6 at Rs. 2 per day		670	
8. Kier and Boiler mechanic	...	75	23-00
Total	...	1,336	223-50

		Rs.
Cost per year—1,559-50 x 12	...	18,714-00
Rent and Contingent charges at Rs. 250 p. m. per annum	...	3,000-00
Total	...	21,714-00

II Branches for Dyeing—One at Mysore and another at Harihar.

Details for each Unit.

Staff and Establishment—

		Per month Pay Rs.	D. A. Rs.
1. Dyeing Supervisor	...	150	35
2. Store-Keeper	...	60	20
3. Peon 1, Watchman 1 (2)	...	36	36
Watchman Allowance	...	2	
4. Boiler and Kier Machine	...	75	23
5. Labourers: 2 at Rs. 3 each per day, 4 at Rs. 2 each per day including D.A. for 26 days		350	...
Cost per month	...	673	114

		Rs.	
Cost per annum 673 x 12	...	9,444	
Rent and Contingency	...	100	per month
For 12 months	...	1,200	per annum
Total per branch Unit	...	10,644	
Total cost for 2 branch units 10,644 x 2	...	21,288	

Total Establishment cost of the Dyeing Units:—

(1) Central Dyeing and Bleaching Unit, Bangalore per annum—			
1. Establishment charges	...	18,714	
2. Rent and Contingencies	...	3,000	21,714
(2) Dyeing Unit at Mysore—			
1. Establishment charges	...	9,444	
2. Rent and Contingencies	...	1,200	10,644
(3) Dyeing unit at Harihar (Davanagere)—			
1. Establishment charges	...	9,444	
2. Rent and Contingencies	...	1,250	10,644
Total	...		43,002

Scheme No. 362

Inspection and Stamping.

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	0·01	0·10
1957-58	...	0·10	0·07
1958-59	...	0·12	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
(a) Recurring	...	0·09	...
(b) Non-recurring	...	...	...
	Total	0·09	...

Object.—To inspect and stamp the fabrics produced by the Weavers Co-operative Society, with regard to the standards and specifications, so that only standard of goods are produced.

The Stamping Inspectors are appointed under the scheme and they are attached to ten big production centres for inspection of the fabrics. The scheme will be entering the third year during 1959-60. Central assistance admissible will be 50 per cent of the expenditure of Rs. 18,000 or Rs. 9,000. Hence, a provision of Rs. 9,000 is proposed.

Details—			Rs.
Stamping Inspectors 75 and 30		...	105
T·A. at Rs. 30	30	...	30
			135
			per mensem
Contingencies—Service labels stamping ink, etc.		...	15
For the stamping inspectors	...	...	150×10
			1,500×12
			18,000

Fifty per cent of the above is Rs. 9,000.

Scheme No. 363

Statistics Scheme.

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	0·06	0·040
1957-58	...	0 02	...
1958-59	...	0·45	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
(a) Recurring	...	0·23	...
(b) Non-recurring	...	0·023	...
		0·255	...

Grant Rs. 25,000

Object.—To collect statistics regarding production and sales of Handloom cloth by Weavers' Co-operative Societies and weavers outside of co-operative fold.

Assistance for the scheme will be at 25 nP. per loom registered. The total number of looms registered is 1,00,000. Hence a grant of Rs. 25,000 will be admissible.

Details of the Schemes—

		Headquarters Establishment		
		Pay	D.A.	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Investigator	1	75	30	105
I Division Clerk	1	75	30	105
Stenotypist	1	75	30	105
Peons	1	24	30	55
			Total ...	370

Field staff

10 Investigators in	10 Focal centres			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Investigators	10	75	30	1,050 p.m.
Fixed travelling allowance	10	30		300
Allowance to Statistician		75		75
		Total	..	1,795×12
				21,540
Contingencies	...		...	1,500
Non-recurring—				
Furniture 1,500 / Typewriter 1,000	...		...	25,540
		Grand total		25,540

Field		No. of investigators
Gulbarga	... ...	1
Bidar	... ...	1
Raichur	... ...	1
Anekal / Jangamkote	... ...	1
Mysore / Melkote / Holenarsipur	... ...	1
Y. N. Hoskote	... ...	1
Hosadurga	... ...	1
Bijapur	... ...	1
Dharwar	... ...	1
Belgaum	... ...	1
	Total ...	10

Scheme No. 364.

New Housing Colonies.

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	1·64	1·92
1958–59	...	1·20	...
Provision for 1959–60—			
(a) Recurring	...	...	...
(b) Non-recurring		2·02	...
		2·02	...

Object.—To provide houses to members of Weavers Co-opeative Societies where the weavers are in large numbers.

It is proposed to establish two housing colonies one at Gogi in Gulbarga District and the other in Hospet in Bellary District, as detailed below, at a cost of Rs. 3,600 per house.

Name of Scheme		Housing Scheme at Gogi Rs.	Housing Colony at Hospet Rs.
No. of houses	...	100	100
Cost of construction	...	3,60,000	3,60,000
Cost of amenities	...	30,000	
		15,000	81,100
Total	...	4,05,000	4,41,100
Loan	...	2,40,000	
		45,000	2,40,000
			81,100
Grant (lakhs)	...	1·20	1·20
Details of Amenities—			
Drainage	...	14,000	16,000
Formation of Roads	...	9,000	15,000
Parks }	...	22,000	9,300
Street }			9,800
		45,000	...
Water supply	...		30,000
			81,000

The first instalment of the loans admissible for the scheme will be drawn during 1959-60. Hence a provision of Rs. 2.02 lakhs is proposed.

Scheme No. 365.

Publicity and Propaganda.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	0·06	0·09
1957–58	...	0·34	0·21
1958–59	...	0·15	...
Provision for 1959–60—			
(a) Recurring	...	0·07	...
(b) Non-recurring	...	...	...
		0·07	...

Object.—To give wide publicity for Handloom products.

It is proposed to give publicity for Handloom Products through publication of calendars, pamphlets and advertisements in newspapers and periodicals, and participation in Exhibitions. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 10,000 is made.

Scheme No. 366.

Loans Towards Share Capital.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	0·21	0·20
1957–58	...	1·50	1·50
1958–59	...	1·50	...
Provision for 1959—60—			
(a) Recurring	...	...	...
(b) Non-Recurring	...	1·30	...
Total	...	1·30	

Object.—To bring into co-operative fold, weavers who are outside co-operative fold.

Loan will be given to a weaver to the extent of Rs. 87½ per cent of Share Capital. The remaining 12½ per cent will be contributed by the weavers. If the share value is less than Rs. 25 the loan admissible will be cent per cent of the share value. It will be repayable in two equal annual instalments. A provision of Rs. 1.30 lakhs is proposed to bring under co-operative fold 6,485 weavers.

		Rs.
For 1,000 weavers at Rs. 10 per share	...	10,000
For 5,485 weavers at Rs. 21-14-0 per share in integrated areas.		119,997
(2,000 in Hyderabad-Karnatak and 3,000 in Bombay-Karnatak and 485 in S. Kanara.)		1,29,997 or 1,30,000

Scheme No. 367.

Staff for Implementation of Reserve Bank Credit Scheme.

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...	0·50	...
Non-Recurring	...	...	...
Total		0·50	

The Reserve Bank of India are sanctioning loans to Weavers' Co-operative Societies for production and marketing commencing from 1st April 1957. The State Government have given a guarantee to the Reserve Bank for a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs for financing the Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

The Government of India and Reserve Bank have suggested that for exercising proper supervision and audit of the weavers' co-operative societies, suitable machinery should be set up for successful implementation of Reserve Bank Credit Schemes.

A provision of Rs. 50,000 is made for the appointment of special Supervisory and Audit staff in addition to existing staff. The details of staff proposed to be appointed are as follows :—

Statement No. 2 showing addi ional staff required for supervision and audit of Weavers' Co-operative Societies :—

	Staff to be appointed as per Standard scale laid down by Government of India.	Existing staff	Additional staff required.
SUPERVISION			
Junior Supervisors at one for every 10 societies ...	39	9	30
Senior Supervisors at one for every 3 Junior Supervisors.	13	13	...
Designer for each Deputy Registrar's Circle ...	4	...	4
Inspector for Apex Banks	1	...	1
Inspectors for Central Banks at 2 for each of 15 Banks excluding Banks at Chikmagalur, Shimoga Coorg, North Kanara, where number of weavers co- perative societies are small.	30	...	15

Expenditure involved in appointing additional staff required :—

Supervision	No.	Grade	D.A.	F.T.A.	Total per month
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Junior Supervisors ...	30	60—5—90—6—150 30(60 80 80)	30	10	3 600
Designers	4	150—10—250 4(100 50 80)	50	30	920
Inspector for Apex Bank ...	1	200—15—350	50	...	250
Inspectors for Central Banks.	15	80—5—100—8—140—10—200 15 80 and 80)	30	...	1,650
Audit Auditors	9	80—100—8—140—10—200	30	...	990

Though the total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 88,920 only a provision of Rs. 50,000 is proposed as it is felt that this would be sufficient to meet the expenditure during 1959-60, which will be the first year of the scheme.

Schemes Nos. 368—379 and 386.

Supply of Equipments.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs.
1956-57	2·28	1·89
1957-58	5·43	5·39
1958-59	1·90	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	..	...
Non-recurring	1·28	...
	1·28	...

The object of the scheme is to supply improved appliances to Handloom Weavers so as to increase their production and earning capacity.

A provision of "1.28 lakhs is made for the purpose, of equipments such as Take up motion attachments. Warping Drums, Warping machines and for construction of throw shuttle into fly shuttle and for conversion of pit looms into frame looms.

Scheme No. 387.

Six Marketing Depots—Marketing Woollen goods.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in iakhs)
1956-57	0.06	0.060
1957-58	0.360	0.131
1958-59	0.135	...
Provision for 1959-60 :		
(a) Recurring	0.100	
(b) Non-recurring	...	
Total	0.100	

Object.—To help the clearance of woollen goods produced at the Production Centres of various primaries.

Location.—Six Marketing Depots sanctioned in 1956-57 were established during December 1957 at the following places :—

1. Bangalore, Bangalore District.
2. Virajpet, Coorg District.
3. Sirsi, Karwar District.
4. Shimoga, Shimoga District.
5. Sagar, Shimoga District.
6. Chickmagalur, Chickmagalur District.

Assistance.—The Central assistance admissible for these depots is at Rs. 4,000 per depot as grant for the first year, out of which Rs. 1,000 is towards non-recurring expenses. The balance of Rs. 3,000 was meant to be utilised for recurring expenses on staff, rent, contingencies, etc.

Provision.—These depots will be in their III year of working during the first eight months of financial year 1959-60 and will enter the IV year of their working during the last four months (from December 1959—March 1960). These depots are entitled to 50 per cent of cost during the 3rd year and 25 per cent during the fourth year. Provision of Rs. 10,000 is made in accordance with the above scale of assistance under general principles.

	Rs.
III year of working of six Depots at 50 per cent cost for the period of first 8 months of 1959-60:	8000
IV year of working of these six depots at 25 per cent cost for the last four months of financial year 1959-60.	2,000
Total	10,000

Details of staff, rent, etc., sanctioned for each Marketing Depot in 1956-57.

		Per month Rs.	D.A. Per month Rs.	Total salary per month Rs.
Salesman	1	50	23	73
Attender	1	25	20	45
Watchman	1	18	20	38
			Total	156
Rent and Contingencies for the depot				94
			Total p.m.	250
Total per year for Depot				3,000
Total per year for six depots				18,000

The balance of cost of Rs. 8,000 (over and above the provision of Rs. 10,000 made for 1959-60) will be met from the resources of Wool Apex Society.

Scheme No. 388.

Central Depot (Rs. in lakhs).

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	0.030	0.010
1957-58	0.050	0.037
1958-59	0.038	...
Provision for 1959-60 :		
(a) Recurring	0.03	
(b) Non-recurring	...	
Total ...	0·03	

Object.—The Central Depot serves as a stocking and supply depot to other Marketing Depots.

Assistance.—Central assistance sanctioned to the Central Depot was Rs. 6,000 as grant out of which Rs. 1,000 is towards non-recurring expenditure in respect of equipments. The balance of Rs. 5,000 was meant for recurring expenses on staff, rent, contingencies, etc.

Provision.—The Central Depot will enter its third year of working in 1959-60. As per general principles, 50 per cent of recurring expenses is admissible. Hence, a provision of Rs. 2,500 (50 per cent of Rs. 5,000 is proposed for 1959-60.

Details of staff, etc., for the Central Depot

		Pay per month Rs.	D.A. p.m. Rs.	Total p.m. Rs.	Total per year Rs.
Stores Officer	1	100/	28	128	1,536
Clerk	1	40	23	63	756
Peon	1	18	20	38	456
				Total per year	3,748
Rent and Contingencies at Rs. 200 per month					2,400
				Total	5,148
				Provision for 1959-60	2,500
				Balance	2,648

This balance of Rs. 2,648 will be met from the resources of Wool Apex Society.

Scheme No. 389.

Dye House at Kolar. (Figures in lakhs)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	0·050	0.070
1957-58	0.040	0.038
1958-59	0 030	...
Provision for 1959-60:		
(a) Recurring	0.02	...
(b) Non-Recurring	...	...
Total ...	0·02	

Object.—To supply woollen yarn in various shades to Wool Weavers at cheaper rates.

Location.—During 1956-57, a Dye House was started at Kolar. The actual working of the Dye House commenced only in 1957-58. The Dye House will, therefore, enter its third year of working in 1959-60.

Assistance.—The Central assistance sanctioned during 1956-57 was as follows:—

Rs.	4,120 as recurring grant.
„	3,780 as non-recurring grant.
„	4,000 as loan.
Total ...	11,900 for the dye house.

The non-recurring grant of Rs. 3,780 and the loan of Rs. 4,000 has already been drawn.

Provision.—As 50 per cent of assistance will be admissible for the third year of working of the Dye House, a provision of Rs. 2,000 (50 per cent of Rs. 4,120) has been proposed for 1959-60.

		Pay. Rs.	D.A. Rs.	Total per month Rs.
Dye Master	1	150	35	185
Workers	2	18	20	76
Watchman	1	18	20	38
Total per month				299
Total per year				3,588
Rent per year, etc.				532
Total				4,120

The balance of (Rs. 4,120 — Rs. 2,000) will be met by Wool Apex Society during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 390

Milling and Finishing Plant.

(Rs. in Lakhs).

	Provision.	Expenditure.
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	1.550	1.550
1958-59	0.150	...

Provision for 1959-60.

(a) Recurring ...

(b) Non-recurring ...

Location.—The plant will be located at Bangalore.

Assistance.—During 1957-58, the scheme for the establishment of a Central Milling and Finishing Plant was sanctioned by Government of India. The Central assistance sanctioned is on the following pattern :

Rs. 77,500 as non-recurring grant.	For machinery.
77,500 as Loan	
15,000 as recurring grant for first year only representing 50 per cent of cost.	
1,70,000 Total assistance.	

Out of the above sanction, the grant and the loan portion towards purchase of machinery have been drawn during 1957-58 and action is being taken to purchase the machinery during this year.

The grant of Rs. 15,000 towards recurring expenditure has not yet been drawn as the expenditure on staff, rent, contingencies, etc., could be incurred only after the plants are erected. Owing to difficulties in securing foreign exchange for the purchase of required machinery for the plant, it may be possible to commence the functioning only in 1960-61. Hence, no provision is made for the recurring expenditure for 1959-60.

Details of staff-proposed for this Scheme is as detailed below.

Staff and Establishment.

		Pay per month.	D.A. per month.
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Finishing Master ...	220	50
2.	Supervisor ...	110	35
3.	Accountant-cum-Clerk ...	75	30
4.	Store-keeper ...	60	30
5.	General Mechanic ...	75	30
6.	Maistry at Rs. 3-8-0 per day including D. A. for 26 days.	91	...
7.	Steno-Typist ...	75	30
8.	One Peon ...	25	30
9.	One Watchman ...	25	30
10.	One Attender ...	30	30
11.	Workers.—		
	4 on Rs. 3 per day for 26 days.		
	6 on Rs. 2 per day for 26 days.	624	...
	Total ...	1,410	295

Cost of staff and establishment per month Rs. 1,705—

	Rs.
Cost per annum ...	20,460
Rent and Contingencies at Rs. 500 per month for 12 months ...	6.000
Total recurring expenditure per year ...	26,460
50 per cent of expenditure is met from Cess Fund for the first year only as grant ...	15,000

Scheme No. 391

Dye House, Chitradurga.

(Rs. in Lakh).

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	0.090	0.078
1958–59	0.041	...
Provision for 1959–60		
(a) Recurring	0.03	
(b) Non-recurring	...	
Total ...	0·03	

Object.—To have few more dye houses and arrange supply of fast dyed yarn to wool weavers at cheaper rates.

Location.—Chitradurga.

Assistance.—This second dye house for the benefit of wool weavers of Chitradurga and closeby Districts was sanctioned in 1957-58. Central assistance admissible is exactly similar to the assistance sanctioned to Kolar Dye House. The dye house has commenced functioning only in 1958-59.

Provision.—The dye house enters its second year of working during 1959-60. Hence, a provision of Rs. 3,000 (representing 75 per cent of recurring expenses of Rs. 4,120) is proposed for 1959-60.

Details of staff.—The particulars of staff are on the same lines as sanctioned for Kolar Dye House.

Scheme No. 392

Additional Dye House, Raichur. (Figures in Lakhs)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	0.119	...
Provision for 1959–60		
(a) Recurring	0.03	
(b) Non-Recurring	...	
Total ...	0·03	

Object.—To help the Wool Weavers of Raichur and adjoining Districts to get fast dyed wool yarn at cheaper rates.

Location.—This is the third dye house proposed to be started at Raichur during 1958-59.

Assistance.—Sanction of State Government is just received for Rs. 11,900. Pattern of Central Assistance is similar to the assistance received for the other two dye houses.

Provision.—This dye house will enter its second year of working in 1959-60. Provision of Rs. 3,000 (representing 75 per cent of Rs. 4,120) is proposed for 1959-60.

Details of staff.—The staff proposed for this Dye House is on similar pattern as for the other two dye houses at Kolar and Chitradurga.

Scheme No. 393

Improved appliances. (Rs. in Lakhs)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	0.970	0.140
1957–58	2 187	2.116
1958–59	0.040	...
Provision for 1959–60		
(a) Recurring	...	...
(b) Non-recurring	0.52	...
Total ...	0 52	

Object.—To supply carded wool to Wool Weavers and improve the quality of production of woollen products.

Assistance.—In addition to the 20 Carding Machines, sanctioned during 1957-58 at Rs. 2,500 each, it is proposed to purchase 16 carding machines during 1959-60, as there is a pressing demand from wool weavers.

Provision.—Hence a provision of Rs. 40,000 for the purchase of 16 machines at Rs. 2,500 per machine, has been proposed for 1959-60. Out of the total cost of Rs. 40,000, 75 per cent of cost, viz., Rs. 30,000 will be sanctioned as grant and the balance of Rs. 10,000 (25 per cent) will be sanctioned as loans. Hence, provision of Rs. 30,000 under grants and Rs. 10,000 under loans is made.

Manner of distribution.—There are about 120 Woollen Societies in the New State with 11,300 looms in co-operative fold, almost equally distributed in old Mysore area and in the integrated areas of Bombay and Hyderabad Karnataka. There are no Woollen looms in other integrated areas of South Canara and Coorg.

Out of 16 Carding Machines, it is, therefore, proposed to supply 8 carding machines to societies of old Mysore and 8 machines to the other two areas of Bombay and Hyderabad Karnatak. The distribution will thus be done on loomage basis.

Object.—To supply improved appliances to Woollen Looms.

Assistance.—Central assistance at the rate of Rs. 20 per heald set and at Rs. 20 per reed, will be admissible from cess fund, as per general principles.

Provision.—A provision of Rs. 12,000 is proposed with a view to purchase 300 sets of varnished healds and 300 sets of steel reeds for supply to Woollen Primary Societies at Rs. 20 per set during 1959-60. Seventy-five per cent of cost will be in the form of grants and 25 per cent of cost in the form of loans. Hence, a provision of Rs. 9,000 under grants and Rs. 3,000 under loans is provided.

Manner of distribution.—Distribution will be done purely on loomage basis. Accordingly benefit of these appliances will go to the old Mysore area and the other integrated areas in equal proportions.

Scheme No. 394

Housing Colonies for Wool Weavers. (Rs. in Lakhs).

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	1.200	...
Provision for 1959–60		
(a) Recurring	...	...
(b) Non-recurring	1.54	...
Total ...	1·54	

Object.—To provide housing facilities to Wool Weavers.

Out of 5 Housing Colonies drawn up, two schemes are received from Public Works Department after technical scrutiny. They are (1) Housing Colony at Bagur and (2) Housing Colony for Venkatapur. The scheme for Bagur Colony has already been sent to Government. The scheme for Venkatapur Housing Colony is also being sent to Government. During 1958-59, it is proposed to draw the first instalment of loan in respect of these two Housing Colonies only.

Two more schemes for Housing Colony in Bombay Karnatak area and Hyderabad Karnatak area are proposed to be taken up in the programme of 1959-60.

In view of the above, provision of Rs. 1.54 lakhs is made for 1959-60 for drawing the second instalment of loan in respect of Bagur Colony and second and third instalment of loan in respect of Venkatapur Colony and the first instalment of loan in respect of the two newly proposed colonies in Bombay Karnatak and Hyderabad Karnatak areas.

Scheme No. 395

Construction of common work sheds to Wool Weavers.

	Provision.	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakshs)
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	..	...
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60.		
(a) Recurring	...	...
(b) Non-recurring.	0.64	...
Total ...	0·64	

Object.—To provide common work sheds to wool weavers who are at present handicapped for weaving during rainy seasons.

Location.—During 1959-60, it is proposed to construct 25 worksheds (6 sheds in the old Mysore area and 19 in Bombay Karnatak areas) for the benefit of wool weavers.

Assistance.—Each workshed is estimated to cost Rs. 3,400 with accommodation for installing four looms. Twenty-five such sheds will cost Rs. 85,000. Seventy-five per cent of this cost viz., Rs. 64,000 will be paid by Central Government as loan and the balance will have to be met from the concerned society.

Provision.—Hence a provision of Rs. 64,000 under loans is made during 1959-60.

Manner of allotment.—Tentative district-wise allotment is indicated below :

		No. of sheds.
1.	Ranebennur (Dharwar District)	3
2.	Chickamaragunda (Dharwar District)	3
3.	Sanikop (Belgaum District)	3
4.	Banakatti (do)	3
5.	Bijapur (Bijapur District)	3
6.	Banahatti (do)	2
7.	Amingad (do)	2
8.	Kondlahally (Chitradurga District)	2
9.	Turuvanur.	2
10.	Kumbalgod Gollahally (Bangalore District)	2
	Total.	25

Scheme Nos. 396 & 397

Share Capital to Wool Weavers.

(Rs. in Lakhs).

	Provision.	Expenditure.
1956-57	1.400	0.440
1957-58	1.225	1.225
1958-59	0.218	..

Provision for 1959-60.

(a) Recurring	....
(b) Non-recurring	0.20
Total ...	0 20

Object.—To bring weavers into a co-operative fold.

Assistance.—During 1959-60, it is proposed to bring 915 new weavers into co-operative fold. Central assistance to the extent of 87½ per cent of share value is admissible, from cess fund as loan. The share value is Rs. 25 per share and 87½ per cent and Rs. 25 will be Rs. 21-14-0 per share. The balance of Rs. 3-2-0 will be the contribution of the weaver.

Provision.—Provision of Rs. 20,000 is made under loans.

Manner of distribution.—The benefit will be distributed among the old Mysore area and Bombay and Hyderabad Karnataka areas as follows :—

Old Mysore area	450	members.
Bombay Karnatak	240	members.
Hyderabad Karnatak	225	members.
Total ...	915	

Scheme No. 401

Three Silk Marketing Depots.

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57 ...	...	0·030
1957-58 ...	0·350	0·019
1958-59 ...	0·057	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
(*a*) Recurring ...	0·03	
(*b*) Non-recurring ...	...	
Total ...	0·08	

Object.—For marketing silk, fabrics produced by the Primaries.

Location.—(1) Two at Bangalore.
(2) One at Davangere.

One Art Silk Depot was sanctioned in 1954-55 and two Marketing Depots were sanctioned in 1956-57.

Assistance.—The Central assistance admissible for these depots is at Rs. 4,000 per depot as grant for the first year. The two depots sanctioned in 1956-57 were opened only in 1957-58. One Depot was opened at Bangalore on 9th May 1957 and the other at Davangere on 1st November 1957. The art silk depot is opened at Bangalore during the current year.

Provision.—The Bangalore Sales Depot will enter III year of working in 1959-60.

The Davangere Sales Depot will be in its II year during the first six months of 1959-60 and will be in III year of working during the last six months of 1959-60.

The Art Silk Depot opened at Bangalore in the current year will complete its first year in December 1959 and will enter its II year during the last 4 months of 1959-60. On the above basis a provision of Rs. 8,000 is proposed for the 3 Depots for 1959-60.

Recurring :—

Rent and staff etc., for Marketing Depots.

	Pay per month	D.A.	Total per month
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salesman 1	... 70	23	93
Attender 1	... 25	18	43
Peon 1	... 18	18	36
		Total	... 172
	Rent and Contingency per month		... 78
		Total	... 250
		Total per year	... 3,000
Non-Recurring—	Furniture and Equipment		... 1,000
		Total per depot	... 4,000

Scheme No. 402

Silk Central Depot.

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57 ...	0·02	...
1657–58 ...	0·060	0·014
1958–59 ...	0·038	...
Provision for 1959–60		
(*a*) Recurring ...	0·03	
(*b*) Non-recurring ...	...	
Total ...	0·03	

Object.—To stock the silk fabrics produced by Primaries and Supply them to Marketing Depots.

Location.—Bangalore.

Assistance.—The scheme for establishing Central Depot was sanctioned in 1956-57. The Depot was actually established at Bangalore in 1957-58 on 1st May 1957. The Central assistance made available to this scheme is Rs. 6,000 as grant. The Central Depot will enter its III year of working in 1959-60. Central assistance to the extent of 50 per cent of cost will be available during III year. Hence, a provision of Rs. 2,500 (50 per cent of Rs. 5,000) is proposed for this scheme.

Staff for the Central Depot.

	Pay per month	D.A. per month	Total per month
Store Officer 1 ...	100	28	128
Accountant 1 ...	40	23	63
Appraiser 1 ...	25	...	25
Peon *cum* Watchman ...	18	20	38
Total ...			254
Rent and Contingencies per month ...			246
Total per annum ...			500

Total per annum Rs. 6,000.

The balance of amount required to run the Depot will be met by Silk Apex Society.

Scheme No. 403

Inter-State Sales Depots.

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57 ...	...	0·100
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	0·12	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
(*a*) Recurring ...	0·09	
(*b*) Non-recurring ...	...	
Total ...	0·09	

Object.—To promote sales of State Silk products in other States.

Location.—(*a*) One at Secundarabad.
(*b*) Other at Madura.

Assistance.—Two Inter-State Silk Depots were sanctioned to the State in 1955-56. The scheme could not be implemented either in 1955-56 or in 1956-57 or in 1957-58. The depots were started during 1958-59, one at Secundarabad and the other at Madura. The Depot

at Madura was opened on 29th April 1958 and the other Depot at Secundarabad was opened on 2nd May 1958, after obtaining the concurrence of Madras and Andhra Pradesh State Governments and also the concurrence of the All India Fabrics Marketing Society. It is these procedural formalities that delayed the opening of the two depots.

The amount sanctioned in 1955-56 for 2 depots was Rs. 22,000 at the rate of Rs. 11,000 per depot, comprises of a recurring grant of Rs. 6,000 and non-recurring grant of Rs. 5,000.

The non-recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 for the two depots were utilised during 1956-57 itself for the purchase of furniture and other equipments required for the two depots. The recurring grant of Rs. 12,000 of two depots could not be utilised in 1956-57 or 1957-58 as the depots could not be opened in those years.

Rent and staff sanctioned to each of the Inter-State Depots is as follows.

	Salary per month	D.A. per month	Total per month
	Rs.		Rs.
Salesman 1 ...	150	...	150
Clerk 1 ...	60	...	60
Peon 1 ...	40	...	40
Rent ...	...	...	200
Contingencies ...	...	...	50
		Total ...	500

Total per year ... Rs 6,000 per depot.
For two depots ... 12,000.

Provision.—As the depots were started in the beginning of current financial year 1958-59, the depots enter the II year of working during 1959-60. Central Assistance to the extent of 75 per cent is admissible for the II year of working. Accordingly, provision of Rs. 9,000 representing 75 per cent recurring expenses of Rs. 12,000 is provided for 1959-60.

Scheme No 404

Silk Dye House.

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57 ...	...	0 070
1957–58 ...	0·180	...
1958–59 ...	0·185	...
Provision for 1959–60—		
(*a*) Recurring ...	0·08	
(*b*) Non-recurring ...	0·08	
Total ...	0·08	

Object.—To supply fast dyed silk yarn to silk weavers in various shades.

Location.—Bangalore.

Assistance.—This scheme amounting to Rs. 25,550 was sanctioned in 1956-57 out of which the loan of Rs. 7,000 was drawn during 1956-57. Owing to certain difficulties regarding availability of suitable premises, the scheme could not be implemented in 1957-58. The unspent balance of Rs. 18,550 comprising of a recurring grant of Rs. 10,800 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 7,750 has been reprovided and sanctioned for 1958-59.

Provision.—The Dye House is proposed to be established this year. The dye house will enter its II year of working in 1959-60. As per general principles, 75 per cent of recurring expenses will be admissible from Cess Fund for the II year of working. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 8,000 (75 per cent of 10,800) is proposed under the scheme for 1959-60.

Details of Staff.—

The staff sanctioned for the dye house are given under :—

	Salary per month	D.A. per month	Total per month
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Dyeing Supervisor 1 ...	150	35	185
2. 5 Workers at Rs. 3 per day for 25 days ...	375	...	375
3. 2 Workers at Rs. 2 per day for 25 days ...	100	...	100
4. Rent ...			200
5. Contingencies ...			40
		Total ...	900

The balance of expenditure (10,800 minus 8,000) will be met by Silk Apex Society.

Scheme No. 406

Improved Appliances.

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	0·50	0·270
1957–58	...	0·450	0·080
1958–59	...	0·210	...
Provision for 1959–60—			
(*a*) Recurring	...	...	
(*b*) Non-recurring	...	0·20	
Total	...	0.20	

Object.—Supply of improved equipments to silk weavers.

Provision.—A provision of Rs. 20,000 is proposed for purchasing improved appliances. This amount will be utilised for purchasing 300 steel reeds at Rs. 55 each and 70 cross border dobbies at Rs. 50 each.

		Rs.
Cost of 300 steel reeds at Rs. 55 each	...	16,500
Cost of 70 Cross Border Dobbies at Rs. 50 each	...	3,500
Total	...	20,000

Seventy-five per cent of cost, *viz.*, Rs. 15,000 is proposed under grants and 25 per cent cost, *viz.*, Rs. 5,000 is proposed under Loans, as per the pattern of Central assistance admissible.

Manner of Distribution.—Out of the total of 3,545 silk looms in co-operative fold in the State, 3,075 looms are in old Mysore and 475 looms in Hyderabad Karnataka. There are no silk looms in other areas of the State. The distribution will be done on the loomage basis as follows :

		Old Mysore	Hyderabad Karnataka	Total
Steel Reed	...	260	40	300
Dobbies	...	60	10	70

Scheme Nos. 407 and 408.

Share Capital to Silk Weavers

(Rs. in lakhs).

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57 ...	...	1·330
1957–58 ...	...	0·560
1958–59 ...	1·120	...
Provision for 1959–60		
(a) Recurring ...	...	...
(b) Non-recurring ...	0·50	...
Total ...	0·50	

Object.—To bring weavers into co-operative fold.

Provision.—During 1959-60, it is proposed to bring 570 silk weavers into co-operative fold. Central assistance to the extent of 87½ of share value will be admissible and the balance of 12½ per cent of share value will be the contribution of weavers. As Rs. 100 is the value of each share of silk weavers entering a co-operative, a provision of Rs. 50,000 for 570 weavers at Rs. 87-8-0 per weaver is proposed for 1959-60 as Loan.

Scheme No. 409

Housing Colonies to Silk Weavers

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	...	...
1958–59 ...	1·00	...
(a) Recurring ...	...	
(b) Non-recurring ...	0·40	
Total ...	0·40	

Object.—To provide housing facilities to silk weavers.

Location.—Bangalore.

Provision.—During 1959-60, it is proposed to provide Housing facilities to silk weavers. Construction of 50 houses are proposed to be started in 1959-60. The cost of construction is estimated at Rs. 3,600 per house, which works out to Rs. 1,80,000 for 50 houses including amenities.

Out of the total cost of Rs. 1,80,000, 2/3 of the cost *viz.*, Rs. 1,20,000 will be sanctioned in the form of loans and the balance of Rs. 60,000 in the form of grants. The loan portion of Rs. 1,20,000 has to be drawn in three instalments. Hence, a provision of Rs. 40,000 towards first instalment of loan is provided for 1959-60.

Scheme No. 415

Rural Industrialisation Scheme

Budget Provision.—

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	19·00	13·55
1957-58	...	17·00	13·07
1958-59	...	15·00	10·75
		51.00	37·37

Rs.

Provision for 1959-60

Recurring (Establishment)	...	6·00 lakhs
Non-recurring	...	4·00 „
Total	...	10·00 lakhs

The object of the Rural Industrialisation Scheme is to promote various Rural Industries broadly classified as (1) Small Scale Industries, (2) Cottage and Village Industries, (3) Agricultural Industries and (4) Food Industries by providing loans and technical assistance and encouraging collective working of the industries by formation of co-operative societies, to increase industrial production and income from industries and to train people of villages in self-help habits and in the latest commercial and business methods and practices as far as possible. The scheme was started in 1951-52 and included in the First Five-Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 35.26 lakhs was spent during First Plan period.

During 1956-57 and 1957-58 industrialists have been granted loans to a tune of Rs. 104 lakhs for promoting their industries or to start fresh industries through the primary 407 Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies organised under the scheme.—

Physical progress achieved during 1957-58 and 1956-57 and Target for 1958-59

		1957-58	1956-57	Target for 1958-59
			(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	Industrial production achieved	1649·15	923 25	624·0
2	No. of units started or expanded by people.	37,123	24,248	16,875
3	Capital invested by people ...	298·40	421·92	90·0
4	Men employed ...	78,609	67,569	26,900
5	Share amount collected by the members of the R.I.C. Societies.	3·23	6·06	6·00
6	Share holders enlisted ...	11,557	34,364	1·0
7	No. of Industrial Co-operative organised.	9	2	20

It is anticipated to spend a sum of Rs. 10.75 lakhs during 1958-59.

Programme for 1959-60

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Provision	Revenue	Capital	Total
1	Grant of subventions to the R.I.C. Society and administration.	6·00	...	6·00
2	Grant of loans to the Industries covered by the Boards.		4·00	4·00
	Total ...	6.00	4·00	10 00

The amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs provided under capital will be utilised towards the grant of loans to the industries not covered by the Boards. These loans will be channelised through the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies.

Physical Targets fixed for 1959-60

1	Gross value of production estimated to be achieved by starting fresh industries or from the existing industries (for entire State).	Rs. 3000·00 lakhs
2	No. of Units estimated to be started by pepole ...	50,000
3	Capital estimated to be invested by people in these industries	Rs. 1000·00 lakhs
4	Additional men estimated to be employed ...	1,00,000
5	No. of families estimated to be enrolled as share holders.	10,000
6	Share amount estimated to be collected by the R.I.C. Societies	Rs. 6·00 lakhs
7	Loan estimated to be issued from Rural Industrial Financing Bank.	Rs. 20,00 lakhs
8	Craft Societies estimated to be organised ...	20

The scheme is proposed to be extended to the entire State of Mysore during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 419

Sculpture Training Centre through Shri Shilpa Vidyalaya, Mysore.

Year	Provision	Expenditure
		Rs.
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	76,600	...

Provision for 1959-60—

Recurring	...	27,600
Non-recurring	...	17,000
Total	...	44,600

The object of the scheme is to develop the sculpture industry more intensively by imparting higher training at the Shilpi Mahavidyalaya, Mysore. The scheme at a cost of Rs. 70,600 was proposed for sanction during 1958-59. The scheme was revised to Rs. 44,600 and sanction was accorded. Preliminary steps have been taken to implement the scheme during 1958-59. It is proposed to continue the scheme during 1959-60 also with a view to train 20 candidates for which a sum of Rs. 44,600 has been proposed.

The details of the provision of Rs. 44,600 are as follows:—

		Rs.
1	Tools and equipment	6,000
2	Furniture including work benches, etc. ...	3,000
3	Publications	5,000
4	Miscellaneous	3,000
5	Establishment including Dearness Allowance ...	12,500
6	Travelling Allowance	3,000
7	Contingency including rent, raw materials, etc. ...	8,100
8	Stipend	4,000
	Total ...	44,600

Scheme No. 420.

Establishment of Emporia at Mangalore and Belgaum.

Year	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs.	
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	93,000	Nil.
1958-59 ...	72,000	...

Provision for 1959-60—

		Rs.
Recurring	...	30,000 (at Rs. 15,000 per Emporia
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	30,000

The object of the scheme is to provide marketing facilities to the articles manufactured by the Artisans in the State. The establishment of two Emporia at Mangalore and sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 36,000 each during 1958-59 has been started. It is proposed to continue the staff employed during 1959-60 also for which a sum of Rs. 30,000 has been proposed. It is expected that a sum of Rs. 50,000 worth of handicrafts articles could be marketed in each Emporium per year.

Details of the provision of Rs. 30,000 are as under :—

		Rs.
1	Establishment including Dearness Allowance	7,500
2	Travelling Allowance	1,500
3	Contingency including rent and publicity ...	6,000
	Total ...	15,000 per Emporium

For two Emporia Rs. 30,000.

Scheme No. 421.

Arts and Crafts Emporia, Bangalore.

Year	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	1,00,500	...

Provision for 1959-60—

		Rs.
Recurring	...	71,000
Non-recurring (including working capital)	...	70,000
		1,41,000

Scheme No. 416

Seasoning Kiln for Wood and Bamboo at Shimoga.

Year	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	1,83,400	Nil
1958-59 ...	81,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring ...	...	15,000
Non-recurring ...	...	25,000
Total	...	40,000

The object of the scheme is to provide the artisans seasoned wood and bamboo with a view to maintain a high quality of the products. This scheme which was originally sanctioned during 1957-58 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.83 lakhs was revised to Rs. 0.81 lakh during 1958-59 when the implementation was started. It is expected that the kilns would be ready for operation during 1959-60.

It is estimated to season 200 cubic feet of wood and bamboo per month.

Details of the provision of Rs. 40,000 are as under :—

		Rs.
1	Building	10,000
2	Machinery equipments	15,000
3	Establishment	14,000
4	Contingency	1,000
	Total ...	40,000

Scheme No. 417

Development of Sandal Wood Carving Industry in North Kanara (Kumta, Sirsi and Honnavar.)

Year	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	59,000	10,500
1958-59 ...	31,800	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring ..	...	8,000
Non-recurring ...	...	Nil
Total	...	8,000

The object of the scheme is to assist the Gudigars of North Kanara to develop the Sandalwood Carving Industry which is one of the most important ancient industries. This scheme was originally sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 32,500 during 1957-58 when the implementation was started. It is proposed to continue the scheme even during 1959-60 also for which a sum of Rs. 8,000 has been proposed. About 200 families of Gudigars residing in the area are benefited from this scheme.

Details of the provision of Rs. 8,000 are as under :—

		Rs.
1.	Establishment including Travelling Allowance and Dearness Allowance.	5,100
2.	Contingency—	
	(a) Commission on sales at 1 per cent ...	1,700
	(b) Rent publicity, miscellaneous, etc. ...	1,200
	Total ...	8,000

Scheme No. 418

Training in Soap Stones Industry, Bangalore.

Year	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	56,100	Nil
1958-59	5,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	...	5,000
Non-recurring	...	Nil
	Total	5,000

The object of the scheme is to train skilled artisans more intensively at the Regional Design Centre, Bangalore. The scheme which was originally stood at Rs. 56,100 was revised to Rs. 4,520 during 1958-59 when the implementation was started. Six candidates are under training at the Regional Design Centre, Bangalore. It is proposed to train one more batch of six candidates during 1959-60 also at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,000.

Details of the provision of Rs. 5,000 are as under.—

		Rs.
1	Tools and Raw materials	1,720
2	Stipend to 6 candidates for 4 months ...	2,400
3	Miscellaneous	800
	Total ...	5,000

The object of the scheme is to provide marketing facilities to the handicraft articles manufactured by the Artisans in the State. A sum of Rs. 1,00,500 sanctioned both in the shape of grant and loan (grant Rs. 50,500 and loan Rs. 50,000) during 1958-59 is being utilised towards establishment, outright purchase of handicrafts articles from the artisans, show cases, racks, etc. It is expected that a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 worth of handicrafts articles could be marketed per year. With a view to encourage individual artisan, the Emporia are making outright purchase from actual manufactureres. It is proposed to continue the scheme during 1959-60 also for which a sum of Rs. 1,41,000 has been proposed.

The details of the provision of Rs. 1,41,000 are as under:—

		Rs.
1.	Establishment including Dearness Allowance ...	42,800
2.	Travelling Allowance ...	3,000
3.	Contingency including rent ...	11,400
4.	Publicity and Miscellaneous ...	13,800
5.	Equipment ...	20,000
6.	Working Capital ...	50,000
	Total ...	1,41,000

Scheme No. 422

Dyeing and Printing School, Nandangadda, North Kanara.

Year		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	...	...
1958–59	...	13,750	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...	12,700	
Non-recurring	...	1,000	
Total	...	13,700	

The object of the scheme is to train candidates in the art of Dyeing and Printing. The scheme at a cost of Rs. 13,750 sanctioned during 1958-59 is under implementation. Fifteen candidates are under training. Duration of the course is one year. It is proposed to continue the scheme at a cost of Rs. 13,700 with a view to train one more batch of 15 candidates.

Details of the provision of Rs. 13,700 are as follows :—

		Rs.
1.	Establishment including Travelling Allowance and Dearness Allowance ...	3,800
2.	Contingency including raw material, rent, etc. ...	4,400
3.	Stipend ...	4,500
4.	Equipment	1,000
	Total ...	13,700

Scheme No. 423

Assistance to Seven Craft Co-operative Societies.

Provision for 1959–60—

	Rs.
Recurring ...	25,000
Non-recurring ...	...
Total ...	25,000

The object of the scheme is to assist the artisans engaged in several industries through the co-operative institutions organised by them in several areas of the State. These co-operative institutions have once been given financial assistance both in the shape of loans towards working capital and grants for equipment during previous years. It is proposed to assist these Societies during 1959-60 by giving grants towards managerial expenditure only. The several crafts for which assistance proposed during 1959-60 are furnished hereunder :—

		Rs.
1.	Bamboo and Rattan Workers' Co-operative Society (346), Agumbe.	3,000
2.	Mat Weaving and Basket Makers' Society, Chickjogihally (344),	3,000
3.	Mat Weaving and Basket Makers' Society, Manangi ...	3,000
4.	Lacquerware Workers' Society, Ankanahally ...	3,000
5.	Bidri Workers' Co-operative Society, Bidar ...	4,000
6.	Appa Shahi and Shalim Shahi Leather Workers' Co-operative Society, Raichur.	4,000
7.	Gudigar Co-operative Society, Sagar (341) ...	5,000
	Total ...	25,000

Scheme No. 424

Assistance to Kinhal Toys Co-operative Society, Kinhal, Raichur District.

Provision for 1959-60—

		Rs.
Recurring	... ...	3,600
Non-recurring (including working capital)	...	6,800
Total	....	10,400

With a view to revive the Wooden Toy Industry of Kinhal a training centre had been started at Kinhal during 1958-59 at a cost of Rs. 5,130. After completion of training it is proposed to organise the trainees on co-operative basis for production to enable the artisans to follow this ancient craft on improved methods. It is proposed to assist the Society during 1959-60 to an extent of Rs. 10,400. The production extended to Rs. 12,000.

Details of the provision of Rs. 10,400 are as under :—

			Rs.
1.	Establishment	...	1,200
2.	Contingency, rent, publicity, etc.	...	2,400
3.	Working capital	...	6,250
4.	Share capital	...	550
	Total	...	10,400

Scheme No. 425

Assistance to Embroidery Goods Co-operative Society, Bhagyanagar, Raichur District.

Provision for 1959-60

	Rs.
Recurring	5,200
Non-recurring including working capital	5,450
Total	10,650

The object of the scheme is to revive the ancient craft of Embroidery of this area. A Departmental Production Centre had been organised during 1958-59 at a cost of Rs. 18,260. The workers have organised a Co-operative Society. It is proposed to assist the Society to an extent of Rs. 10,650 during 1959-60. The production would be worth Rs. 12,000.

Details of the provision of Rs. 10,650 are as follows :—

		Rs.
1	Establishment	3,360
2	Rent, publicity and contingency	1,840
3	Working capital	5,000
4	Share capital	450
	Total	10,650

Scheme No. 426.

Refresher Course Training to Craftsmen.

Provision for 1959-60

	Rs.
Recurring	12,000
Non-recurring, including working capital	...
Total	12,000

It is proposed to give intensive training to the Artisans engaged in six crafts mentioned below for a period of six months in and outside the State :—

(1) Wooden Toy.
(2) Wood and Ivory Inlay.
(3) Conch Shell.
(4) Brocade.
(5) Horn Articles.
(6) Glazed Pottery.

Twelve candidates, two in each craft, will be trained for a period of six months on a stipend of Rs. 100 each per month. A sum of Rs. 12,000 has been proposed for this purpose.

Details of the provision of Rs. 12,000 are as follows :—

		Rs.
1	Stipend	7,200
2	Travelling allowance	1,200
3	Raw materials, advertisement, remuneration	2,400
4	Miscellaneous	1,200
	Total	12,000

Scheme No. 427

Export Promotion

	Rs.
Provision for 1959-60	
Recurring	10,000
Non-recurring	...
Total	10,000

The object of the scheme is to give wide publicity of the Handicrafts products manufactured by the Artisans in the State by way of printing catalogues, brochure, advertisements and participation in foreign exhibition through All-India Handicrafts Board. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been proposed during 1959-60 for this purpose.

Details of the provision of Rs. 10,000 are as follows :—

		Rs.
1	Catalogue	2,000
2	Advertisement	2,000
3	Participation in foreign exhibitions through All India Handicrafts Board.	6,000
	Total	10,000

Scheme No. 428

Assistance to Sculpture Co-operative Society, Shivarapatna, Kolar District.

	Rs.
Provision for 1959-60	
Recurring	4,000
Non-recurring (including working capital)	7,800
Total	11,800

A Sculpture Industrial Craft Co-operative Society has been organised at Shivarapatna, Kolar District consisting of 35 members. With a view to develop this ancient Handicraft it is proposed to assist the Society to an extent of Rs. 11,800 during 1959-60. About 60 to 70 families engaged in this industry will be benefited out of this scheme.

Details of the provision of Rs. 11,800 are as under:

			Rs.
1	Establishment	...	1,800
2	Exhibition and publicity	...	1,000
3	Contingency including rent	...	1,200
4	Working capital	...	7,000
5	Share capital	...	800
	Total	...	11,800

Scheme No. 429.

Assistance to Lacquerware Co-operative Society, Gokak, Belgaum District.

Provision for 1959-60.

Recurring	...	Rs. 3,600
Non-recurring (including working capital)	...	Rs. 6,800
Total		Rs. 10,400

Details of the provision of Rs. 11,800 are as under :—

The object of the scheme is to develop the Lacquerware art industry which is already existing in the area. A Co-operative Society consisting of 30 Artisans has already been formed at Gokak, Belgaum District. With a view to induce and supply the growing demands of articles it is proposed to assist this Society to an extent of Rs. 10,400 during 1959-60.

Details of the provision of Rs. 10,400 are as under :—

			Rs.
1.	Establishment	...	1,200
2.	Publicity and Exhibition	...	1,000
3.	Contingency including rent	...	1,400
4.	Working Capital	...	6,250
5.	Share Capital	...	550
	Total		10,400

Scheme No. 430.

Assistance to Sandalwood and Ivory Co-operative Society, Bangalore.

Provision for 1959-60.	Rs.
Recurring	6,300
Non-recurring, (including working capital) ...	10,100
Total	16,400

The object of the scheme is to encourage the Sandalwood and Ivory Artisans who have formed a Co-operative Society at Bangalore consisting of 30 members. It is proposed to assist the Society to an extent of Rs. 16,400 during 1959-60, in order to encourgae the production of modern designs of carved articles for the market. It is expected that about 40 families engaged in this industry would be benefited out of this scheme.

Details of the provision of Rs. 16,400 are as follows :—

		Rs.
1.	Establishment	2,000
2.	Publicity and Exhibition ...	1,500
3.	Contingency, rent ...	2000
4.	Miscellaneous ...	800
5.	Working Capital ...	9,000
6.	Share Capital	1,100
	Total	16,400

Scheme No. 431.

Assistance to Carpet Weavers' Co-operative Society, Navalgund, Dharwar District.

Provision for 1959-60—	Rs.
Recurring	3,600
Non-Recurring, including working capital ...	4,900
Total ...	8,500

The object of the scheme is to revive the ancient Carpet (Jamkhana) making Industry at Navalgund, with improved type of modern decorative designs through the

Society existing in the area. It is proposed to give financial assistance to an extent of Rs. 8,500 to the Society during 1959-60 for this purpose.

Details of the provision of Rs. 8,500 are as under.

		Rs.
1	Establishment	1,200
2	Publicity and Exhibitoon	1,000
3	Contingency and rent	1,400
4	Working capital	4,900
	Total ...	8,500

Scheme No. 432.

Assistance to Mat Weavers' Co-operative Society, Kadakola, Mysore District.

Provision for 1959-60—	Rs.
Recurring	3,600
Non-Recurring, (including working capital) ...	7,400
Total ...	11,000

The object of the scheme is to develop the Mat Weaving Industry through the Co-operative Society formed at Kadakola Village, Mysore District. It is proposed to enrol about 100 Mat Weavers as members to the Society during 1959-60. The main raw materials, *i.e.*, weeds required for the manufacture of mats is abundantly available in and around the area. The Mat Weaving has become a hereditary occupation for the inhabitants of this area. With a view to develop this industry on modern lines, it is proposed to assist the Society to an extent of Rs. 11,000 during 1959-60.

Details of provision of Rs. 11,000 are as under :—

		Rs.
1	Establishment	1,200
2	Publicity and Exhibition	1,000
3	Contingency and rent	1,400
4	Working capital	6,000
5	Share capital	1,400
	Total ...	11,000

Scheme No. 433.

Assistance to Soap-stone Craft Co-operative Society, Hammaraganahalli, Mysore District.

Provision for 1959–60—		Rs.
Recurring	... ...	3,,600
Non-Recurring, (including working capital)	...	7700
	Total ...	11,300

The object of this scheme is to develop the Soap-stone Industry existing in the area through the Co-operative Society. It is expected to enrol about 50-60 artisans as members to the Society during 1959-60. With a view to encourage these artisans it is proposed to give financial assistance to the Society to an extent of Rs. 11,300 during 1959-60.

Details of provision of Rs. 11,300 are as follows :—

		Rs.
1	Establishment	1,200
2	Publicity and Exhibition	1,000
3	Contingency and rent	1,400
4	Working capital	7,000
5	Share capital	700
	Total ...	11,300

Scheme No. 434.

Dolls and Toys Making Centre, Belgaum.

Provision for 1959—60		Rs.
Recurring	... ...	21,000
Non-Recurring		6,000
	Total ...	27,000

The object of the scheme is to offer training facilities to 20 lady candidates in cloth, dolls and toys making for a period of one year on a stipend of Rs. 25 each per year. It is proposed to start a training centre for this purpose at Belgaum for which a provision of Rs. 27,000 has been proposed for.

Details of provision of Rs. 27,000 are as under :—

			Rs.
1	Establishment and D. A.	... ...	6,500
2	Travelling Allowance	... ...	500
3	Raw material	... ...	6,000
4	Stipend	... ...	6,000
5	Miscellaneous	... ...	2,000
6	Machinery, tools, etc.	... ...	6,000
	Total	...	27,000

Scheme No. 435.

Establishment of Emporia at Gulbarga and Hubli.

Provision for 1959–60

			Rs.
	Recurring	... ...	15,000
	Non-Recurring, including working capital	...	21,000
	Total	...	36,000
			per Emporium

Rs. 72,000 for two Emporia.

The object of the scheme is to provide marketing facilities to the articles manufactured by Artisans in the State and in particular to local Handicrafts. It is proposed to establish two more Emporia for this purpose at Gulbarga and Hubli. A sum of Rs. 72,000 has been proposed during 1959-60.

Details of provision of Rs. 36,000 per depot are as under :—

			Rs.
1	Establishment and D. A.	... ...	7,500
2	Travelling Allowance	... ...	1,500
3	Contingency and rent	— ...	3,000
4	Miscellaneous	... ...	3,000
5	Furniture	... ...	6,000
6	Working capital	... ...	15,000
	Total	...	36,000

The details of the provision of Rs. 24,940 are as under:—

		Rs.
1 Establishment	...	3,600
2 Raw material	...	7,200
3 Wages	...	7,200
4 Contingency, rent, etc.	...	600
5 Machinery	...	3,800
6 Work shed	...	2,550
Total	...	24,950

Scheme No. 440.

Coir Co-operative Society, Ltd., Coondapur.

Provision for 1959-60—		Rs.
Recurring	...	3,600
Non-recurring (Including working capital)	...	31,150
Total	...	34,750

The object of the scheme is to develop the Coir Industry through the Co-operative Society existing in the area. With a view to help the workers engaged in the industry, it is expected that about 250 workers would be benefited out of this scheme. The anticipated production would be about 430 cwt. coir yarn, ropes, mattings, etc. It is proposed to assist the Society to an extent of Rs. 34,750 during 1959-60.

The details of the provision of Rs. 34,750 are as follows: —

		Rs.
1 Establishment	...	3,600
2 Raw materials	...	9,600
3 Wages	...	9,600
4 Machinery	...	6,800
5 Building	...	4,350
Total	...	34,750

Scheme No. 441.

Coir Co-operative Society, Ltd., Karkal.

Provision for 1959-60	Rs.
Recurring	3,600
Non-recurring (Including working capital) ...	21,350
Total ...	24,950

The object of the scheme is to develop the Coir Industry through the existing Coir Co-operative Society with a view to help the workers engaged in this industry. It is expected that about 200 workers would be benefited out of this scheme. Anticipated production would be about 330 cwt. of coir yarn, ropes, etc. It is proposed to assist the society to an extent of Rs. 24,950 during 1959-60.

The details of the provision of Rs. 24,950 are as under :—

		Rs.
1	Establishment	3,600
2	Raw material	7,200
3	Wages	7,200
4	Contingency	600
5	Machinery	3,800
6	Work shed	2,550
	Total ...	24,950

Scheme No. 442.

Coir Co-operative Society Ltd., Tumkur.

Provision for 1959-60	Rs.
Recurring	3,600
Non-recurring (including working capital) ...	54,750
Total ...	58,350

The object of the scheme is to develop the Coir Industry through the Coir Co-operative Society for the benefit of the workers engaged in this industry in the area. This area is covered full of cocoanut trees

having facilities for retting, etc. It is expected that about 350 to 400 workers would get help out of this scheme. The anticipated production would be about 600 cwt. coir yarn, rope, mattings, etc., valued at Rs. 30,000. It is proposed to assist the Society to an extent of Rs. 58,350 during 1959-60.

The details of the provision of Rs. 58,350 are as follows :—

		Rs.
1	Establishment ...	3,600
2	Raw materials ...	6,000
3	Wages ...	1,500
4	Machinery ...	19,450
5	Furniture, etc. ...	1,000
6	Building ...	18,000
	Total ...	58,350

Scheme No. 443.

Rural Artisans Training Centres.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60		
Recurring ...	Rs. 10,00,000	
Non-recurring ...	...	
Total ...	10,00,000	

The object of the scheme is to re-group and re-establish the existing 115 cottage industries centres in the State and the Industrial Schools into 44 well-planned and well-equipped Rural Artisans' Training Centres. The expenditure which was so far outside the Plan, is proposed to be brought under the Plan, since the activities are of a developmental nature. An amount of Rs. 4.25 lakhs is for the Industrial Schools under the control of the Additional Director and the balance of Rs. 5.75 lakhs will be operated by the Director, Rural Industrialisation.

Scheme No. 444.

Model Carpentry and Smithy Centres in the State.

Provision in the Plan for 1959-60.

Revenue	...	2·00 lakhs
Capital	...	1·00 lakhs
Total	Rs.	3·00 lakhs

The Scheme provides for training carpenters in the use of wood working machinery and develops smithy Centres as service organisations for agriculturists and village industries which require the assistance of a workshop to repair and maintain their equipment. The Centres train 84 skilled village carpenters in the use of wood working machinery driven by power and 84 semi-skilled carpenters and develop them into first grade artizans capable of undertaking any large scale wood work or to man working establishments as foreman. The centres are located at Shimoga, Chickmagalur, Bellary and Chitradurga, Mangalore, Belgaum and Gulbarga.

Scheme No. 445.

Manufacture of Porcelainware on Cottage Industry Basis.

Provision in the Plan for 1959-60.

Revenue	...	0·393 lakhs
Capital	...	0·286 lakhs
Total		0·679 lakh

The Centre is now manufacturing decorated porcelainware on Cottage Industry basis. It is proposed to include a Plate Making Section at this Centre to develop decorated plates of which there is a shortage in the country owing to restrictions of imports. A Japanese Technician is expected to train the workers at this Centre for three months during the year 1959-60. The Scheme is expected to be completed in the fourth year of the Plan and there will be no spill over of expenditure into the Third Five-Year Plan.

Scheme No. 446.

Craft Co-operative Societies.

	Rs.
Provision in the plan for 1959-60.	
Revenue	0·39 lakh
Loan	4·27 lakhs
Total ...	4·66 lakhs

This scheme envisages organisation of co-operative of village artisans to improve their economic conditions and stabilise the craft industry.

The development of Craft Co-operative Societies for leather industries have been finalised to some extent in 1958-59 and earlier.

The societies are intended to utilise skilled workers in carpentry and smithy for manufacture of agricultural implements, manufacture of carts, wire nails and building materials like bricks and tiles, etc.

Several other schemes for the development of craft co-operative societies for brass and copperware, machinery spares, bicycles accessories are also proposed.

Apart from these production societies, several small service co-operative societies are proposed to be started in order to help jobbing workers to keep themselves together duly equipped with useful implements for servicing radios, electrical installations, sanitary and plumbing lines and domestic electrical implements and the like. It is expected that about 25 societies will be started during the year 1959-60 with the object of rendering co-operative service to the urban community who have to use time and labour saving devices as also radio receivers and to maintain their water and sanitary lines in good working order.

Scheme No. 447.

Small Scale Industries in Community Development Areas.

Plan provision for 1959-60.		Rs.
Revenue ...	...	1·09 lakhs
Capital	...	3·29 lakhs
Total	...	4.38 lakhs

Fifteen Centres for servicing and producing agricultural machinery, pumps and diesel engines as also centres to manufacture packing cases will be functioning during the year.

Four centres to retan and reroll bark-tanned sole leather will also be working.

Scheme No. 448.

Block Loans.

Plan provision for 1959-60.		Rs. in lakhs.
Revenue ...	...	0.02
Loan ...	...	3·98

Loans are proposed to be given to small-scale industrialists under liberalised loan rules.

Scheme No. 450.

Industrial Estates.

Plan provision for 1959-60.		Rs.
Capital ...	...	15·00 lakhs

Government have already sanctioned (eight) Industrial Estates at Mysore, Bangalore, Ramnagaram, Harihar, Hubli, Belgaum, Mangalore and Gulbarga.

The construction of Industrial Estates in Mysore State would be in full swing in 1959-60. The Estates at Mysore, Bangalore and Hubli are due to be occupied during the year 1959-60 and work several trades.

The Estates at Ramnagaram, Harihar, Mangalore and Gulbarga will be under rapid development.

Scheme No. 451.

Pottery Centre at Madikebeedu.

Plan provision for 1959-60.		Rs.
Revenue	...	0.42 lakh
Capital	...	0·15 lakh
Total	...	0.57 lakh

The Centre has started functioning and is making art pottery and grazed pots. The number of families dependent entirely on production of pottery is very large at Madikebeedu and it is proposed to harness these workers for the production of Mangalore type roofing tiles and terracotta floor tiles which will add to the production and value of the outturn of the Centre without any large scale increase in supervisory staff and develop intensive employment of village workers in operating modern hand operated presses. As there is an abundant supply of good clay and supply of cheap fuel, it is proposed to develop the activities of this centre on economic lines during 1959-60. There will be no spill over of the expenditure for the Third Plan period.

Scheme No. 452

Leather Common-facility Centre.

Plan provision for 1959-60.		Rs.
Revenue	...	0·16 lakh
Capital	...	0·30 lakh
Total		0·46 lakh

The Scheme is revised and put up for development of a Common-facility Centre without any production as a number of industrial craft co-operative societies for footware are in the process of development. The workers in these societies are expected to work in the common-facility centre and pick up the use of motor machinery in the rapid manufacture of footwear reducing their cost. The Centre is treated as a service centre rather than a production centre.

Scheme No. 453

Manufacture of Bicycles.

		Rs.
Revenue	... ...	1·75 lakhs
Capital	... ...	0·50 lakh
	Total	2·25 lakhs

A Central Workshop with an attached tool room for assembling bicycles and manufacture certain components is taken up during 1958-59. Important machine tools necessary for the purpose have been purchased and production is expected to start early in 1959-60.

With the collection of necessary raw material, the Scheme is expected to yield 3,000 bicycles during the year 1959-60 and 5,000 bicycles during 1960-61. The location of this centre is proposed at the Mysore Industrial Estate.

Scheme No. 455

Manufacture of Electric Motors at Kolar.

Alternative Scheme.—

(i) Manufacture of 2-Stroke Engines
(ii) Manufacture of Flute Rolled Drill Bits
(iii) Manufacture of Sanitaryware

Plan foe provision 1959-60—

		Rs. in lakhs
Revenue	... ...	1·00
Capital	... ...	3·50
	Total	4·50

During the year 1959-60, scheme for manufacture of Air-cooled Two-stroke engines at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs, Flute Rolled Drill bits up to 10 mm. at a cost of Rs. 6.9 lakhs and Sanitarywares at a cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs are proposed. These are schemes which replace the manufacture of Electric motors at Kolar as the Government of Mysore have taken up large scale manufacture of electric motors in collaboration with the A.E.G. of Germany and as licence has been issued by the Central Government for the purpose. The schemes as substitutes for the single scheme above are lucrative and will serve a long felt need of shortages in the Country.

(i) The Scheme for producing and manufacture of 2-stroke engines (Kerosine driven) for use in farms and small workshops where power supply is not available to run machine tools economically, will also be able to generate electricity and pump water. The engines will be light and portable.

(ii) The Scheme for manufacture of Flute Rolled Drill Bits is a material saving scheme in which very small bit of steel is rolled and completed as a drill bit for use in all types of workshops. The article will be precise and will be completed in one single operation and there will be no wastage of raw material. Tempering also will be completed on the machine itself and since the small drill bits used in industries very frequently break, a large supply of these drill bits is required by the industries. The scheme is lucrative in that the raw material which costs 5 to 6 per lb., will be converted to useful drill bits having value of 30 to 40 per lb. The production is of the order of 3 lakhs drill bits per month and the process is now being introduced in the Country for the first time.

(iii) The development of water supply and underground mains by the schemes operated by the Public Health Department requires large scale supply of sanitaryware. It is proposed to meet this demand by the manufacture of sanitaryware at suitable locations. There will be no spill over of these scheme into Third Plan period. The question of converting these into corporations or co-operative societies will be considered in due course.

Scheme No. 456

Scheme for Upgrading Model Carpentry and Smithy Centres.

		Rs.
Plan provision for 1959-60—		
Revenue	...	0·60 lakhs
Capital	...	2·00 lakhs
	Total	Rs. 2·60 lakhs

The upgrading of Smithy Centres started at seven places described under Scheme No. .... proposes to train black-smithy artisans who are now working without proper equipment except for a force, anvil and hammer, in the use of drop hammers and small machine shops so that their products might have more precision and be capable of easy marketing. They are expected to serve after their training, the needs of the machinised agriculture

and forge parts for small industries which are now in process of development.

About 175 artisans are expected to take part in the training programme in the year.

The Scheme is not likely to spill over to the Third Plan period.

Scheme No. 457

Sales Emporia

Plan provision 1959-60—		Rs.
Revenue ...	..	0·885 lakhs
Capital ...	...	1,000 lakhs
Total	...	1·885 lakhs

With the rapid development of Industrial Co-operative Societies and Government production centres, it would be necessary to organise emporia for sale of the products to give wide publicity so that trade connections may be rapidly built up and no stocking of production at the centres occurs. With this object in view, emporia are proposed to be started at Bangalore, Hubli, Belgaum, Dharwar, Mangalore, Raichur, Gulbarga and Bijapur.

For this, token provisions are made and it is expected that part of the expenditure that cannot be met by the sale of the products, would be met out of funds provided under the Scheme.

Scheme No. 458

Quality Marking Scheme.

Plan provision for 1959-60—		Rs.
Revenue ...	...	0·40 lakhs
Capital ...	...	0·10 lakhs
Total	...	0·50 lakhs

Since a number of small scale industrial units participate in the Government purchase programme and their products have to be purchased by large and small-scale industries also, it is necessary to mark the quality of these products on the pattern of standardisation prescribed for the purpose by the Indian Standard Institute and others. It is proposed to train officers and officials in quality marking with the assistance of the Indian Standard Institute and others and provide them with the minimum equipment necessary for quality marking.

Scheme No. 459

Increasing the supply of Hill Reared Basic Seed to two lakhs (1) K. R. Hills (2) B. R. Hills.

	Provision Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1956–57 ...	1,24,500	1,24,550
1957–58 ...	16,600	16,602
1958–59 ...	39,200	...
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring	...	42,000
Non-recurring ...	...	20,000
Total	...	62,000

The object of the scheme for the implementation of Hill Reared Basic Seed to 2 lakhs is a Continuation Scheme for rearing of stock races of Uni and Bivoltine imported races in the Farms established in the two Hill Stations. It helps to produce high yielding cross breeds of silk worms which ultimately help to reduce the cost of production.

The imported races generally deteriorate due to environmental conditions obtained when reared in plains and with a view to maintain the verile of the races, these races are reared in the Hill Stations to maintain the original stock.

During 1956-57 the two Hill Stations were continued with 10.05 acres of area under mulberry. A quantity of 2.58 lakhs of foreign race seed cocoons were produced. A quantity of 37,163 foreign race hill ameliorated silk worm disease free layings were prepared and distributed among the Government Farms on the plains.

During 1957-58, the two Hill Stations produced 3.32 lakhs of foreign race seed cocoons and were utilised for production of basic disease free layings. Sixty-five thousand and two hundred foreign race hill ameliorated basic disease free layings were prepared and distributed to Government Farms for reproductive purposes.

During 1958-59, it was programmed to produce about 4 lakhs of foreign race seed cocoons and prepare about one lakh of basic disease-free layings.

The details of the provision of Rs. 42,000 under recurring charges are as under :

	Rs.
Pay of Officers	Nil
Pay of Establishment	17,000
Allowances and Honoraria	7,500
Other Charges and Contingencies	17,500

A provision of Rs. 20,000 provided under non-recurring charges are towards the construction of buildings on the two Hill Stations.

Scheme No. 460

Continuation Scheme.

Starting of two Seed Cocoon Farms for production of Foreign Race Seed Cocoons :

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs.
1956–57	2·330	0·030
1957–58	0·235	0·235
1958–59. ...	1·435	...
Provision for 1959–60 ...		
Recurring		0·240
Non-recurring		0·730
Total ...		0·970

The scheme for implementation of two Seed Cocoon Farms for production of Foreign Race Seed Cocoons is a Continuation Scheme. It was included in the First Five-Year Plan and it is also included in Second Five-Year Plan and the estimated expenditure is now revised to Rs. 2.735 lakhs. The estimated expenditure during 1959-60 on account of this scheme is Rs. 0.970 lakh.

Twenty-nine acres of land were acquired at Lalgondahalli, Devanahalli Taluk. Nine acres 15 guintas have been planted with mulberry. Forty-two thousand four hundred and nine pounds of mulberry leaves have been harvested. Conducted 39 rearings so far and harvested 7,88,853 foreign race basic seed cocoons. Prepared 1,70,816 foreign race disease-free layings.

It is proposed to establish one more centre in Mysore District after acquiring lands. Government have given administrative sanction for acquiring the lands in Chamarajanagar Taluk. Acquisition proceedings are in progress.

Details of provision of Rs. 0.970 lakh are as follows :

Recurring charges		Rs.
Pay of Establishment	... ...	7,200
H.P. and D.A.—Medical Charges	... ...	4,000
T.A	... ...	800
Other charges	... ...	12,000
	Total ...	24,000

Out of a provision of Rs. 73,000, Rs. 43,000 are apportioned for building works and Rs. 30,000 towards acquisition charges.

Scheme No. 461

Starting of Multivoltine Basic Seed Station to conduct Cellular Rearings at Kunigal, Bidadi and Doddaballapur.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	0·008	0·008
1957–58 ...	0·177	0·177
1958–59 ...	2·350	...

Provision for 1959–60—		Rs.
Recurring	... ...	98,900
Non-recurring	... ...	2,00,000
	Total ...	2,98,900

The scheme for implementation of Multivoltine Basic Seed Stations to conduct cellular rearings is a continuation scheme and the estimated expenditure during the Plan period is Rs. 5,620 lakhs. Lands at Bidadi and Kunigal area placed at the disposal of the Department. Administrative and technical sanctions have been obtained for construction of buildings. The P. W. D. Section attached to the Department is taking action to execute the building and other works by entrusting the works to contractors.

Construction of buildings at Doddaballapur is in progress.

Details of provision of Rs. 2,98,900 for 1959-60 are as follows :—

Recurring		Rs.
Pay of Establishment	... ...	28,000
H.P. and D.A.	... ...	12,100
Other Charges	... ...	56,800
	Total ...	98,900

Under non-recurring charges in a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs, Rs. 10,000 is for equipment and Rs. 1,90,000 for administrative buildings and other works.

Scheme No. 452

Starting of 120 Aided Grainages.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	..	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	0·590	...
Provision for 1959–60 ...	...	Rs. 50,000

The scheme for starting of Aided Grainages is a continuation scheme and the object is to supply only examined silkworm seed to the Sericulturists to eliminate diseases and assure successful crops. The estimated expenditure during the Plan period is Rs. 1,500 lakhs.

The estimated expenditure during 1959-60 is Rs. 50,000.

The details of expenditure—

(1) Cost of appliances, such as microscopes, Sprayers, Bakelite cellules Rs. 50,000.

Scheme No. 453

Introduction of the Mysore Silk Worm Seed (Control of Distribution) Act, 1952.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	0·688	0·688
1957–58 ...	1·434	1·434
1958–59 ...	1·738	...
Provision for 1959–60—		Rs.
Recurring ...	...	1 0,000
Non-recurring	...	...
Total ...		1,40,000

The scheme for the introduction of the Mysore Silkworm Seed Act is a continuation scheme included in the Second Five-Year Plan. The Act is in operation in seed cocoon producing areas of Kunigal, Doddaballapur and Bidadi, since 1954. It is proposed to extend to Kolar District during 1959-60. The object of the scheme is to eliminate production of unexamined seed and insist on rearing worms raised out of examined seed. The estimated expenditure during the Plan period is Rs. 5.522 lakhs. The estimated expenditure during 1959-60 is Rs. 1.400 lakhs.

Details of provision of Rs. 1,40,000 are as follows :—

			Rs.
Establishment charges	...	...	80,000
H.P. and D.A.	...	...	26 000
F.T.A.	...	...	9,200
Other charges	...	...	24,800
	Total	...	1,40 000

Scheme No. 464

Formation of Research Institute at Channapatna.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs.
1956–57	...	2.435	2'436
1957–58	...	3'941	3'941
1958–59	...	2'600	...
Provision for 1959–60—			Rs.
Recurring	...	...	1,16,000
Non-recurring	...	...	1,50,000
	Total	...	2,66,000

The scheme for the formation of Sericultural Research Institute at Channapatna is a continuation scheme. The estimated expenditure during the Plan period is Rs. 13 lakhs. The scheme envisages establishment of a full-fledged Sericultural Research Institute to undertake researches of the several branches of the Silk Industry, to improve silkworm races and also to evolve new silkworm races which are economical and mulberry varieties which give a higher yield of better quality of leaves per unit area than at present. These would go a long way in improving quality of raw silk and reducing the cost of production of raw silk.

The construction of the Ground-floor of the Research Institute building is completed and construction of the first floor will be taken up immediately.

Details of provision of Rs. 2,66,000—

			Rs.
Pay of Officers	...	...	34,400
Pay of Establishment	...	...	21, 00
H P. and D A.	...	...	17,800
T.A.	...	...	3.000
Other charges	...	...	36,800
	Total		1,16,000

A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 provided under non-recurring is for the construction of the first floor of the Research Institute buildings.

Scheme No. 465

Development of Sericulture in Coorg.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	... 0·584	0·526
1957–58	... 0·492	0·492
1958–59	... 0·717	...

Provision for 1959–60—

		Rs.
Recurring	...	52,900
Non-recurring	...	20,000
Total	...	72,900

The Sericultural Industry in Coorg area is still in its initial stage and measures calculated to improve and establish the industry on a sizeable scale is taken up by implementing the following schemes :—

1. Establishment of a Nursery Farm.
2. Short Course Practical Training to Agriculturists' sons.
3. Establishment of Chawki Rearing Unit.
4. Subsidy for setting down landless Rearers.
5. Subsidy for Planting Mulberry.

The area under mulberry has been brought up to 75 acres. Two batches of trainees completed their training. In addition to this, mulberry cuttings are supplied free of cost to the agriculturists for taking up plantations. Barbed wire for fencing the mulberry gardens and chemical manure were supplied to the Sericulturists free of cost.

Details of provision of Rs. 72,900 are as under :—

Recurring—		Rs.
Pay of Establishment	... ...	18,600
H. P. and D. A.	... ...	8,100
T. A.	... ...	2,000
Other charges	... ...	24,200
Total	...	52,900

Non-recurring Rs. 20,000 is for construction of Chawki Rearing House.

Scheme No. 466

Development of Sericulture in Belgaum.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	0·047	0·047
1957–58 ...	0·243	0·243
1958–59 ...	0·340	...

Provision for 1959–60—

		Rs.
Recurring	...	47,700
Non-recurring	...	800
Total	...	48,500

The Sericulture Industry in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts is still in the formative stage. With a view to improve the economic conditions of the agriculturists of Belgaum and Dharwar Districts the following schemes were formulated for development of Sericulture Industry.

1. Establishment of Nursery Farm at Hindalge.
2. Starting of Chawki Rearing Units.
3. Purchase of cocoons from the agriculturists.
4. Management and propaganda.

The agriculturists are supplied with mulberry cuttings and disease-free layings free of cost, Chandrikes and manure were also supplied to the agriculturists free of cost. All the cocoons produced in the area are purchased at a flat rate of Rs. 2 per lb. to find ready market for the products produced by the sericulturists, as a measure of encouragement to persue the industry.

The details of the provisions of Rs. 48,500 are as follows :—

Recurring Charges—		Rs.
Establishment Charges	...	13,600
H. P. and D. A.	...	7,000
T. A.	...	300
Other Charges	...	26,800
Total	...	47,700

Non-recurring charges Rs. 800 is towards equipment.

Scheme No. 467

Experiments on Silk Worm Nutrition.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1956–57	14,200	14,200
1957–58	28,700	28,000
1958–59	25,000	...
Provision for 1959–60		
Recurring	...	...
Non-recurring	...	...
		Nil

Scheme No. 468

Craft Nursery, Kanva.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	0·173	0·173
1957–58	0·145	0·145
1958–59	0·200	...
Provision for 1959–60		Rs.
Recurring	...	22,000
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	22,000

The object of the scheme is to replace the existing local bush mulberry by planting Japanese mulberry crafts, the yield of which is found to be far superior in quality as well as in quantity per unit area when compared to the local Bush Mulberry. This will naturally reduce the cost of production of cocoons since the food of silk-worm alone accounts for nearly 60 per cent of the cost of production of cocoons. Under the existing set up the grafts are supplied free to sericulturists as a measure of incentive to take to graft plantation and bring a larger area under graft nursery.

It is programmed to supply one lakh grafts and bring about 5,000 acres under graft plantation by the end of the plan period.

The details of provision of Rs. 22,000 are as follows :

			Rs.
Pay of Establishment	...	...	5,000
H. P. and D. A.	...	...	2,500
T. A.	...	...	1,000
Other charges	...	...	13,500
	Total	...	22,000

Scheme No. 469

Maintenance of Silk Conditioning and Testing House at Bangalore.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	0·227	0·227
1957–58 ...	0·218	0·218
1958–59 ...	0·240	...

Provision for 1959–60—		Rs.
Recurring	...	28,400
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	28,400

The object of the scheme is to improve the quality of raw silk by subjecting the same to mechanical test and classify according to quality. Besides, it is to help the Silk Industry to improve the quality and to ensure fair transaction on the basis of quality certificates.

Details of provision of Rs. 28,400 are as follows :—

			Rs.
Pay of Officer	...	...	3,700
Pay of Establishment	...	...	8,600
H. P. and D. A.	...	...	5,800
T. A.	...	...	300
Other Charges	...	...	10,000
	Total	...	28,400

Scheme No. 470

Construction of Building for Silk Conditioning and Testing House, Bangalore.

	Provision.	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs.	Rs. in lakhs.
1956–57 ...	0·059	0·059
1957–58 ...	0·027	0·027
1958–59 ...	0·040	
Provision for 1959–60—		Rs.
Recurring ...	...	...
Non-recurring. ...		40,000
Total ...		40,000

The object of the scheme is for the construction of the buildings for housing the Silk Conditioning and Testing House and is a continuation scheme. The existing accommodation is very inadequate to meet the needs of the Testing House.

Details of provision of Rs. 40,000 are as follows :—

Non-recurring charges ....

For construction of buildings Rs. 40,000

Scheme No. 471

Establishment of Four Graft Nurseries in the State :—

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	0.058	...
1957–58	0.415	0.235
1958–59	0.380	...
Provision for 1959–60 —		Rs.
Recurring charges ...	...	48,600
Non-recurring charges ...	...	15,500
Total ...		64,100

The estblishment of four Graft Nurseries is a continuation scheme. The estimated cost on the scheme during the Plan period is Rs. 1.900 lakhs. The scheme aims to establish Nursery for preparation and supply of Japanese mulberry grafts to sericulturists so as to enable them to improve the yield and reduce the cost of production.

It is programmed to produce one lakh grafts per year in each of the nurseries during the plan period.

Details of provision of Rs. 64,100 are as follows:

	Rs.
Recurring charges: Pay of Establishment	12,400
H. P. and T. A.	4,900
T. A.	1,000
Other charges ...	30,300
Total ...	48,600

Non-recurring charges:

Rs. 15,500 are for building and other works for the new Graft Nursery at Maddur.

Scheme No. 472

Supply of Bomboo Chandrikes to Seed Rearers free of cost in Seed areas of Kunigal, Bidad and Doddaballapur.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	0·063	0·063
1957-58	0·075	0·075
1958-59	0·200	...
Provision for 1959-60—		Rs.
Recurring ...		...
Non-recurring ...		0·250
Total ...		0·250

The object of the scheme is to supply Bamboo Chandrikes to Seed Rearers of Bidadi, Kunigal and Doddaballapur as a measure of assistance and to facilitate harvest of cocoons on the fourth day so as to obtain good quality seed cocoons and to prevent prematured harvest of seed cocoons which affects the quality of cocoons considerably. It is programmed to supply about 3,000 chandrikes during 1959-60. The estimated expenditure is Rs. 0.700 during the plan period. About 5,800 chandrikes were supplied during the previous years.

Details of provision of Rs. 25,000 are as follows:—

Purchase of about 3,000 chandrikes during the year 1959-60.

Scheme No. 473

Scheme of Sinking wells in seed areas and rainfed Areas.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	0·117	0·117
1957–58	0·991	0·991
1958–59	1·000	...
Provision for 1959–60—		Rs.
Recurring	...	13,300
Non-recurring	...	1,50,000
	Total ...	1,63,300

The object of the scheme is to create irrigation facilities in the seed areas and rainfed areas of the State with a view to increase production of seed cocoons and silk and reduce the cost of production by resorting to intensive cultivation. It is proposed to meet the cost of sinking wells and providing wells with irrigation pumps in rainfed areas. It is programmed to sink 25 wells in rainfed areas and 50 wells in seed areas.

Details of provision of Rs.1,63,300 are as follows:—

		Rs.
Recurring charges.	Pay of Establishment	8,700
	H. P. and D. A.	3,000
	T. A.	1,000
	Medical and other allowances	400
	Contingencies	200
	Total ...	13,300

Non-recurring of Rs. 1,50,000 is for—

	Rs.
1. To sink 25 wells in Rainfed areas (Subsidy & loan)	1,00,000
2. To sink 50 wells in Mysore seed area (Subsidy only)	50,000
Total	1,50,000

Scheme No. 474

Scheme of Supply of Refrigerators to Aided Graineurs.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60 ...	...	...

For want of foreign exchange the scheme could not be implemented.

Scheme No. 475

Establishment of Silk Marketing Co-operative Society

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...	10·00 lakhs	10·00 lakhs
1957-58	...	0·80 „	0·80
1958-59	...	0·30 „	...

Provision for 1959-60—

Recurring charges	Rs. 0·30 lakhs	...	...
Non-recurring charges	...	...	..
		...	...
Total Rs.	0·30	...	...
		...	...

The object of the scheme is to establish a Raw Silk Marketing Co-operative Society to provide facilities to the silk products to market their products with advantage. Marketing raw silk through a Co-operative Society will eliminate the middle men and, fair dealings can be ensured between the silk producers and consumers.

Details of provision of Rs. 30,000 as follows :—

Recurring	Rs.	...	...
Pay of Estabtishment	16,000	...	...
H. P. and D. A.	3,000	...	...
T. A.	...	...	...
Contingencies & other	...	...	...
charges	10,400	...	...
		...	...
Total	... 30,000	...	...
		...	...

Scheme No. 476

Establishment of Training School, Channapatna

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	0·087 lakhs	0·087 lakhs
1958 59	...	0·360 „	...

Provision for 1959-60—		Rs.
Recurring	...	40,000
Non-recurring	...	1,000
Total	...	41,000

The scheme envisages establishment of a Training School to train personnel required to man the several development schemes that have been taken up under the Second Five-Year Plan.

A batch of 45 candidates comprising of 20 graduates and 25 non-graduates were trained in the School during 1958-59 and a similar batch of 45 candidates will be selected for 1959-60.

Details of provision of Rs. 41,000 are as follows :—

		Rs.
Establishment Charges		10,600
H. P. and D. A.	...	2,800
Other Allowances	...	600
T. A.	...	1,000
Stipend	...	17,100
Other charges	...	7,200
Medical Allowance	...	700
		40,000
Non-recurring charges		
Equipment		1,000
	Total	41,000

Scheme No. 477

Replacement of Country Charkas by Cottage Basins.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	1·493	1·493
1958-59 ...	2·101	...

Provision for 1959-60		
Recurring	Rs.	0·075
Non-recurring	Rs.	1·000
Total Rs.	...	1·075

The object of the scheme is to supply improved type of Cottage Basins to the Silk Reelers to replace the crude country charkas to enable them to reel better quality raw silk which fetches higher prices also. It is programmed to replace 250 charkas during 1959-60, and about 1,000 during the plan period, and is a continuation scheme.

The details of the provision of Rs 1,075 lakhs are as follows :—

Recurring	...	Rs.
Pay of Establishment	...	4,600
H. P. and D. A.	...	1,600
T. A.	...	1,000
Contingencies	...	300
Non-recurring	...	7,500
To replace 250 charkas at Rs 400 per basin	...	Rs. 1,000 lakh

Scheme No. 478

Establishment of Demonstration Chawki Rearing Centres

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	...	...

Provision for 1959–60—

		Rs.
Recurring	...	16,400
Non-recurring	...	30,000
Total	...	46,400

The scheme envisages starting of centres to demonstrate rearing of young silkworms in the early stages and supplying them to the Sericulturists after Second Moult. This is a continuation scheme. The scheme ensures uniformity in the quality of cocoons and minimises failure of crops. Silkworms in the early stages require careful handling which go a long way for success of the crops. This is possible only when worms are reared under expert guidance and proper control of temperature and humidity conditions during the rearing period.

The details of the provision of Rs. 46,400 are as follows :—

Recurring			Rs.
Establishment charges	...	...	3,600
H. P. and D. A.	...	...	1,600
T. A.	...	...	400
Medical charges	...	...	100
Other charges	...	...	10,700
	Total	...	16,400

In a provision of Rs. 30,000 under non-recurring charges, Rs. 10,000 are for acquisition of lands and Rs. 20,000 are for construction of administrative buildings and other works.

Scheme No. 479

Assistance to Filature to modernise Machinery and Equipment.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	1·500	1·440
1958-59 ...	1·361	...
Provision for 1959-60..	Rs.	
Recurring ...	...	
Non-Recurring ...	1,50,000 (Taken Provision)	
... Total ...	Rs. 1,50,000	

The object of the scheme is to replace the existing out-moded filature basins with Multi-end Basins of the Japanese type. It will be helpful to increase the production per basin, to improve the quality of raw silk produced and also to reduce the cost of production of silk.

Details of provision of Rs. 1,50,000 are as follows :—

To replace 150 basins with Multi-end Basins.

Scheme No. 480

Training of Research Workers in the Central Sericultural Research Institute and Deputation of Officers and Non-Officials in and out-side India.

	Provision Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1956-57 ...	0·124 lakh	0·124 lakh
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	...	...

No provision is made in view of the reduction in the Plan Outlay from Rs. 183.166 lakhs to Rs. 80.000 lakhs.

Scheme No. 481

Training of Reelers

	Provision Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	0·050 lakh	
Provision for 1959-60 —		
Recurring ...	0·153 lakh	
Non-recurring ...	...	
	0·153	

Scheme No. 486

Additional Staff for Speedy Execution of Schemes.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	0·028	0·028
1957-58	0·102	0·102
1958-59	0·106	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring charges	...	0·250
Non-recurring charges	...	0·020
Total ...		0·270

The object of the scheme is to provide special staff in the State Directorate to be incharge of execution of several Development schemes to ensure expeditious execution of schemes taken up under the Second Five-Year Plan.

Details of provision of Rs. 25,000 are as follows :—

	Rs.
Pay of Establishment ...	16,700
H P. and D. A. ...	6,200
T. A.	1,500
Contingencies	600
Total	25,000

Non-recurring charges of Rs. 2,000 is towards equipment, etc.

Scheme No. 487

Supply of Bakelite Cellules to Aided Graineurs.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rupees in lakhs	
1956-57	...	...
1957-58 ...	0·108	0.108
1958-59 ...	0·200	...
Provision for 1959-60		Rs.
Recurring Charges		...
Non-recurring Charges ...		19,200
		19,200

The object of the scheme is to supply Bakelite Cellules to aided graineurs at half cost to provide incentive to increase production and improve quality of examined silk worm seed.

It is programmed to supply about 3.200 lakhs bakelite cellules during 1959-60 to aided graineurs at a cost of Rs. 19,200.

Scheme No. 488

Establishment of Statistical Section of the Department of Sericulture

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rupees in lakhs	
1956-57 ...	0·073	0·073
1957-58 ...	0·081	0·081
1958-59 ...	0.142	...

Provision for 1959-60—		Rs.
Recurring ...	...	41,600
Non-recurring ...	...	...
	Total ...	41,600

The object of the Scheme is to collect useful and accurate statistical data of the Sericultural Industry. Pilot Survey in Ramanagaram Town is completed. State wide survey of area under mulberry plantation, silk production, etc., have to be done.

Details of provision for Rs. 41,600 are as follows :—

	Rs.
Pay of Establishment	5,100
H. P. & D. A. ...	2,200
T. A.	1,000
Contingencies ...	800
Medical Charges ...	200
Other Charges ...	32,300
Total ...	41,600

Scheme No. 489

Establishment of a Voluntary Coccon Market, Ramanagaram

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rupees in lakhs	
1956-56 ...	0·028	0.028
1957-58 ...	0·036	0.036
1958-59 ...	0·036	...
Provision for 1959-60—		Rs.
Recurring Charges	...	3,600
Non-recurring Charges	...	...
Total ...		3,600

The object of the scheme is to provide marketing facilities to the Silkworm Rearers and to ensure the transaction by eliminating middle-men. The market established in 1951 has to be continued as the transactions have improved and the market is serveng as a pilot organisation and is serving a useful purpose and is gaining popularity.

About a lakh of pounds of Reeling Cocoons are expected to be transacted during 1959-60.

Details of provision of Rs. 3,600 are as follows:—

		Rs.
Pay of Establishment	...	2,100
H. P. and D. A.	...	1,000
Contingencies	...	500
Total	...	3,600

Scheme No. 490

Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board.

The Schemes of the Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board connected with the expendture chargeable to the allotments of the State Government under the Second Five-Year Plan, consists of the staff requirements of the Head Office of the State Board only, to enable the allotments of loans and Grants promised by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission being fully utilised.

These requirements are made up of the following items :—

Section 1. Expenditure on the Board Members (including Honorarium to Chairman).

Section 2. Expenditure on the staff of the Head Office of the Board (including Secretary and Accounts Officer).

Section 3. Contingencies of the Head Office of the Board.

		Rs
Section—1	...	40,000 (Incldg. arrears claims that are payable)
Section—2	...	1,90,000
Section—3	...	20,000
	Total ...	2,50,000

Scheme No. 491.

Installation of Power looms.

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Provision	*Expenditure*
Provision for 1959-60—		
(*a*) Recurring ...	1·20	...
(*b*) Non-recurring ...	4·70+38·17 (Loan)	...
State's Share ...	0·60	...

Object of the Scheme.—The object of the scheme is to convert handlooms into powerlooms.

The Government of India have conveyed sanction for the scheme of installation of 2,000 power looms in handloom sector at a cost of Rs. 62·55 lakhs of which 57·25 lakhs will be loans and Rs. 5·30 lakhs will be grant. The State Government share is 0·60 lakhs towards supervisory staff. Out of the total amount sanctioned, the Government of India have decided to make available only a loan of Rs. 19·08 lakhs and a grant of Rs. 1·77 lakhs during 1958-59. But it is proposed to draw only the loan portion, *i.e.*, Rs. 19·08 lakhs during 1958-59 and utilise the balance during 1959-60. Provision for 1959-60 is suggested accordingly.

Roads

In the total provision of Rs. 159.50 lakhs, an exclusive provision of Rs. 9.50 lakhs transferred over from the L.S.G. Scheme for developing rural roads as well as for the improvement of the District Board and other Local roads taken over under the control of Government for improvement and maintenance by the Public Works Department has been made in Part II. Provision has also been made to the extent of Rs. 6.67 lakhs, for certain works of development nature, since taken over to the Plan Programme.

The balance provision is towards the programme of formation and improvement of about 160 miles of roads and asphalting of about 250 miles, completion of a number of new bridges under progress, reconstruction of weak bridges, and cement concreting of certain incomplete lengths of road.

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60

Development Head :—Roads and Communications.

Department :—Public Works and Electricity.

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure			[Provision for 1959-60 Budget Head			Central Assistance	
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant
	PART I						81 Capital Accounts Civil Works—Outside the Revenue Accounts-Communications-Miscellaneous Developments.			
492	Formation of Roads and Improvements to Roads ...	147·42 81·65	17·86	24·86	19·62	...	89·47	...	...	...
493	Asphalting ...	...								
494	Cement Concreting ...	280·44	41·02	38·12	17·88	...	45·00	...	...	...
495	Bridges ...	69·84	13·54	22·72	5·28	...	4·00	...	...	...
496	Surveys ...	15·00	5·43	19·67	9·80	...	88·86	...	...	...
497	Road Research Institute ...	2·10	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...
498	Tools and Plant ...	2·81	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...
	Total ...	58·95	2·23	...	0·29	...	15·00	...	...	...
		738·42	78·98	105·57	43·87	...	143·33	...	...	...
	PART II									
499	Formation of Roads and Improvements to Roads ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·35 1·18 3·00 } 5·53		Transfer from 81 Capital Accounts-Civil Works-Outside the Revenue Accts.-Communications Misce. Developments.	
500	Bridges	...	...	...	...	...	1·14			
501	Rural Roads	...	...	12·37	...	...	6·67 9·50—"40A"		Transfer from L.S.G.	
		738·42	78·98	171·94	43·87	...	159·50			

Scheme No. 492

Formation of New Road and Improvements of Roads.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	... ...	17.86
1957–58	... 28.80	24.86
1958–59	... 45.00	10.62 to end of December 1956
1959–60	... 39.47	...

Budget Head 81 Capital outlay.

The object of the scheme is to provide easy communication facilities by opening new roads between important places and to improve the existing Kutcha roads by widening, metalling, etc., to facilitate vehicular traffic. The provision made for the scheme for the five-year period 1956-61 is Rs. 229.07 lakhs for forming 645 miles of new roads and improving 682 miles of existing roads. During the year 1956-57, a length of about 97 miles were formed and 87 miles improved. The achievement during 1957-58 is the formation of about 124 miles of new roads and improvement to 49 miles. The target proposed for 1958-59 is 160 miles including new formations and improvements. It is proposed to form new road and improve existing roads up to a length of about 140 miles during 1959-60.

The grant is distributed for development works amongst the several regions. The distribution is not based on the area of each region, but on the requirements so as to bring the communication facilities existing in the different parts of the State, to a uniform standard.

Scheme No. 493

Asphalting

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	... ...	41.92
1957–58	... 52.92	38.12
1958–59	... 54.00	17.88 to end of December 1958.
1959–60	... 45.00	...

Budget Head 81 Capital outlay.

To reduce maintenance cost on roads and to provide for heavy and constant vehicular traffic of the present day and to have a dust proof surface, asphalting is resorted to. A sum of Rs. 230.44 lakhs is proposed to be spent on this scheme during the Second Five-Year Plan period, to black top a total length of 1,365 miles. A length of about 565 miles was black topped during 1956-57, and the achievement during 1957-58 was about 384 miles. It is expected that about 250 miles will be black topped during 1958-59. The target for 1959-60 is 210 miles.

Scheme No. 494

Cement Concreting

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	... ...	13 54
1957-58	... 24.78	22.72
1958-59	... 5.14	5.28 to end of December 1958.
1959-60	... 4.00	...

Budget Head 81 Capital outlay

The Second Five-Year Plan provides for cement concreting a total length of 99 miles of road, at a cost of Rs. 69.34 lakhs; roads having heavy and constant traffic were originally proposed to be concreted. Accordingly, lengths of about 15 miles and 23 miles were concreted during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively. But as the cement concrete of roads is comparatively costly and also in order to conserve cement and to make use of Asphalt which is a by-product in the oil refineries, the cement concreting programme was restricted and preference has been given to black topping. Provisions are therefore, being made only to complete works in progress and no new works are proposed under this scheme.

Scheme No. 495

Bridges.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	... ...	3 43
1957-58	... 22 87	19 87
1958-59	... 34.00	9 80 to end of December 1958.
1959-60	... 38.86	...

Budget Head 81 Capital outlay.

This scheme includes construction of new bridges and improving existing ones. The Second Five-Year Plan provides a sum of Rs. 151.18 lakhs for the Five-Year period. About 285 minor bridges and 2 major bridges are proposed to be constructed and improved during the plan period. The allotments for the year 1959-60 are mainly for completing the works under progress.

Scheme No. 496

Surveys.

Budget Head 87 Capital outlay.

A lumpsum provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made towards investigations of projects and this will be distributed to the several regions according to requirements.

Scheme No. 497

Road Research Institute.

Budget Head 81 Capital outlay.

A lumpsum provision of Rs. 50,000 is made for Road Research Institute for conducting basic and applied researches.

Scheme No. 498

Tools and Plant.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	... ...	2.23
1957-58	... ...	...
1958-59	... 10 36	0.29 to end of December 1958.
1959-60	... 15.00	...

Budget Head 81 Capital outlay.

The provision is for obtaining necessary equipment for distribution to the several regions according to requirements.

Scheme No. 499

(a) Formation of new roads — Rs. 5·53 lakhs.
(b) Improvements to existing roads
Provision for 1959-60

The following works which are of a development nature and now outside the plan, have now been taken into the Plan Programme and necessary provision made.

(1) Dust proofing the berms on either side of the existing cement road from Railway Station to Ganj and Archway Madan Talkies to Shahs Raza. Gulbarga.

(2) Constructing a road from Balchakan to Leelahally (Mylapure to Killenkerag). Gulbarga.

(3) Constructing Deodurg Jalhalli road-Gulbarga

(4) Constructing a road from Chigarhalli to Hesiri.

(5) Constructing a road from Kowdimutti to Ammapur, Gulbarga.

Scheme No. 500

Provision for 1959–60 ... Rs. 1·14 lakhs.

The following bridge works which are of a development nature and now outside the Plan, are now included in the Second Five-Year Plan, and necessary provisions made.

(1) Constructing causeway on Hipparga Jeerangi Jaratagi road, Gulbarga.

(2) Constructing causeway across Nakalwazoo in Yadgir taluk, Gulbarga.

(3) Constructing a causeway across Devapur stream, Gulbarga.

(4) Constructing masonry works on Kowtal Musky road, Raichur.

Scheme No. 501

Rural Communication and Improvement of Village Roads.

Plan provision ... ... Rs. 71·09 lakhs

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	... ...	...
1957–58	... ...	12.37 lakhs
1958–59	... 6.00 lakhs	...

Provision for 1959–60 :

Recurring		
Non-recurring	...	9·50 lakhs
Total	...	9·50 lakhs

The scheme is to sanction grants for formation and improvement of roads in rural areas. The grants are sanctioned to the District Boards of the respective areas. The amounts are placed at the disposal of the Divisional Commissioners who distribute them among the District Boards, according to the needs of the areas.

Road Transport

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60.

Development Head. — Road Transport. — *Rupees in lakhs.*

Scheme No.	Name of the scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959—60 with Budget Heads			Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	ROAD TRANSPORT										
601	Land and Buildings ...	450.00	...	7.46	...	...	30.00†	...	...	...	...
603	Vehicles—Passenger and Departmental		...	47.68	...	...	111.21	...	...	...	...
604	Machinery equipment ...		...	2.51	...	...	6.35	...	...	...	...
605	Office equipment ...		...	...	...	...	2.40	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	450.00	...	57.59	...	...	150.00‡	...	...	...	...

†82-B Capital outlay on Road and Water Transport schemes outside Revenue account.
‡States share 100.00.

ROAD TRANSPORT

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57 ...	.....	.....
1957–58 ...	59·85	57·59
1958–59 ...	110·00	.....
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring ...	...	.....
Non-recurring ...	...	150·00
Total	...	150·00

The capital requirements to finance the developmental activities of the Road Transport Department under the Second Five-Year Plan during the year 1959-60 is estimated to be Rs. 150.00 lakhs. The scheme proposed against this out-lay are :—

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Land and Building	30·00
2. Vehicles—	
Passenger and Departmental ...	111·24
3. Machinery equipment	6·36
4. Office equipment	2·40
Total ...	150·00

The salient features of the plan programme and the details of expenditure proposed against various schemes are detailed below :—

Scheme No. 502

Land and Buildings.

Nationalisation of Passenger Transport is to be extended in the Old Mysore area, and the constructional works such as workshops, depots and bus stations, etc., will have to be taken up simultaneously with the expansion programme. Constructional works at Hubli Region, and Raichur Division, are required to be undertaken for operational facilities and passenger amenities as well.

The following constructional works are proposed to be taken up during the year 1959-60 :—

	Grant proposed for 1959-60
(a) *Workshops*—	
Divisional W/S at Raichur	3,20,000
Central W/S at Bangalore	
Central Stores at Bangalore	
Central Press at Bangalore	
(b) *Depots*—	
Construction of Depots at Hubli, Sirsi, Karwar, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Bangalore (BTS), Kolar, Mysore and Tumkur	6,10,000
(c) *Bus Stations*—	
Construction of Bus stands at Hubli, Dharwar, Gadag, Sirsi, Kumta, Raichur Haveri, Belgaum, Saundatti, Yadgiri, Bangalore (Majestic) and Mysore	4,65,000
(d) *Administrative Block*—	
At Bangalore	1,50,000
(e) *Acquiring lands*—	
At different places	2,00,000
(f) *Committed works of* 1958-59 *for which grants are required for* 1959-60—	
(i) Constructing a Reg. W/S at Hubli ...	10,00,000
(ii) Lumpsum provision for other committed works of 1958-59 to complete the same in 1959-60	55,000
(g) *Construction of Tenaments*	2 00,000
Total Land and Buildings ...	30,00,000

The total expenditure on the above constructional works to be incurred during the year 1959-60 is estimated at Rs. 30.00 lakhs for which capital grant should be sanctioned.

Scheme No. 503

Vehicles.

(a) *Passenger Vehicles* :

The expansion programme proposed during the year 1959-60 envisages taking over of routes in Hassan, Mysore

and Mangalore pockets with 187 buses operating 16,789 miles. The vehicle requirements for the above expansion scheme are :—

Area		*Vehicles*	*Miles operated*
1. Hassan	...	140	12,538
2. Mysore	...	29	2,574
3. Mangalore	...	18	1,686
Total	...	187	16,798

In addition to the above, 29 vehicles are required for augmentation of existing services, making a total requirement of 216 vehicles. Since, most of the vehicles that would be purchased would be Mercedes Benz the total expenditure that would be incurred is estimated at Rs. 97.00 lakhs, and the whole cost has to be met from capital budget.

In addition to the above requirement of vehicles for expansion, 64 vehicles at a cost of Rs. 29.35 lakhs are required to be purchased for replacement, in the existing divisions. It is estimated that Rs. 16.54 lakhs are available from Depreciation Fund in the various Divisions to meet a portion of this expenditure. The balance of Rs. 12.80 lakhs will have to be met out of the capital grant. Hence, the capital grant required for the purchase of passenger vehicles will be :—

		Rs. in lakhs
For expansion scheme	...	97·00
For replacement	...	12·80
Total	...	109·80

(b) *Departmental Vehicles* :

As per the Nationalisation programme a new Division will be established at Hassan during the year 1959-60. Rs. 75,000 being the cost of four Departmental Vehicles to be purchased for this new Division will have to be met out of Capital Budget. In addition Rs. 1,47,900 is estimated to be the cost of replacement of some of the existing departmental vehicles during 1959-60. Out of this Rs. 78,820 will be met out of depreciation fund and the balance of Rs. 69,080 will have to be provided for in

the capital budget. Thus, the total amount required to be provided for in the Capital Budget towards the purchase of domestic vehicles will be Rs. 1.44 lakhs.

The total capital grant required to meet the expenditure in purchasing vehicles are :—

	Rs. in lakhs
(i) Passenger Vehicles	109·80
(ii) Departmental Vehicles	1·44
Total ...	111·24

Scheme No. 504

Machinery and Equipment.

On account of the expansion programme, one Divisional Workshop at Hassan, and 9 depots will have to be established, and provision is to be made for equiping them with full quota of machinery and other equipment as per the approved schedules. In addition Regional Workshop at Hubli and the proposed Regional Workshop at Bangalore also required to be equipped with machinery. The requirements of machinery during the year 1959-60 are as follows :—

	Rs.
(*a*) One Divisional Workshop at Hassan ...	60,000
(*b*) Five 'A' Depots—	
Two in Hassan Division ... }	1,00,000
Three in BTS Division ... }	
(*c*) Four 'B' Depots—	
Two in Hassan Division .. }	45,000
Two in Mangalore Division ... }	
Total ...	2,05,000
(*d*) Provision to be made for purchase of machinery for Bangalore Division and Rgl. W/S already sanctioned by the Government, during 1959-60 ...	1,00,000
(*e*) Machinery required for Regl. W/S at Hubli and Bangalore	3,31,000
Total ..	6,36,000

The total expenditure of Rs. 6.36 lakhs on the above machinery items will have to be met out of capital budget only.

Scheme No. 505

Office Equipment.

It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 2.40 lakhs will be required to meet the expenditure on office equipment such as typewriters, comptometers, duplicators, etc., and other office furniture during 1959-60.

Ports

Scheme No. 506

Ports.

			Rs. in lakhs
Plan Provision	...	...	18·00
Provision for 1959-60	...	...	6·00

The New Mysore State has got a coast line of about 200 miles as its western boundary with two Intermediate Ports at Karwar and Mangalore on the North and South, and as many as twenty Minor Ports lying in between.

The Minor Ports in North and South Kanara Districts have not received adequate attention in the past and there is general lack of facilities for handling sea borne trade.

Investigations for the development of these minor ports and for the development of Mangalore Port as an All Weather Port have been taken up.

The following are some of the major works included in the programme for 1959-60 under the Second Five-Year Plan :—

		Rs. in lakhs
1.	Provision of 2 ton grab dredge with ancillary crafts, etc.	3·00
2.	Preliminary investigation including survey of port area, taking borings, etc. ...	0·25
3.	Provision of office buildings	0·70
4.	Provision of quarters for the staff ...	0·65
5.	Construction of one jetty and stacking platform at Coondapur	0·30
6.	Construction of N.C. Wharf at Honavar ...	0·60
7.	Dredging the baitkal cove at Karwar ...	0·50
	Total ...	6·00

Ports.

Tourism

ABSTRACT OF THE PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60.

Sch. No.	Name of the scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60			Central Assistance	
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant
207	Tourism	21.60	...	...	1.60 (Anticipated)	...	4.06 (State share)	...	...	2.075 (Centre's share of Part II Schemes.

Scheme No. 507.

Tourism.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956—57	...	...	...
1957—58	...	...	...
1958—59	...	4.00	1.60 (anticipated)
1959—60	...	4.08 (State's Share)	

Under Tourism the expenditure on Part II Schemes is shared equally between the Government of India and the State Government and the expenditure on Part III Schemes is borne entirely by the State Government. During 1959-60, it is decided to execute the following schemes:—

Part II Schemes.

(Rupees in lakhs).

	State's share.	Centre's share.
(i) Tourist Hotel or large rest house at Jog Falls.	0.50	0.50
(ii) LIG rest House at Bijapur.	0.325	0.325
(iii) Low Income Group Rest House at Jog.	0.50	0.50
(iv) Low Income Group Rest House at Badami.	0.375	0.375
(v) Low Income Group Rest House at Aiholi.	0.375	0.375
Total Part II Schemes ...	2.075	2.075

Part III—Schemes.

(i) Improvement to Nandi Hills.	0.50	...
(ii) Low Income Group Rest House at Tungabhadra.	0.70	...
(iii) Rest House Furnishing and renovation of building at Mudibidri.	0.56	...
(iv) Rest House at Bidar ...	0.25	...
Total Part III Schemes...	Rs. 2.01 lakhs	

Education

Brief Memorandum.

The Plan Outlay for 1958-59 for General Education coming under the Department of Public Instruction was 211.08 lakhs. Various schemes covering the entire outlay for the current year have already been sanctioned. They are in various stages of implementation. There is absolutely no difficulty in spending the money allotted under recurring items of expenditure. It is only with regard to the outlay contemplated in the capital expenditure that there is some difficulty in expeditiously implementing the various programmes. However, attempts are being made to get Plan and estimates for the various buildings and push through the work as expeditiously as possible. With regard to the amount set apart for purchase of equipment, the progress achieved would be much higher than in the past as the Inspecting Officers at various levels have been empowered to make purchase locally and the procedure has been simplified.

The main features of the schemes for 1959-60 may be summarised as follows :—

1. In pursuance of the policy of converting General Primary Schools into the Basic Type, in addition to the 1,361 schools converted in the first 3 years of the Second Plan period, 400 schools are proposed to be converted during 1959-60. Due provision has been made for completing the equipment to the schools converted in the past and for providing equipment for the schools to be converted in 1959-60.

2. In view of the curtailed provision for 1959-60, it is not proposed to start any fresh Basic Schools under Normal Development. However the provision of 880 teachers made by the Government of India under the Scheme for relieving Educated unemployed will be utilised fully to start new Basic Schools all over the State. To meet the demand for additional teachers either to upgrade the existing schools or to strengthen the schools where the strength has become unwieldy, a provision of 500 teachers has been made.

3. In order to improve the General Administration in the Education Department and to make adequate arrangements for the enforcement of compulsory Education at the Primary Stage a new scheme to appoint 40 Assistant Educational Officers has been worked out and provision has been made for it.

4. In Secondary Education, it is not proposed to convert any High School into Multipurpose or Higher Secondary School as such in the coming year, because it is considered necessary to consolidate the Institutions already converted into either Multipurpose or Higher Secondary School. In the meantime, it is proposed to introduce a new Higher Secondary 4-year course syllabus in all the High Schools of the State. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for meeting expenditure on providing better equipment and improving the accommodation in schools. Since the introduction of the first year High School syllabus does not entail heavy expenditure the necessity for providing costly equipment and teaching appliances will not arise. It is only from the second year onwards when the optional subjects are begun to be taught that there will be necessity in most of the cases to improve the Science Laboratories and teaching appliances in general.

5. It is also proposed to appoint 20 subject Inspectors to assist the Deputy Directors and the District Educational Officers in the Inspection of the various subjects.

6. With the introduction of the diversified courses of study, it becomes necessary to provide for suitable agency for giving Vocational and Educational Guidance and Counselling for which a total provision of Rs. 1.2 lakhs has been made.

7. Under the head " Development of Hindi " all the schemes already under way are proposed to be continued and in some cases, some increase in provision has been contemplated. The total amount proposed for spread of Hindi is Rs. 4.5 lakhs.

8. In order to make available facilities for Secondary Education to pupils scattered over rural areas, it is proposed to open general hostels in several places. Till now the scheme of general hostels was undertaken under normal development of the Department. It is now proposed to bring it under the Plan and for this purpose a lumpsum provision of Rs. 3.3 lakhs has been made.

Technical Education

The development schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan of Technical Education for 1959-60 have an outlay of Rs. 114.20 lakhs towards "Joint Schemes" and Rs. 13.80 lakhs towards centrally sponsored schemes making total of Rs. 128.00 lakhs. The outlay includes provisions for the following :—

(1) *Schemes for normal development of existing Technical Institutions.*—The object of the schemes is to provide adequate buildings and equipment for the existing courses of the various institutions. The schemes based on the recommendations of the Visiting Committee of the A.I.C.T.E. were initiated during the last year of the First Five-Year Plan and are continued during the Second Plan. Most of the equipment to be secured under these recommendations are to be imported from foreign countries. An outlay of Rs. 26.10 lakhs is necessary for these schemes during 1959-60.

(2) *Schemes for upgrading Technical Institutions for Standard intake.*—Annual admissions in a number of institutions have been raised to the standard intake of 120 (60 for Civil and 30 each for Mechanical and Electrical Engineering courses) during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59. The schemes involve an expenditure of Rs. 32.05 lakhs during 1959-60 and the additional admissions provided by these schemes is 240 towards degree and 406 towards diploma courses.

(3) *New Institutions.*—During the year 1958-59 five Standard Polytechnics each having an intake capacity of 120 students have been started by Government at Belgaum, Karwar, Chickmagalur, Tumkur and Channapatna. Also three Polytechnics and one Engineering College were established in the Private Sector during 1958-59. The institutions are in the Second Year of development and an outlay of Rs. 38.00 lakhs is required for 1959-60 for these schemes. The schemes have added 840 seats at the Diploma level and 120 seats at the degree level.

(4) *Centrally sponsored Schemes.*—The Engineering Personnel Committee have recommended for the expansion of selected existing Engineering Institutions and the schemes have been implemented during the year 1957-58. The additional seats provided by the above recommendations are 90 for Degree and 160 for Diploma courses. An expenditure of Rs. 7.05 lakhs is necessary for the year 1959-60 for these Schemes.

A new institution for training in Mining Engineering at Diploma level has been started during 1957-58. The institution has an admission capacity of 40 students and an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is required for 1959-60.

As a part of the programme of further expansion of Technical Education recommended by the Technical Manpower Committee appointed by the Planning Commission, two new Polytechnics at Bidar and Mandya and the large scale Engineering College near to Mangalore are proposed to be started by the Central Government during the Second Plan period. Preliminaries for these schemes are to be taken up during 1959-60 and an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs would be needed for the year.

(5) A provision of Rs. 14.75 lakhs is made for initiating schemes for fresh Technical Institutions at Degree, Diploma and Junior Technical School level.

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head			Capital Assistance	
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	A. Primary Education Including Basic Education—									
	I. Training of Teachers	34.24								
508	Conversion of Existing Training Institutions to Basic Type.	...	...	1·14	...	8.128	0.300	...	...	9.057
509	Starting of New Basic Training Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	3.433	...	...	...	2.061
510	Opening of Additional Sections in Training Institution.	...	...	...	...	1.619	...	...	...	0.971
511	Stipends to Pupil Teachers for increasing strength in Teachers Training Institutions.	...	...	...	...	0.664	...	...	...	0.398
512	Additional Buildings for T.T I's.	...	...	...	..	...	0.500	...	...	0.300
513	Hostel Buildings to T.T.I's	...	...	...	..	...	0.250	..		0.150
514	Development of Post Graduate Basic Training College, Dodballapur.	...	0.71	0.64	...	0.880	0.100	...	...	0.568
515	Special Basic Training Course for Graduates ...	...	0.02	0.03	...	0.700	...	...	...	0.060
516	Seminars and Refresher Courses for Teachers ...	...	0.04	1.24	...	0.750	...	...	...	0.450
	Total ...	34 24	0 77	3.35	...	10.526	1.150	...	..	7.005
	II. Establishment of Basic Schools : ...	127.88								
517	Conversion of Primary Schools to Basic Type ...	...	1.90	3.46	...	4.066	...	...	...	2.451
518	Conversion of Full Grade Rural Primary Schools to Basic type. Conversion of Full Grade Urban Primary Schools to Basic Type.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
519	Introduction of Practical activity subjects in Senior Primary Schools.	...	0.14	0.26	...	0.400	...	...	...	0.200
520	Introduction of Home Science Course in Senior Primary Girls' Schools.	...	0.01	0.08	...	0.180	..	...	...	0.090
521	Improvement of Existing Senior Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	0.225	...	...	...	0.113
522	Construction of Craft sheds to Basic Schools	...	0.12	0.02	..	..	1.00	...	...	0.500
523	Opening of Junior Primary Schools of Basic type ...	...	1.69	5.39	...	9.000	...	...	...	5.400
	Total ...	127.88	3.76	9.21	...	12.891	1.00	...	...	8.754

Statement—*contd.*

Rs. in lakhs.

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head			Central Assistance	
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	III. Expansion of Elementary Education ...	167.22								
524	Appointment of additional teachers in Primary Schools.	...	14.45	10.43	...	18.50	...	...	...	9.250
525	Construction of Additional Class Rooms ...	...	...	...	..	...	7.00	...	...	3.500
526	Supply of Teaching appliances and equipment for completing the purchases and purchase and supply of books, slates, maps and charts periodicals, etc., to Boys and Girls Schools.	...	...	2.04	...	1.45	...	...	...	0.725
	Total ...	167.22	14.45	12.47	...	19.95	7.00	...	...	13.475
	IV. Additional Inspectorate—									
527	Opening of Additional Inspectorate ...	10.55	0.03	0.12	...	2.878	...	...	...	1.187
	Staff for implementation of Compulsory Education and appointment of Administrative Staff.	...	...	...	...	3.863	...	...	...	1.933
528	Provision of Jeeps ...	...	...	...	...	0.060	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10.55	0 03	0.12	...	6.899	...	...	...	3.120
529	Preparation of Guide Books ...	5.72	0.02	...	...	0.250	...	...	...	0.125
530	Midday Meals for School Children ...	8 00	0.13	1.13	...	2.000	...	...	...	1.000
531	Attendance Scholarship for Girls ...	...	...	1.800	...	1.777	...	...	...	3.533
						stateqnota				
532	Improvement of Salary Scale of Teachers ...	265.75	6 20	75.39	...	44.00	...	...	...	27.000
533	Special Schemes to Relieve Educated Unemployment sponsored by the Government of India.	...	...	...	...	13.50	0.50	...	...	14.000
	Total ...	279.47	6 35	78.32	...	60.927	0.50	...	...	40.558
	B. Secondary Education									
534	Training of Teachers of Multipurpose High Schools ...	180.55	...	...	...	0.450	...	...	...	0.225
	Conversion of existing High Schools to M.P.H.S	...	3.22	4.61	...	7.000	9.00	...	...	8.100

536	Conversion of High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools— (i) Improvement of equipment for teaching Science, Humanities and Core subjects and introduction of new curriculum in the first year of all the Secondary Schools.	...	0·32	1.22	...	5.000	...	...	...	3,000
537	Improvement of Libraries in High Schools ...	...	0.01	0.81	...	1 000	...	...	...	0.500
538	Introduction o Craft subjects in Higher Schools ...	...	0.02	0.88	...	1.280	...	...	...	0.640
539	Conversion of Middle-cum High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools.	...	...	...	...	0.960	...	...	...	0.960
540	Introduction of Craft subjects for girls in Higher Secondary Schools (Home Science).	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.452	...	...	...	0.226
541	Construction of Class rooms, stores and Laboratories	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	1.000
	Total ...	180.85	2.32	6.47	...	16.602	4.00	...	...	11.701
	Expansion of High School Education.									
542	Opening of High Schools and attaching additional classes.	...	0.98	1.80	...	6.000	...	...	...	3.000
	Supply of furniture, laboratory equipment etc., for High Schools (Boys and Girls).	...	...	...	...	1.160	...	...	...	0.580
543	Appointment of additional teachers in existing High Schools.	...	0.01	0.07	...	0.346	...	...	...	0.173
544	Construction of High School Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	1.500	..	...	0.750
545	Payment of grant to aided High Schools and Expansion, payment of equipment grant to aided Schools and Private and Local Bodies.	...	0.11	...	...	3.930	...	...	...	1.965
	Total ...	...	1.10	1 87	...	11.436	1.500	..	...	6.468
	Additional Free-studentships.									
546	For raising Free-studentships ...	...	0.04	0.32	...	0.900	...	...	...	...
547	Seminars and Refresher course for Teachers in Secondary Schools.	...	...	0.32	...	0.350	...	...	...	0.175
548	Development of B.Ed., College of Gulbarga ...	...	...	..	...	...	0.200	...	...	0.100
549	Improvement of Salary scale of Teachers in Secondary Schools.	...	included under	445	...	13.000	...	..	...	6.500
	Total ...	...	0.04	0.54	...	13.550	0 200	...	...	6.775
	C. College Education for Women.									
550	Development of Home Science Training Section ...	4.52	...	0.03	...	0.400	...	...	...	0.200
551	Nursery Training Section of Women Teachers ...	...	...	0.10	...	0.947	...	...	...	0.173
552	Physical Education Training Course for Women Teachers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4.52	...	0.13	...	0.747	...	...	...	0.373

Statement—*contd.*

Rs. in lakhs.

Scheme No.	Name of the scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head			Central Assistance	
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	Revenue	Capita	Loan	Loan	Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	D. Special and Audio Visual Education Section.—									
553	Starting of Visual Education Centres and Film Libraries.	3 77	0.12	0.25	...	0.490	...	...	...	0.245
554	Purchase of Radio Sets	...	...	...	...	0.600	..	...	...	0.300
555	Purchase of Films and Strips and grants to Audio Visual Education.	.	...	...	...	0.4 0	...		...	0.200
556	Establishment of Regional Offices for Films Distribution.	...	.	...	...	0.360		.	...	0.180
	Total ...	3.77	0.12	0.25	...	1.850	..	...	...	0.925
	E. Library Service.—									
557	Development of Central Educational Library ...	4.21	...	0.01	...	0.280	...	...	...	0.140
558	Do Regional Libraries ..	...	...	...	...	0.200	...	...	...	0.100
559	Do District Libraries	...	..	..	...	0.200	...	...	...	0.100
	Total ...	4.20	...	0.01	..	0.680	...	...	...	0.340
	F. Children's Literature.—									
560	Encouragement for the production of Children's Literatrue.	1.200	0.08	0.14	...	0.050	...	...	...	0.025
	Total ...	1.200	0.08	0.14	...	0.050	...	...	...	0.025
	G. Pre-Primary Education —									
561	Attaching Nursery class to Basic Schools and opening of Nursery Schools.	6.74	0.04	0 07	...	0.085	...	...	...	0.043
562	Payments of grants to Nursery Training Institutions	...	..	0.02	...	0.460	...	...	...	0.2 0
	Total ...	6.74	0.04	0.09	...	0.545	...	...	...	0.273

	H. Youth Welfare		14·85								
563	Productive activity in schools	...		0·57	0·01	...	0·089	...	...	...	0·040
564	Opening of Gymnasia	...		0·10	0·51	...	0·346	...	...	...	0·173
565	Camping Centres for Students	...		0·73	0·6	...	0·100	...	...	...	0·050
566	(i) Open Air theatres for Cultural Activities.			0·26	1·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(ii) Improvement of Play grounds						3·300				
	(iii) Scouting	...									
	(iv) Youth Festival and Sports meets			...		...	...	...	...	...	...
567	General Hostels facilities										
	Total	...	14·85	1·66	2·28	...	3·326	...	...	...	0·263
	I. Physical Education		3·25								
568	Starting of Colleges for Physical Education	...		...	...	...	1·200	...	..	...	0·600
569	Certificate Course of Physical Education	..		...	0·01	...	0·300	...	...	...	0·150
	Total	..	3·25	...	0·01		1·500	...	...	...	0·750
	J. Development of Hindi		10·21								
570	(i) Appointment of Hindi Teachers in High Schools.			..	0·23	...	0·264 (State Quota)	...	...	...	0·396
	(ii) Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Senior Primary Schools.			...	...	...	1·800	...	...	...	0·900
	(iii) Appointment of Hindi Teachers in T. T. I's			...	...	...	0·639	...	...	...	0·319
571	Training of Non-Hindi Teachers in Hindi	...		...	0·03	...	1·500	...	...	...	0·100
572	Continuance of Hindi Pracharaks	..		...	...	...	0·036	...	...	...	0·018
573	Grants to Voluntary Hindi Organisations	...		0·19	0·54	...	0·780	...	...	...	0·468
574	Hindi Classes for Government Officials	...		...	..	...	0·900	...	...	...	0·540
	Total	..	10·21	0·19	0·80	...	4·504	...	...	...	2·941

Statement—*concld.*

Rs. in lakhs.

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure			Provision for 1959—60 with Budget Head			Central Assistance	
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	K. Education of Physically Handicapped.									
575	Development of Institutions for Physically Handicapped.	1.41	...	0.15	...	0.475	...	...	...	0 237
	Total ...	1.41	...	0.15	...	0.475	...	...	...	0.237
	L. Other Miscellaneous Schemes.	12.61								
576	Setting up of Planning Unit ...	...	0.17	0.46	...	1.750	...	..	...	0.875
577	Educational Survey ...	...	...	0.77	...	...	...	...	...	...
578	Jayanthi Scholarship ...	...	...	0 01	...	0.450	...	...	...	...
579	Educational Research and Vocational Guidance	...	...	..	...	2.450	...	...	...	1.225
580	Setting up of Museum	...	...	...	...	0.250	1.00	...	...	0.625
	Total ...	12.61	0.17	1.24	...	4.900	1.00	...	...	2.725
	Introduction of 3-Year Degree Courses.									
581	Government Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	1.500 (States Quota).	...	...	...	1.500
	Non-Government Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	0.990 (States Quota).	...	...	...	...
	Total for collegiate education ...	...	...	...	...	2.490	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	...	31.8	116.98	...	174.76	16.35	...	...	108.50

ABSTRACT OF THE PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60.

Development Head: Education.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Scheme No.	Name of the scheme	Plan provision.	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60			Central Assistance	
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
558	Mysore University	20.81	2.76	2.76	...	16.778	...	...	...	State—Share 0.72
559	Karnatak co	15 00	...	1.10	...	8.989	...	...	...	Do
561	Literary and Cultural Development ...	10.00	0.06	0.49	...	1.44	...	...	...	
565	N.C.C. and A C.C.	16.00	.119	1.97	...	2.42	...	...	...	Cost on a/c of officers pay, Uniforms, Transport, etc., is met by the Central Government.
586	Mysore State Academy for Dance, Drama, and Music.	2.80	0.55	...	...	0.56	...	...	...	...
587	Bharat Scouts and Guides	8.80	0.15	...	...	0.75	...	...	...	...
590	Bharat Seva Dal	8.80	...	0.95	...	0.90	...	...	...	...
599	Department of Archaeology ...	0 11	..	...	...	0.11	...	...	...	...
599	Government Law College, Bangalore ...	0.96	0.118	...	...	0.91	...	...	...	...
601	Printing Press	9.00	...	...	...	3.75	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	93.87	3.68	6.18	...	36.97	...	...	...	0.72

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60.

Development Head: Technical Education.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme No.	Name of the scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head					Central Assistance	
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	Revenue		Capital Bldg.	Loan	Total	Loans	Grants
						Rec.	Eqp.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
592	State Board and Directorate of Technical Education.	5·00	...	...	...	0·60	0·15	...	...	0·75	...	...
593	B.D.T. College of Engineering, Davanagere—											
	(b) Scheme	30·00	0·80	0·82	..	...	1·50	...	...	1·50	...	0·75
	(c) Scheme		...	...	...	1·25	1·75	3·00	...	6·00	...	3·00
594	S.K.S.J. Technological Institute, Bangalore—											
	(b) Scheme	4·00	...	0·12	...	0·20	1·70	0·80	...	2·70	...	1·25
595	B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bangalore—											
	(b) Scheme	6·48	...	0·415	...	0·70	1·00	1·30	...	3·00	...	†
596	National Institute of Engineering, Mysore—											
	(b) Scheme	8·00	0·92	1·36	...	0·40	1·00	1·00	...	2·40	...	†
	(c) Scheme		...	...	...	0·40	0·80	0 90	...	2·10	...	†
597	University College of Engineering, Bangalore—											
	(b) Scheme	14·00	...	1·72	...	...	0·30	1·00	...	1·30	...	†
	(d) Scheme		...	...	...	0 50	...	...	...	0·50	...	†
598	B.V.B. College of Engineering, Hubli—											
	(b) Scheme	8·00	...	0·38	...	...	0·50	...	...	0·50	...	†
	(c) Scheme		...	...	...	0·50	1·00	1·00	...	2·50	...	†
599	College of Engineering, Manipal ..	12·00	...	...	...	0·55	1 40	1·75	...	3·70	...	†

600	S.J. Polytechnic, Bangalore—												
	(a) Scheme ...	...	12·00	0·50	1·50	...	...	0·50	0·50	...	1·00	...	*
	(b) Scheme ...	...		0·29	0·98	...	...	0·80	1·00	...	1·80	...	0·90
	(d) Scheme ...	...	1·50	nil	0·09	...	0·75	1·50	1·00	...	2·80	...	2·425*
601	Karnataka Polytechnic, Mangalore—												
	(b) Scheme ...	...	3·00	...	0·14	...	...	1·00	0·10	...	1·10	...	0·55
	(d) Scheme ...	...	2·00	...	0·11	...	0·75	1·50	1·50	...	3·75	...	3·375*
602	School of Mines, K.G.F. ...	...	1·00	...	0·21	...	0·75	0·75	1·50	...	3·00	...	3.00
603	Smt. L.V. Polytechnic, Hassan—												
	(b) Scheme ...	...	11·00	...	0·02	...	...	0·50	...	...	0·50	...	0·25
	(c) Scheme ...	...		...	0·08	...	0·40	1·50	1·60	...	3·50	...	1·75
604	D.R.R Polytechnic, Davanagere—												
	(a) Scheme ...	...	4·60	0·07	0·08	...	...	0 40	0·50	...	0·90	...	*
	(b) Scheme ...	...		...	0·2	...	...	0 60	...	...	0·60	...	0·30
605	Polytechnic, Chintamani—												
	(b) Scheme ...	...	...	0·50	0·24	...	...	0·24	1·26	...	1·50	...	0·75
	(c) Scheme ...	...	...	...	0·09	...	0 60	1·35	1·00	...	2·35	...	1·50
606	C.P.C. Polytechnic, Mysore—												
	(a) Scheme ...	...	5·00	0·77	0·70	...	..	1·50	1·50	...	3·00	...	*
607	Polytechnic, Bellary—(c) Scheme ...	...	2·00	...	0·20	...	0·70	1·30	1 00	...	3·00	...	1·50
608	Polytechnic, Gulbarga ...	...	20·00	0·15	0·86	...	0·50	1·50	2·50	...	4·50	...	2·25
609	Opening of 5 Polytechnics—												
	1 Polytechnic, Belgaum ...	...	12·00	..	...	...	1·30	1·70	3·00	...	6,00	...	3·00
	2 Polytechnic, Karwar ...	...	12·00	...	...	...	1·30	1·70	3·00	...	6·00	...	3·00
	3 Polytechnic, Chickmagalur ...	...	12·00	...	...	...	1·30	1·70	3·00	...	6·00	...	3·00
	4 Polytechnic, Tumkur ...	...	12·00	...	...	...	1·30	1·70	3·00	...	6·00	...	3·00
	5 Polytechnic, Channapatna ...	...	12·00	...	...	...	1·30	1·70	3·00	...	6 00	...	3 00
610	Technical Training Centre, Raichur ...	...	2·10	...	0·05	...	...	0·15	0·60	...	0·75	...	...
611	S.J. Polytechnic, Bhadravathi—												
	(b) Scheme ...	...	12·00	0·59	0·08	...	...	0·50	0·50	...	1·00	...	0 50
	(c) Scheme ...	...	2·00	...	..	...	0·50	1·00	1·00	...	2·50	...	1·25
612	Expansion of Technical Schools ...	...	...	...	..	...	0·95	0·60	...	...	1·55	...	...
613	K.H. Kabbur Institute of Engg. Dharwar—												
	(b) Scheme ...	...	4·98	...	...	..	...	0·80	0·40	...	0 70	...	...
	(c) Scheme ...	...	4·00	...	...	...	0·80	0·50	0·50	...	1·30	...	1·00
614	Polytechnics at Sidarandi Mandya (By Government of India.		6·00	...	...	...	0·10	0·90	1·03	...	2·00	...	
615	Two Aided Polytechnics at Bangalore—												
	1 Acharyapatashala Polytechnic ...	...	5·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·50	1·00	...	2·00	...	
	2 Mysore Technical Education Society Polytechnic.		5·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·50	1·00	...	2·00	...	
616	Aided Polytechnic at Bagalkot ...	...	5·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·50	1·00	...	2·00	...	
617	College of Engineering, Gulbarga ...	...	8·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·75	0·75	...	2·00	...	
	Total for (A) ...	...	295·08	4·59	9·76		19·85	41·95	48 45	...	109·25	...	58·10

STATEMENT—*concld.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme No.	Name of the scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head					General Assistance	
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59‡	Revenue		Capital Bldg.	Loan	Total	Loans	Grants
						Rec.	Eqp.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	New Schemes (B) Initiating the Scheme for the new Institutions.—											
618	Engineering Colleges ...	A plan provision of Rs. 32·00 lakhs is to be carved for these schemes by adjustments in other sectors.	...	...	...	0·85	4·00	3·60	...	7·95	...	3·975
619	Standard Polytechnics and other Institutions		...	...		0·30	4·00	2·60	...	6·90	...	3·40
620	Starting of an Engineering College at Mangalore (Central Scheme).	2·00	...	...	...	0·20	1·80	2·00	...	4·00	...	4·00*
	Total for (B) ...	34·00	...	...	‡	0·85	9·80	8·10	...	18·75	...	11·375
	Grand Total for (A) and (B) ..	312·06	4·59	9·76	‡	20·70	50·75	56·55	...	128·00	...	64·475

*Deduct Central Share on	...	—13.80
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	...	114.20

*Central Assistance to be decided.

†Schemes marked † are in the private and autonomous sectors. Central Assistance is paid to the Institutions directly by the Government of India.

‡Expenditure for 1958-59 is not indicated as the year is yet to conclude.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Scheme No. 508.

Continuance of the Basic Training Institution, Bellara.

		Provision	Expenditure.
1956-57	...	1.49	2.35
1957-58	...	4.78	1.44
1958-59	...	2.48	...

Provision for 1959-60 (in lakhs)

Recurring	1.575
Non-Recurring	0.030
Capital	0.100
Total	1.705

The Teachers' Training Institute at Malleswaram was converted into a Basic Teachers' Training Institute in 1956-57. The Institute was transferred to Bellara in 1957. Provision is made for training 160 Non-S.S.L.C. Teachers in a two-year course with an intake of 80 each year. The following provision is made for continuing the institution. A small amount of Rs. 10,000 has been provided for starting a building at Chikkanahalli or other suitable place as there is a suggestion to shift the Teachers' Training Institute from Bellara for administrative reasons. The Institution is provided with full staff.

Recurring	Rs.	Non-Recurring	Rs.
Pay of officer	3,000	Equipment	3,000
Pay of staff	25,720	Building (Capital)	10,000
Travelling allowance	800		
H.P.A. and D.A.	12,120		13,000
Other allowances	3,840		
Stipends and Substitutes pay	1,81,000		
Other charges	6,000		
Contingencies	6,020		
	2,88,500		
Less Probable Savings	81,000		
	1,57,500		

Conversion of Teachers' Training Institution at Shimoga to Basic Type.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	1.75	...
Provision for 1959-60 (in lakhs)	recurring	1.243
	Non-recurring	0.280
	Capital	0.200
	Total:	1.723

The Teachers' Training Institution at Shimoga was converted into Basic Type in 1958-59. Here, at present, provision is made for training 100 non-S.S.L.C. teachers at an intake of 50 teachers each year for a two year course. There is a move to acquire lands, buildings, etc., near the town, as the acquisition proceedings may take some time, only a token provision of Rs. 20,000 has been made under capital. As this is a newly converted institution, a provision of Rs. 28,000 has been made for equipment, etc.

Recurring	Rs.	Non-recurring	Rs.
Pay of Officers	2,640	Equipment	28.000
Pay of Establishment	9,272	Buildings	20,000
H.P.A. and D.A.	4,620		48,000
Other allowances	1,328		
Stipends and Substitutes' pay	1,00,000		
Other charges	3,000		
Contingencies	3,440		
	1,24,300		

Scheme No. 509

(i) Starting of new Basic Training Institutions.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	1.34	Included under 411
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	2.23	...
Provision for 1959-60 (in lakhs)	Recurring	1.485
	Non-Recurring	0.380
	Total	1.865

A new Basic Training Institution was started at Hassan during 1958-59. It is temporarily housed in the Municipal Building. It is intended to transfer this institute to the Old Intermediate College Building where there are better facilities. It is also intended to introduce urban crafts in this institute for which sheds are already available. The usual provision has been made for continuing the institution. There is provision for training 160 Non-S.S.L.C. teachers at 80 in each year of the two year course. Additional provision will be made in 1960-61.

Recurring	Rs.	Non-recurring	Rs.
Pay of Officers	3,800	Equipment	38,000
Pay of Establishment.	25,000		
T. A.	800		38,000
H. P. A. and D. A.	9,600		
Other allowances	1,500		
Stipends and Substitutes Pay	1,61,000		
Other charges	4,300		
Contingencies	3,500		
	2,09,500		
Less probable savings	61,000		
	1,48,500		

(ii) Starting of New Basic Training Institute for Women at Bellary—

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	..	...
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60 recurring		0.970
(in lakhs) Non-Recurring		0.100
	Total	1.070

The buildings with attached hostel where the Women's Training Institution belonging to Madras Government was located are now lying vacant as the institution was transferred by the Andhra Government. These buildings are intended to be utilised for housing a new Training Institution for Women. Hence no amount is provided

under Capital. Provision has been made for 80 trainees only (for the first year Hassan type).

Recurring	Rs.	Non-Recurring	Rs.
Pay of the Officer	2,400	Equipment	10,000
Pay of Establishment	26,000		
T. A.	600		10,000
H. P. A. and D. A.	10,000		
Other allowances	500		
Contingencies	8,200		
Stipends and Substitutes pay and T. A.	73,600		
Other charges	340		
	1,17,000		
Less probable savings	20,000		
	97,000		

(iii) Grant of pay to Newly started Teachers' Training Institutes under private management to be converted into Basic type.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...

Provision for 1959-60—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Recurring	0·25
Non-recurring	0·25
Total	0·50

Some Training Institutions are given permission to function on condition that they should convert them to Basic type when instructed by Government. These are at (i) Malladihalli, Chitradurga District, (ii) Siddaganga, Tumkur District. There is also a move to start one at T.-Narasipur by a private agency on sided basis, as the actual grant-in-aid is payable after one year a lumpsum provision has been made.

Scheme No. 510.

Opening of Additional Sections in the Training Institutions.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57 ...	....	...
1957-58 ...	0·30	Included in 1·44 under Scheme 411
1958-52 ...	0·34	...
Provision for 1959-60—		(Rs. in lakhs)
Recurring ...	...	1·569
Non-recurring ...	...	0·050
Total ...		1·619

During 1957-58, two additional sections—one at each of the Government Colleges at Jamkhandi and Kumta for training 80 additional teachers—40 in Marathi and 40 in Urdu respectively—were opened. The scheme is to be continued. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 1.229 lakhs has also been made for starting one more section or institution, if necessary for training through the medium or Urdu in Hubli or in any other suitable place.

Scheme No. 511.

Stipends to Pupil-Teachers for increasing strength in Teachers' Training Institute, Kudige, Bidar, Yermarus 130 trainees

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	0.36	Included under 411
1957-58	0.79	Merged in 1.44 under Scheme 411
1958-59	0.66	...
Provision for 1959-60 (in lakhs)	Recurring—	0.664

This is only a continuing Scheme

Recurring.—	Rs.
Establishment ...	3,240
T. A. ...	780
D. A.	1,080
Stipends and Substitutes' Pay	61,300
	66,400

Scheme No. 512.

Additional Buildidgs for Teachers Training Institutions in Gulbarga, Yermarus, Bidar.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	...	0·24	...
1957-58	...	1·00	...
1958-59	...	0·50	...

Provision for 1959-60— (Rs. in lakhs)

Capital	...	0·50
Total	...	0·50

There was a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs in 1958-59 for Gulbarga. But for want of a suitable site this could not be utilised. This provision has been made again in 1959-60 so that it may be utilised in one of the above three places. The plan and estimates have been submitted to Government for sanction.

Scheme No. 513.

Hostel Buildings for Teachers' Training Institutions in Gulbarga, Bidar, Yermarus.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	1·10	...
1958-59	...	0·25	...
Provision for 1959-60— (in lakhs)		Capital	Rs. 0·250
			Rs. 0·250

This provision was also made in 1958-59. For the same reasons as stated under schemes 417-418, provision has been shown again for 1959-60. The plans and estimates are submitted to Government and the work may be definitely taken up in 1959-60, as soon as the sanction is obtained.

Scheme No. 514

Development of Post Graduate Basic Training College, Doddaballapur.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	1·05	0·71
1957-58	...	1·50	0·64
1958-59	...	1·38	...
Provision for 1959-60— (in lakhs)	Recurring	...	0·800
	Non-Recurring	...	0·080
	Capital	...	0·100
	Total	...	0·980

In order to provide Basic Training for the inspectorate and for the staff of the Teachers' Training Institutes, this College was started in 1956-57. The number of Departmental trainees was increased from 20 to 50 in 1957-58. The duration of the course is one academic year. Provision has been made for continuing this institution. A token provision has been made for constructing 3 Teachers' Quarters. Additional provision, if necessary will be made in 1960-61.

Recurring.	Rs.	Non-Recurring	Rs.
Pay of Officer	5,100	Equipment	3,000
Pay of Establishment	14,360	Capital	10,000
T.A.	1,600		13,000
D.A. and H.P.A	6,420		
Other allowances	2,000		
Stipends and Substitutes' Pay etc.	46,500		
Contingencies	8,600		
Other charges	7,420		
	92,000		
LESS probable charges	12,000		
	80,000		

Scheme No. 515.

Special Training Course for Graduates.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	0.05	0.02
1957-58	0.16	0.03
1958-59	0.20	...
Provision for 1959-60—	...	0.100
Non-recurring (in lakhs)		
		0.100

This provision is made to depute Inspectors and Educational Officers to Gandhigram for a short course in Basic Education and Study tour of places where Basic Institutions are highly developed.

Scheme No. 516.

Seminars and refresher courses for Teachers (Primary and Basic)

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57 ...	0·09	0·04
1957-58 ...	1·23	1·24
1958-59 ...	0·75	...
Provision for 1959-60 (in lakhs) Non-Recurring	...	Rs. 0·750
		0·750

As usual provision has been made for 4 day Seminars of Teachers in Primary and Basic Schools in about 80 Centres on an average of 4 Centres per District.

Scheme No. 517.

Conversion of Primary Schools to Basic Type—for continuance of schools converted in 1956-57.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	2·50	1·80
1957-58	...	6·66	3·46
1958-59	...	5·97	...
Provision for 1959-60 (in lakhs)	Recurring	...	1·156
			+1·440 (Part II)
	Non-Recurring	...	0·250
	Total	...	2·846

The recurring provision is intended for paying the additional staff appointed during the past years.

Recurring	Rs.	*Non-Recurring*	Rs.
Salaries of Teachers	48,220	Equipment for completing	25,000
D.A. and H. P. A.	11,100	...	
Craft Contingency	56,280	...	
Other charges	1,44,000		
	3,59,600		25,000

For the Conversion of 400 Schools to Basic Type.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57		
1957-58		
1958-59		
Provision for for 1959-60 (in lakhs)	Recurring ...	0·240
	Non-Recurring ...	1·000
	Total ...	1·240

Provision has been made for providing equipment for 400 Primary Schools at Rs. 250 per month per school and a craft contingency of Rs. 5 p.m. per school. Though the standard rate is Rs. 700 per school, the provision is reduced in view of the cut in the plan ceiling. The balance will be provided in the year 1960-61.

Scheme No. 518.

Conversion of full-grade Rural Primary Schools to Basic Type,

Conversion of full-grade Urban Primary Schools to Basic Type.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57 ...	0·47	Booked under 425 & 426.
1957-58 ...	0·65	
1958-59 ...	0·66	

No provision has been made for the above as the provision made for completing the equipment during 1958-59 will be utilised completely by the end of 1958-59.

Scheme No. 519.

Introduction of practical activity subjects in the Senior Primary Schools.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	0·44	0·14
1957-58	...	2·58	0·26
1958-59	...	0·48	...
Provision for 1959–60 (in lakhs)		Recurring ...	0·400
			0·400

In 1956-57, 15 Practical activity subjects in 12 Middle Schools were sanctioned in Ex-Mysore and 3 in South Kanara. Provision is made to pay the instructors, attenders, etc. During the First Five Year Plan, craft courses were sanctioned in 300 Primary Schools, a craft contingency of Rs. 5 p.m. is provided for these schools.

Recurring		Rs.
Pay of Establishment	...	13,560
Dearness Allowance	...	9,800
General Contingency	...	940
Craft Contingency	...	18,000
		42,300
Savings	...	2,300
		40,000

Scheme No. 520.

Instruction of Home Science Course in Senior Primary Schools for Girls.

For the continuance of 10 courses started in the previous year (2 in 1956-57 and 8 in 1957-58)

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	0·09	0·01
1957-58	...	0·40	0·08
1958-59	...	0·23	...
Provision for 1959-60— (in lakhs.)		Recurring ...	0·180
			0·180

Home Science course was introduced as a Craft in the above 10 schools.

Scheme No. 521.

Improvement of existing Senior Primary Schools where Craft has been introduced.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	0·25	...
Provision for 1959-60— Non-Recurring (in lakhs)		0·225	
		0·225	

300 Schools were started during the first Five-Year Plan. It is intended to supply some Craft equipment to these Schools. 72 Senior Primary Schools were given courses like Smithy, Carpentry, Tailoring, Spinning, Weaving and Agriculture. A lumpsum Provision has also been made for replacing and repairing the equipment.

Scheme No. 522.

Construction of Craft Sheds to Basic Schools.

		Provision.	Expenditure.
1956-57	...	0·19	0·12
1957-58	...	4·87	0·02
1958-59	...	1·00	
Provision for 1959-60— (in lakhs)		Capital ...	1·000
			1·000

A type design craft shed has been sanctioned which is estimated to cost Rs. 6,000. Allowing for variations, provision has been made for about 15 craft sheds.

Scheme No. 523.

Opening of Junior Primary Schools of the Basic Type.

For the continuance of the Schools started in the previous years.

		Provision.	Expenditure.
1956-57	...	2·87	1·69
1957-58	...	8·57	5·39
1958-59	...	12·68	
Provision for 1959-60—Recurring (in lakhs)		9,000	

Pay of Establishment.	7,95,150	In 1956–57, 403 new schols were started and 1957–58, 368 and 1958–59, 400. The pay and allowance of those teachers are to be met out of this provision.
D. A. and H. P. A.	2,51,380	
Contingencies.	98,720	
Other charges.	65,650	
	12,50,900	
Less probable savings.	3,50,900	
	9,00,000	

For starting new Junior Basic Schools.

	Provision.	Expenditure.
1956-57 ...		
1957-58 ...	Merged under Scheme No. 523.	
1958-59 ...		

No provision has been made for starting any new Basic Schools under this Scheme as the Central Government have sanctioned 880 Primary Schools under the Scheme to relieve Educated Unemployment for which 100 per cent aid is available for three years from the date of the implementation of the scheme.

Scheme No. 524.

Appointment of additional Teachers in Primary Schools. For the continuance of additional teachers sanctioned in previous years.

	Provision.	Expenditure.
1956-57 ...	8·31	14·45 (Provisional).
1957-58 ...	22·20	10·43
1958-59 ...	28·07	...

Provision for 1959-60—
(in lakhs)

Recurring ...	16·00
	16·00

Recurring :

Pay of Establishment ...	19,98,040
D. A. and H. P. A. ...	9,09,600
Contingencies. ...	1,69,476
Other charges. ...	20,684
	30,97,800
Less probable savings	14,97,800
	16,00,000

For the continuance of 10 Middle Schools, 30 New Type Middle Schools sanctioned in 1956-57 and for additional hands sanctioned during the first three years of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Appointing 500 additional teachers during 1959-60.

	Provision.	Expenditure.
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
(in lakhs)		
Recurring	...	2·000
Non-recurring	...	0·500
Total	...	2·500

Provision has been made for the appointment of 500 teachers in 1959-60. Due to procedural difficulties all the teachers may not be appointed at the very beginning of the year. Provision has been made for paying the teachers from six to nine months.

Recurring.	Rs.	Non-Recurring.	Rs.
Pay of Establishment.	2,25,000	Furniture—teaching appliance, etc.	50,000
D. A. and H. P. A.	1,12,500		
General contingency.	22,500		
	3,60,000		50,000
Less probable savings.	1,60,000		
	2,00,000		

Scheme No. 525.

Construction of additional class rooms, for completing the works taken up in the previous years and for additional class rooms.

	Provision.	Expenditure.	
1956-57	... 0·70	0·89	(Provisional)
1957-58	... 9·66	...	
1958-59	... 2·80	...	
Provision for 1959-60—			
(in lakhs)			
Capital	... 1·00		
	... 6·00		(Part II)

A new type design has been approved and sanction for 188 class rooms has been given in 1958-59. The above provision will be utilised in 1959-60 either to complete the above buildings if they are not completed in 1958-59 otherwise it will be utilised for putting up new buildings.

Scheme No. 526.

Supply of Teaching appliances and equipment for completing the sanctioned units.

		Provision.	Expenditure
1956-57	...	0·11	...
1957-58	...	1·51	2·04
1958-59	...	1·00	...
	Part II—Non-recurring		1.450

Scheme No. 527.

Implementation of Compulsory Education and additional Inspectorate.

(*a*) For the continuance of 17 Inspectorates, started in 1957-58.

			Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	...	0·35	0·03
1957–58	...	...	2·05	0·12
1958 59	...	...	1·09	...

Provision for 1959–60.—

Recurring	...	...	0·900
Non-Recurring	...	...	0·200
	Total	...	1·100

Seventeen additional ranges, 7 for Raichur Division, 5 for Ex-Mysore Area, 3 for Dharwar Division and 2 for South Kanara were sanctioned in 1957–58. They are to be continued. The following is the provision :

Recurring		Rs.	*Non-Recurring*	Rs.
Pay of Establishment	...	57,748	Equipment	... 20,000
D.A. and H.P.A.	...	29,700		
T.A. and F.T.A.	...	12,992		20,000
Contingency	...	2,700		
Other charges	...	12,560		
		1,15,700		
Less probable savings	...	25,700		
		90,000		

(*b*) For providing office staff to the Inspectoratas in Gulburga Division.

Provision.—

		(Rs. in lakhs.)
Recurring	...	0·360
Non-Recurring	...	0·312
Total	...	0·672

In Hyderabad Karnatak area, the Range Inspectors have no staff. There are 24 such Inspectorates. Provision has been made for providing one clerk and house rent for office and equipment :

Recurring		Rs.	*Non-recurring*	Rs.
Pay of establishment	...	14,400	Equipment ...	31,200
D.A. and H.P.A.	...	7,200		
Other charges	...	14,400		31,200
		36,000		

(*c*) Providing office staff, contingency, etc., to 18 Inspectors to be appointed under the Scheme to relieve Educated Unemployment during 1959-60.

Provision.—

Recurring	...	0·385
Non-recurring	...	0·216
Total	...	0·601

Central Government have sanctioned 18 Inspectors for 1959-60 under the above scheme. But the office staff, etc., are not included in the scheme. Hence provision has been made for the same.

Recurring		Rs.	*Non-recurring*	Rs.
Pay of establishment	...	34,560	Equipment ...	21,600
D.A. and H.P.A.	...	25,920		
T.A.	...	2,160		21,600
Contingency, House rent and other charges.		14,360		
		77,000		
Half of this for six months	...	38,500		

(*d*) For the appointment of administrative staff.

Provision.—

			Rs.
Recurring	...	...	2,816
Non-recurring	...	...	1,050
		Total ...	3,866

(*e*) For the appointment of Inspector's Staff.

Provision—

Recurring	...	2,816
Non-recurring		1,050
Total	...	3,866

(i) At present the District Educational Officers are over-burdened with the inspection and administration of the Middle Schools. The Deputy Directors are similarly over-burdened with the administration of High Schools so much that they cannot devote their attention on inspection on the academic side offering guidance to teachers at the different levels. In order to relieve the Deputy Directors on the one hand and the District Educational Officers on the other, it is felt that each District Educational Officer should have an Assistant Educational Officer of the High School Headmasters cadre in his office to assist him and to be in charge of the office during this absence from Headquarters. The District Educational Officer will be thus relieved considerably from the administrative work and he can pay better attention to inspection. He may also relieve the Deputy Director to a considerable extent by taking the responsibility of inspecting High Schools. Besides, in large Districts a few more officers of the Assistant Educational Officers' cadre are also suggested. This will decentralise the work in the District Office. Each Assistant Educational Officer's office will have the following establishment for which provision has been made for six months in 1959-60 as it may take a few months to make the actual appointments. Provision is also made for establishing a District Educational Office at the Civil Area, Bangalore—One District Office for the whole of the growing City District has been found to be absolutely inadequate.

Recurring	Rs.	*Non-recurring*	Rs.
Pay of Officers	97,800	D.E.O's Office	7,000
Pay of Establishment	72,780	A.E.O's Office	15,000
T.A. and. F.T.A.	32,130	Sub-Dn.Dist. Office	78,000
D.A. and H.P.T.	53,760		
Contingencies	1,920		
Other charges	23,160		
Total ...	2,81,550		1,00,000

(ii) There has been a cry that the standard of attainment of the students in the schools is becoming poorer and poorer. One of the reasons for this is the non-availability of sufficient number of trained teachers as a consequence of which a large number of untrained and inexperienced teachers are appointed. The work of these teachers should be supervised closely and they should be properly guided. One Inspecting Officer, however qualified he may be, cannot do justice to all the subjects of study especially in a Secondary School. Therefore there is a great need for appointing a subject Inspectors at least for some of the most prominent subjects of the curriculum. There is an immediate necessity for appointing subject Inspectors for English. Regional Language (mother tongue), Humanities Group, Science Group (including maths.) to start with. These subjects Inspectors are to be attached to the Divisional Deputy Directors' Office and they will carry a scale of Rs. 200—20—400. They will only inspect the work in Secondary Schools in their respective subjects and submit their reports. They are not provided with any office or staff but only with a peon.

But a typist and a typewriter will be provided to the Deputy Director's Office for coping with the additional typing work in connection with the several inspection reports. The Inspection work will be more intensive then and the quality of instruction in Secondary Schools is bound to improve. This step is found to be quite essential in view of the fact that the former 13 years' course is condensed into one of 11 years in the new Higher Secondary Curriculum.

The provision for this Scheme is as follows for each Division :—

Recurring—		
Pay and D. A. of 4 Officers	1,000	P.M.
Pay and D. A. of 4 Peons	200	P.M.
T. A.	400	P.M.
Pay and D. A. of a Typist (55-130)	85	P.M.
	1,685	
For one month	10,110	
For Six months	50,550	
Non-recurring, Five Typewriters	5,000	
Total	55,550	

(iii) Physical Education is receiving special attention in schools, while it was a subject outside the curriculum in the past ; it is now a curricular subject. Ordinary officers will not be able to supervise and direct physical Education efficiently in the schools. Hence it is felt that an Assistant Superintendent of Physical Education should be attached to each of the officer of the Divisional Deputy Directors to inspect and supervise the Physical Education in Secondary Schools. Provision has been made to appoint one Assistant Superintendent in each Division in the scale of Rs. 150—10—250 and for six months in 1959-60.

Scheme No. 528.

Provision of Jeeps.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	0.38	...
1958-59	0.39	...
Provision for 1959-60 (In lakhs) Recurring		0.090

Two jeeps have been sanctioned in 1958-59 to Gulbarga Division. Provision has been made to maintain the Jeeps already given to some Districts.

Scheme No. 529.

Preparation of Guide Books.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	1.40	...
1958-59	1.00	...
Provision for 1959-60 (in lakhs) Recurring ...	...	...
Non-recurring	...	0.25
	Total	0.25

The new Primary syllabus is proposed to be introduced in 1959-60 in the 1st and 2nd classes and in the 3rd and 4th classes in 1960-61. It is proposed to produce guide books for classes 3 and 4 in all subjects for the use of the teachers of these classes. Provision has been made for the same.

Scheme No. 530.

Mid-day Meals for school children.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	0,25	0.13
1957-58	2.00	1.13
1958-59	2.00	...
Provision for 1959-60		
Recurring	...	2.00 lakhs
Non-recurring	...	...
	Total	2.00 lakhs

In 1958-59, a sum of Rupees two lakhs was provided for providing mid-day meals to poor students in Primary Schools especially the scheme will extend to all rural and urban areas except cities having a population of more than a lakh, provided sufficient local support for the scheme is available. The provision made for 1958-59 has repeated for 1959-60 also. This scheme covers roughly 20,000 children per year.

Scheme No. 531.

Attendance scholarships for girls.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	2.77	1.80
1958-59	4.71	...

Provision for 1959-60

Recurring	...	4.71 lakhs
Non-recurring	....	...
		4.71 lakhs

(1,177 States' share
3,533 Central share)

Just as the midday meals scheme, this is another scheme calculated to promote enrolment and regular attendance of girls especially in rural areas. This scholarship is given to girls whose parents have an income not exceeding Rs. 100 per month, preference being given to girls of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The scheme covers roughly 60,000 girls.

The scholarship is given in kind, *i.e.*, Dress, Stationery and Text-books, according to the class in which the student is studying :—

	Rs. P.A.
I and II classes	... 5
II „ III „	... 10
IV „ V „	... 15
VI „ VII „	... 20

Scheme No. 532.

Improving salary scales of Primary School Teachers

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	0.06	6.20 (Provisional)
1957-58	85.00	75.39
1958-59	67.00	...
Provision for 1959-60		
Recurring	...	44.00
Non-recurring	...	...
	Total	44.00

The pay of the teachers (except of those who were appointed under the various schemes during the plan period) is being drawn under the normal budget. The total cost for improving the salary scales is calculated after preparing the necessary statement and the Central assistance is claimed later on the basis of the calculation.

Scheme No. 533.

Scheme to relieve Educated Unemployment.

(a) For the continuance of 660 teachers, etc., appointed during 1958-59 and for 53 residential quarters :

Recurring	...	5·00	
Non-Recurring	...	1·00	6·500 lakhs
Capital	...	0·50	

Central Government have sanctioned 660 teachers for starting single-teacher Primary Schools, 13 Inspectors and 53 quarters for women teachers in rural areas. Provision has been made for the continuance of the appointments made during 1958-59. A provision of Rs. 50,000 has also been made in 1959-60, each quarter costing Rs. 2,500 according to a type design which has been received from the Chief Engineer. It is presumed that the major portion of the allotment during 1958-59 will have been utilised by the end of 1958-59 and Rs. 50,000 would be sufficient to meet the balance of expenditure.

		Recurring		Non-recurring
Pay of establishment	...	4,33,800	Equipment (Lumpsum)	1,00,000
D.A. and H.P.A.	...	2,08,460		
Other allowances	...	6,240	Building (Lumpsum)	50,000
Contingencies	...	39,600		
Other charges	...	16,500		1,50,000
		6,99,600		
Probable Savings	...	1,99,600		
		5,00,000		

(b) For appointing 880 teachers giving them a rapid training, 13 Inspectors and putting up 105 residential quarters.

Recurring	...	6·00	
Provision : Non-recurring	...	1·50	7·500 lakhs

Just as in 1958-59, Government of India have sanctioned 880 teachers, etc., as noted above for the year 1959-60. They will be assisting to the extent of 100 per cent for three years immediately after implementing the Scheme. Provision has been made for 9 months, allowing for probable savings due to some delays.

The basis of cost is.—

Pay for one teacher (50-100)	...	50 p.m.
D.A.		25 p.m.
Cg.		5 p.m.
Pay of one Inspector (75-200)	...	75 p.m.
D.A.—do—		35 p.m.
F.T.A.—do—		40 p.m.

Recurring			Non-Recurring	
Pay of establishment	...	3,74,880	Cost of short-term	
D.A. and H.P.A.	...	1,80,840	training course	
T.A. and F.T.A.	...	8,640	(Rs. 10 p.m. for 2½	
Contingencies	...	35,200	months per trainee)	12,000
Other charges	...	400	Equipment (250)	88,000
			Residential Qrs.	
		6,00,000	at Rs. 2,500 per Qrs.	50,000
				1,50,000

Provision has been made for 20 quarters only in view of the difficulty of getting suitable contractors in the rural parts to take up the work of putting up quarters, each costing only Rs. 2,500.

B. SECONDARY EDUCATION

Scheme No. 534

Training Teachers of Multipurpose High Schools.

	Provision.	Expenditure.
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58	0.27	...
1958-59 ...	0.10	...
Provision for 1959-60, Recurring...		0.450 lakh
Non-recurring...		...
		0.450 lakh

All India Council for Secondary Education periodically arrange seminars for training of teachers and Headmasters of Multipurpose High Schools. They met all charges of training except the T.A. of the teachers who are deputed for the training. Provision has been made for meeting the T. A. Expenditure to an extent of Rs. 15,000. Provision has also been made for deputing 15 graduate Women Teachers for training in Home Science. Which is one of the diversified courses in the Multipurpose scheme. Women Graduates trained in Home Science are not available in sufficient numbers to be appointed in schools where this subject is introduced It is therefore felt necessary to depute 15 Graduate Teachers (women) from the Department to Delhi, Baroda and Madras where the courses are available. A provision of Rs. 30,000 is made to meet the T. A. Deputation allowance and substitutes' pay for 10 months.

Scheme No. 535

Conversion of High Schols to Multipurpose High Schools.

	Provision.	Expenditure.
1956-57 ...	12.45	2.22
1957-58 ...	12 50	4. 51
1958-59 ...	13.34	...
Provision for 59-60 Recurring		Nil
Non-recurring		Nil
Total		

(i) For the continuance of the schools started in previous years.

Recurring ...	2.86	9.00 (Part I)
Non-Recurring	5.00	
Capital	2.00	0.86 Part (II)

Recurring		Non - Recurring	
Pay of officers	20,000	Equipment, land etc.,	5,00,000
Pay of establishment.	37,000	Capital ...	2,00,000
D. A. and H. P. A.	35,000		7,00,000
Other allowances	1,200		
Contingencies (including service cadets).	26,700		
Other charges ...	86,000		
Payment of grants to aided Multipurpose High School sanctioned.	80,000		
	2,86,000		

Seventeen Multipurpose High Schools were sanctioned in 1957-58 and here were 30 schools sanctioned prior to 1st November 1956, of which 12 were in Ex-Mysore (though 13 were sanctioned) and 18 in other places. Thirteen were sanctioned in 1958-59. At present there are in all 60 Multipurpose High Schools with 77 courses. Provision is made to pay the newly appointed staff in these schools where appointed and to be appointed in 1959-60. Provision is also made for paying the subsequent instalment of equipment grant. Provision has been made for building. Plans and estimates for a few schools have been received sanctioned and action is being taken to put up the buildings. No new schools will be taken up for conversion in 1959-60 as consolidating the schools already converted needs more attention at present. Moreover, action has to be taken to introduce the new Higher Secondary Syllabus in the 8th class of all the Higher Secondary Schools and this requires all our resources and attention in 1959-60.

Scheme No. 36

Conversion of High Schools to Higher Secondary Schools.

		Provision.	Expenditure.
1956-57	...	2.23	0.32
1957-58	...	3.91	1.22
1958-59	...	4.00	...
Provision for 1959-60 :		Recurring	...
		Non-recurring	5.00
		Total	5.00

(*a*) For paying the subsequent instalment of equipment grant to schools converted in previous years.

Provision—Non-recurring ... Rs.2.00 lakhs.

The third instalment of equipment grant for 36 Higher Secondary Schools converted in 1957-58 and the second instalment for the schools converted in 1958-59 have to be paid in 1959-60. Yearly instalments for school is on an average Rs. 10,000, making allowance for probable savings a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been provided for the purpose.

Conversion of High Schools to Higher Secondary Schools

		Provision.	Expenditure.
1956-57	...	(Provision shown in the previous	
1957-58	...	page).	
1958-59	...		
Provision for 1959-60 :		Recurring	...
		Non-recurring.	...

(*b*) For introducing the new syllabus of VII Year Class in all the Secondary Schools of the State.

Provision for Non-recurring. 3 lakhs.

It is presumed that in many schools there is enough equipment and other facilities for introducing the 8th class syllabus. There may be some schools which are newly started and therefore may require some equipment or laboratory, etc. But some craft equipment has to be supplied to most of the schools. Part-time or full-time teachers are to be appointed in most of the schools as parallel classes have to be run for the new 8th class students coming from the present 7th class and the other for the old High School first year class for students passing

from the old 8th class. This has to be done in shift system where there is no accommodation to run the parallel classes simultaneously. No definite costing pattern can be given for these items. Therefore a lump-sum provision has been made.

Whether the 8th standard syllabus is to be introduced in 1959-60 or 1960-61, or not, the above provision will be utilised for making the necessary preparation for the introduction of the new Syllabus. In some areas special coaching in English and Hindi is to be given to equip the students of the Primary Schools to take up the studies in the new 8th standard. The recurring provision will be utilised for giving this extra coaching.

Scheme No. 537

Improvemnt of Library in High Schools.

	Provision.	*Expenditure*
1956-57	0·14	0·10
1957-58	0·10	0·31
1958-59	0·50	...
Provision for 1959-60		
Recurring.		
Non-recurring	1.00	1·00
Total		1·00

(*a*) For providing additional library equipment, to schools converted in the previous year—Rs. 38,000.

(*b*) Library for 500 schools including 12 Middle *cum*-High Schools in Hyderabad Karnatak area—Rs. 62,000.

In the case of schools which are already converted into Higher Secondary Schools a sum of about Rs. 500 (or 75 per cent of Rs. 500 in the case of aided schools) is provided per school. In the case of other High Schools which have very poor libraries will be given more and others less and on an average about Rs. 200. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 1,00,000 has been made.

Scheme No. 538.

Introduction of Craft subjects in High Schools.

		Provision.	Expenditure
1956-57	...	0·40	0·03
1957-58	...	2·01	0·38
1958-59	...	1·90	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring		...	0·28
Non-recurring		...	1·00
	Total	...	1·28

For completion of craft equipment to schools converted in the previous years, and for additional craft courses sanctioned to 4 High Schools in 1957-58 (1. Central High School, Bangalore, Mysugar High School, Mandya. Government High School, Chitradurga and Kolar).

Provision—Recurring 0.28
Non-recurring 1.00 } 1.28 lakhs.

Recurring.		Rs.	Non-recurring.
Pay of establishment	...	8,000	
D. A. and H. P. A.	...	3,000	
Contingency	...	2,000	Equipment, etc. 1,00,000
Other charges	...	15,000	
		28,000	

Scheme No. 539.

Conversion of Middle-cum-High Schools to Higher Secondary Schools

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	0.46	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	...	
Non-recurring	...	0·56
		0·56

(i) For completing the craft equipment and other equipment to 4 Middle-*cum*-High Schools (to be converted in 1958-59).

Provision .. 0.560 lakhs.

Four Middle-*cum*-High Schools in Hyderabad Karnatak area have been recommended to be converted into Higher Secondary Schools. As the sanction is expected, provision has been made for the second instalment of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 4,000 for laboratory equipment, etc., and craft equipment.

Scheme No. 540

(a) Introduction of craft subject for girls in High Schools (Home Science).

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	0.12	0.05
1957-58	0.32	0.05
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring		0.052
Non-recurring		0.300
Total ...		0.352

For the continuance of Home Science Course sanctioned in 1956-67.

Provision—Recurring	0.052	0.352
Non-recurring	0.300	

This is for the continuance of Home Science courses started at Girls High Schools, Tiptur and Holenarasipur during 1956-57 and for giving the next instalment of grant for 10 *plus* 17 courses sanctioned in 1957-58 and 1958-59.

(b) For introducing 5 Home Science courses in 1959-60 at Rs. 2,000 per course.

Provision—Non-recurring ... Rs. 0.10 lkhs.

The Provision of teachers will be taken up only after making full preparation for teaching the subject.

Scheme No. 541

Construction of Class Rooms, stores and Laboratories for Higher Secondary Schools.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	
1956-57	2.40	
1957-58	2.86	Nil.
1958-59	4.15	
Provision for 1959-60		
Capital	2.00	

The next instalment has been provided for 60 Schools sanctioned for conversion in 1957-59. Further allotment will be made in the subsequent years as the building works progress.

Scheme No. 542

Opening of High Schools and attaching additional Classes.

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	0·73	0·98 (Provisional)
1957–58	...	2·58	1·30
1958–59	...	4·31	...

Provision for 1959–60 : —

			Rs. in lakhs
Recurring	...	...	5·00
Non-recurring	...	...	0·60
		Total ...	5·60

(i) For the continuance and development of High Schools started in 1956–59.

Provision—

Recurring	...	5·160	4·750
Non-recurring	...	0·750	1·160 (Part II)

	Recurring Rs.	Non-recurring Rs.
Pay of Officers ...	66,640	
Pay of Establishment ...	202,260	
T. A. ...	3,650	
D. A. & H. P. A. ...	99,250	0·750
Contingency ...	10,000	
Other Charges ...	132,200	0·750
Total ...	5,16,000	

(ii) Opening of New High Schools in 1959–60.

Provision—

Recurring	...	1·000	1·250
Non-recurring	...	0·250	

Provision for five Government High Schools has been made.

Recurring expenditure is for nine months only.

	Recurring Rs.	Non-recurring Rs.
Pay of Officers ...	9,000	
Pay of Establishment ...	47,200	
T. A. ...	1,200	
D. A. & H. P. A. ...	30,000	25,000
Contingency ...	7,000	
Other Charges ...	5,600	25,000
Total	1,00,000	

The latest policy in respect of Secondary Schools is to provide Government High Schools only in Talukas where there are no High Schools at present and in some exceptional cases like Malnad and backward areas. It is intended to open Government Boys and/or Girls' High Schools-five in all.

Scheme No. 543

Appointment of additional teachers including physical Education Directors.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	0·02	0·01
1957-58	...	0·50	0·07
1958-59	...	0·25	...

Provision for 1959-60—

			Rs. in lakhs
Recurring	...	...	0·346
		Total ...	0·346

Provision—Recurring—0·346 lakhs.

Provision was made to appoint sixteen teachers in 1957-58, in High Schools, ten were actually appointed in 1958-59. The other six posts may also be filled up in 1959-60. Provision has been made to continue these teachers.

Recurring

		Rs.
Pay of teachers	...	25,600
D. A. & H. PA	...	8,400
Contingency	...	600
Total	...	34,600

Provision is also made for appointing 20 Physical Education Directors in 20 large Secondary Schools. Graduates with a diploma course in physical Education are to be appointed as Directors the scale of pay being the same as for Graduate Teachers in High Schools. Provision has been made for six months as it might take some time for actually appointing them.

Appointment of additional teachers including Physical Training Directors and Assistant Superintendents in existing Government High Schools.

Provision—Recurring ... 0·346 lakhs.

Scheme No. 544

Construction of High School buildings.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	0.26	
1957-58	0.16	
1958-59	3.96	

Provision for 1959-60—Capital 1·5 lakhs

(Provision has been made for completing the works undertaken)

Recurring

Non-recurring

Scheme No. 545

Payment of grant to aided Schools for expansion.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	0.35	0.11
1957-58	2.12	...
1958-59	0.50	...
Provision for 1959-60—Recurring		1-00
		2-93 Part II
Total ...		3·93

Provision—Recurring 1·000 lakhs.

This is for continuation of (i) 19 hands, sanctioned to aided Institutions in 1956-57 Rs. 21,400 and (ii) for payment of grant to newly started High Schools, etc. Rs. 3,71,600.

Scheme No. 546

Additional Free-studentships.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	0.13	.04
1957-58	0.75	0.22
1958-59	0.20	
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring		0.20
Non-recurring		...
Total ...		0.20

Provision—Recurring 0.200 lakhs.

This is for raising the percentage of freeships in non-Government Institutions in Dharwar Dn. from 3 per cent to 3½ per cent.

Scheme No. 547

Seminars and Refresher Courses for teachers in Secondary Schools.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	0.25	...
1957-58	0.34	0.32
1958-59	0.10	...
Provision for 1959-60—Recurring		..
Non-recurring		0.35
Total ...		0.35

Provision—Non-recurring—Rs. 0.35 lakhs

Provision has been made for 10 District Seminars at one for two Districts each Seminar to cost Rs. 2,500 and two zonal seminars each to cost Rs. 5,000.

These seminars have become very necessary in view of the introduction of the new syllabus in the 8th class in the year 1959-60 in all the secondary schools.

Scheme No. 548

Development of B. Ed. College, Gulbarga.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	0·50	...
1958-59	0·25	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	...	...
Non-recurring	...	..
Capital	0·200	
Total ...	0·200	

This provision is made for the development of the B. Ed. College at Gulbarga under the Campus Scheme.

Scheme No. 549

Improvement of salary scales of teachers of Secondary Schools.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58 ...	Included under scheme No. 445	
1958-59		
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring ...		13·00
Non-recurring ...		...
Total ...		13·00

The provision is made for keeping the extra cost in connection with the improvement of salary scales of teachers in Secondary Schools.

Scheme No. 550

Special Schemes for Women's Education.

Development of Home Science Training Section.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	0·40	0·03
1958-59	0·49	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring ...		0·38
Non-recurring ...		0·02
Total ...		0·40

Provision—Recurring 0·380
Non-recurring 0·020 } 0·400 lakhs.

The provision is for continuing the Home Science Training Section at Women's Training College, Mysore.

Recurring	Rs.	Non-recurring	Rs.
Pay of Establishment	5,880		
D. A. and H. P. A.	2,520		
T. A.	200		
Contingency	1,120		
Stipends and substitute's pay, etc. ...	28,280	Equipment	2,000
	38,000		2,000

Scheme No. 551

Nursery Training Section for Women Teachers

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	0·50	0·10
1958-59	0·44	...
Provision for 1959-60—Recurring		0·121
Non-Recurring	...	0·015
Total	...	0·136

Provision —Recurring	0·121	0·136 lakhs
Non-Recurring	0·015	

The provision is for the continuance of the Nursery Training Section at Maharani's Women's Training College, Mysore.

	Recurring Rs.	Non-recurring Rs.
Pay of Establishment	2,180	
D. A. ...	420	
Contingencies ...	1,100	1,500
Other charges ...	400	
Stipends to 40 teachers	8,000	1,500
	12,100	

(ii) Continuance of the Nursery Training Section at Government Training College for Women, Dharwar including a practising Nursery School.

Provision—Recurring	0·186	0·211 lakhs
Non-recurring	0·025	

	Recurring Rs.	Non-recurring Rs.
Pay of Establishment	3,680	2,500
D. A. ...	1,680	
Contingency ...	3,000	
Other Charges ...	240	
Stipends to 50 trainees at Rs. 20 P.M. for 10 months	10,000	
	18,600	

Provision has been made to keep up the enrolment of 40 trainees at Mysore and 50 at Dharwar, each getting a monthly stipend of Rs. 20 for ten months. As the Nursery Education is not the State responsibility though it is a very essential part of early training for children, encouragement has been given for the private sector to come forward for undertaking this important work.

Scheme No. 552

Physical Education Training Course for Women

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	0.20	...

No provision has been made for 1959-60

SOCIAL AND AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION.

Scheme No. 553.

Starting of Visual Education Centres and Films Libraries.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57 ...	0·42	0·12
1957-58 ...	0·49	0·25
1958-59 ...	0·49	...

Provision for 1959-60—		(Rs. in lakhs)
Recurring	...	0·19
Non-recurring	...	0·30
Total	...	0·49

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Provision—Recurring	...	0·190	0·490
Non-recurring	...	0·300	

In 1957-58 six visual education centres were started in Ex-Mysore, Hyderabad Karnatak, Bombay Karnatak and Coorg areas. Provision has been made to continue the centres.

Scheme No. 554.

Purchase of Radio Sets and Projectors.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	0·05	...
1957-58	...	0·25	...
1958-59	...	0·25	...

Provision for 1959-60— (Rs. in lakhs)

Non-recurring	...	...	0·600

A provision of Rs. 500 per radio set has been made. But in the case of grant-in-aid only 50 per cent of the cost is given and even cheaper sets may be supplied in which case about 40 radios may be supplied against this provision. Rupees fifty thousand is provided for purchasing 10 projectors to be supplied to schools.

Scheme No. 555.

Purchase of Films and Film Strips.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	0·27	Merged in Scheme No. 472
1958-59	...	0·27	...

Provision for 1959-60— (Rs. in lakhs)

Non-recurring	...	...	0·400

This provision is for the purchase of films and film strips for the Central Film Library.

Scheme No. 556.

Establishment of two Regional Offices for Film Distribution.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	....	...

Provision for 1959-60— (Rs. in lakhs)

Recurring	...	...	0·120
Non-recurring	...	...	0·240
		Total ...	0·360

A lumpsum provision for opening two film distributing centres has been made. The Centres are to be set up at the offices of the Divisional Deputy Directors who may be provided with a First Division Clerk, a service man and a Peon. The equipment per centre will consist of—

		Rs.
(1) Film strip and slide projector	...	800
(2) Accessories (spare parts for Projectors)	...	1,000
(3) Rewinders and viewers ...	...	500
(4) Contingency ...	...	1,800
(5) Steel Almirah for Storage of Films	...	1,200
(6) Films and Film strips ...	...	5,500
(7) Office furniture ...	...	1,200
Total	...	12,000

Scheme No. 557.

Development of Central Library.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57 ...	·10	...
1957–58 ..	·60	·01
1958–59 ...	·40	...
Provision for 1958-59—	...	
Recurring	...	0·180
Non-recurring	...	0·100
Total	...	0·280

A Central Library has been started and is, at present, located in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction. It was started on 20th January 1958 with the following staff:—

Provision is made to continue the staff and purchase books, etc., for Rs. 10,000. Provision has also been made for the appointment of a Librarian on Rs. 200-20-400.

First Division clerk	...	1
Second Division clerk	...	1
Typist	...	1
Attenders	...	2
Peons ...	...	2

	Recurring	Non-recurring
Pay of officer ...	2,400	Rs. 10,000
Pay of Establishment ...	3,900	
T. A. ...	800	
D. A. and H. P. A. ...	3,200	
Other Charges ...	3,700	
Contingency	4,000	
Total ...	18,000	

Scheme No. 558.

Development of Regional Libraries.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	0·20	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring		...	...
Non-recurring		...	0·200
	Total	...	0·209

A recommendation has been made to take over Karnataka Granthalaya, Dharwar. This provision is made to develop the Library after taking over to Government.

Scheme No. 559.

Development of District Libraries.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	..	...
1958-59	1·40	...
Provision for 1959-60 (Lakhs)—		
Recurring		...
Non-recurring		0·200
		0·200

This provision is for giving grants to District Libraries for their development.

Scheme No. 560.

F. Children's Literature.

Encouragement for production of Children's Literature.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	·10	·03
1957-58	·30	·14
1958-59	·06	...
Provision for 1959-60 (in lakhs)		
Recurring	...	...
Non-recurring	...	0·050
Total		0·050

A committee has been formed to bring out Children's literature. This provision is made to continue the Scheme during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 561.

G. PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Attaching Nursery Classes to Basic Schools and Opening of Nursery Schools

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57	...	0·24	0·04
1957–58	...	0·18	0·07
1958–59	...	0·18	...

Provision for 1959–60 (in lakhs)

Recurring	...	0·085 lakhs
Non-Recurring	...	...
Total	...	0·085 lakhs

Recurring	
Pay of establishment	4,920
D.A. and H.P.A. ...	2,100
Contingency ...	870
Other charges	610
	8,500

This is a scheme implemented in Coorg, 7 such Nursery classes were attached to basic schools. This provision is made to continue the scheme.

Scheme No. 562.

Payment of grants to Nursery Training Institutions

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57	...	0·08	..
1957–58	...	0·32	0·02
1958–59	...	0·50	

(i) Provision for 1959–60 (in lakhs)

Recurring	...	0·318
Non-recurring	...	0·079
Total	...	0·397

In 1955-58, 10 Nursery Schools were sanctioned as adjuncts to Teachers' Training Institutions so as to make Primary School teachers conversant with the methods of

Nursery Education.—The provision is made for giving grant—75 per cent of the total cost.

Recurring			Non-recurring		
Pay of establishment	...	13,800			
D.A. and H.P.A.	...	9,600			
Rent	...	7,200			
Milk and other charges		7,200	Grant for non-recurring charges	...	7,900
Contingency	...	600			
Other charges	...	4,000			
		42,400			

Grant-in-aid at 75 per cent of the above equals ... 31,800

(ii) Continuance of maintenance grant to Shri Jagadamba Sisu Vihara.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57	... ...	...
1957–58	... ...	...
1958–59	... ...	...
Provision for 1959–60		
Recurring ...	0·013	
Non-recurring ...	...	
Total ...	0·013 (Rs. in lakhs)	

(iii) For providing equipment to Government Nursery Schools and grant to Nursery Schools for equipment.

1956–57		
1957–58		
1958–59		
Provision for 1959–60		
Recurring ...	...	
Non-recurring ...	0·050	
Total ...	0·050	

M. YOUTH WELFARE

Scheme No. 563.

Productive work activities in Schools.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	1.50	.57
1957–58 ...	.50	.01
1958–59 ...	.04	...

Provision for 1959–60—

Recurring	...	0.054
Non-recurring	...	0.026
Total	...	0.080 (Rs. in lakhs)

The provision is for the continuance of the chalk-piece and brick manufacturing section at the Government High School, Malleswaram.

Scheme No. 564.

Opening of Gymnasia.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	.15	.10
1957–58 ...	1.00	.51
1958–59 ...	.09	...

Provision for 1959–60—

Recurring	...	0.186
Non-recurring	...	0.160
Total	...	0·346 Rs. in lakhs

For the continuance of the 20 gymnasia sanctioned in 1956-57 (4) and 1957-58(16). Each gymnasium is provided with a part-time instructor and an attender. The non-recurring provision is for constructing sheds to house the gymnasia.

Allowance to instructors Rs. 14,400.

Scheme No. 565.

Camping Centre for Students.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	0.10	0.73
1957–58 ...	1.07	0.06
1958–59 ...	0.34	...

Provision for 1959–63—

Recurring	...	0.070
Non-recurring	...	0.030
Total	...	0.100 Rs. in lakhs

Recurring		Rs.	Non-recurring
Pay of Establishment	...	3,000	Rs. 3,000. This is for the continuance of the Centre at Kumbalgod.
D.A. and H.P.A.	...	2,400	
Contingencies and unforeseen charges	...	1,600	
Total	...	7,000	

Scheme No. 566.

Open Air Theatres

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1 Open Air Theatres 2 Improvement of play grounds	1956–57	.89	2.6
3 Scouting	1957–58	4.86	1.65
4 Youth Festivals	1958–59	1.00	...

No provision has been made for these items during 1959–60.

Scheme No. 567.

General Hostel Scheme

1956–57 ...	Provision was made outside the plan.
1957–58 ...	Do
1958–59 ...	Do

A lump sum provision of Rs. 3.30 lakhs has been made for general hostels. Government is committed to a policy of encouraging general hostels and if this Scheme is introduced the existing communal hostels will gradually

convert themselves into General Hostels. Especially in view of the existence of only a few multipurpose and Higher Secondary Schools in some of the most important towns adequate hostel facilities have to be provided to High School students who wish to come from different places where there are no facilities for Higher Secondary Education to places where these such facilities and necessarily a number of general hostels have to be provided in such Central Places. A token provision of Rs. 3.30 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

N. PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Scheme No. 568.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	1 lakh	...
Provision for 1959–60		
Recurring	0.950	
Non-recurring	0.250	
Total ...	1.200 lakhs	

The proposals have been sent to Government for the sanction of the scheme in 1958-59. This provision is made presuming that sanction will be accorded for the scheme. A lumpsum provision has been made continuing the scheme and also for giving stipends, etc., to about 100 trainees.

Scheme No. 569

Certificate course for Physical Education

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	0.05	0.04
1958–59	0.20	...
Provision for 1959–60		
Recurring	0.300	
Non-recurring	...	
Total ...	0.300	

This provision is for paying grants to:—

(1) Mallesarjana Vyayamashala, Dharwar

(2) Albatross Athletic Club, Bangalore

(3) Y.M.C.A., Bangalore where giving of Physical Training for 30, 30 and 40 (20 men and 20 women) respectively has been sanctioned in 1958 in Government Order No. ED 10 PFY 58, dated 2nd August 1958.

Scheme No. 570

J. Development of Hindi

(1) Appointment of Hindi Teachess in High Schools

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57	...	0.20	...
1957–58	...	1.37	0.23
1958–59	...	1.57	...
Provision for 1959–60			
Recurring	...	0.660	—
(For continuance of 60 Hindi teachers appointed in 1957–58)			
Non-recurring		...	...
Total	...	0.660	

(0.264 State Share
0.396 Central share)

11 Hindi teachers in Government Schools (at Rs. 75–180)

80×12×11	...	=10,560
D.A. at Rs. 30 30×12×11		3,960
D.A. at Rs. 49 teachers in aided schools $80\times12\times49\frac{3}{4}$	...	35,280
$30\times12\times49\times\frac{1}{4}$	...	8,820
Reserve	...	7,380

(2) Appointing part time Hindi teachers in Senior Pry. Schools

1956–57			
1957–58			
1958–59			
1959–60 (a) for the continuance of 140 part time teachers sanctioned at Rs. 25 p.m.			included under (i) above
Recurring	...	0.420	
Non-recurring		...	
Total	...	0.420	

(b) For the appointing about 400 part time Hindi teachers during 1959–60 at Rs. 25 p.m. for 9 months.

1956–57
1957–58
1658–59
1959–60

Recurring	1.500
Non-recurring	...
Total	1.500

This provision is made for teaching Hindi as a compulsory subject in the 8th Class of all Secondary Schools according to the new syllabus.

(3) Appointment of Hindi teachers in Teachers Training Institutions.

1956–57
1957–58 Including under (1) above
1958–59
1959–60

Recurring	0.530
Non-recurring	...
Total	0.530

Provision is made to continue the 35 teachers already appointed in 1957–58.

Recurring

		Rs.
Pay of teachers (Rs. 85)	...	35,500
D.A. at Rs. 30 p.m.	...	12,600
Cg. 5. p.m.	...	2,100
Reference books 80 per teacher	...	2,800
Total	...	53,000

Scheme No. 571

Training of Non-Hindi speaking teachers in Hindi.

(1) For the continuance of the training of S. T. College, Belgaum.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	0-14	...
1957-58	...	0-06	0-03
1958-59	..	0-31	...
1959–60—			
Recurring	...	0-20	
Non-Recurring		...	...
Total		0 20	

Recurring	
Pay of estt.	5,200
D.A. and H.P.A.	1,740
Contingencies	1,000
Other charges	1,120
Stipends and pay of substitutes, and T.A.	4.060
Grants to aided School teachers	6,880
Total	20,000

There is a provision for training 50 Sec. School teahers from all areas of the State.

Sanctioned provision :

Jr. Lecturer	...	250	p.m.
2 Assts.	...	100	,,
1 clerk	...	26	,,
1 peon.	...	26	,,
D.A. stipends, etc.		10,940	
C.G.	...	500	
Exam.	...	500	
Other charges	...	1,100	

(2) For providing stipends to teachers undergoing Hindi Shikshaka course.

1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	...	...
1959-60—			
Recurring	...	...	0·300
Non-recurring	...	...	...
		Total	0·300

Hindi Shikshaka courses was started during the first FYP in two institutions, one in Mysore and the other at Bangalore. But no provision was made for paying stipends to private trainees. There has been a demand for paying stipends for private candidates as it has been found that candidates are not forthcoming without stipends. As a large number of teachers have to be appointed for teaching Hindi as a compulsory subject according to the new curriculum this provision has been made to encourage private candidates.

For 20 Departmental teachers Substitutes' pay at Rs. 75 for 10 months.		15,000
D.A. at Rs. 30 P.M.	...	6,000
Family allnce. for 10 months at Rs. 15 p.m.		3,000
Stipends for 30 private candidates at Rs. 20 p.m. for 10 months.		6,000
	Total	30,000

Scheme No. 572

Continuance of Hindi Prachark appointed in Coorg District.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	0·06	...
1957-58	...	0·06	...
1958-59	...	0.06	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring		...	0·030
Non-recurring		...	...
		Total	0·030

In Coorg a Hindi Pracharak was appointed (before integration) to propagate Hindi in the District. Now in addition to organising Hindi classes for adults, he is also entrusted with the duty of Inspecting the Hindi classes in all the 70 Senior Basic Schools where Hindi is taught as a compulsory subject.

The above provision has been made to continue the post. His scale of pay was Rs. 68—4—120—5—170 with D.A. of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Scheme No. 573

Grants to Voluntary Hindi Organisations

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	0.17	0.19
1957-58	1.70	0.54
1958-59	0.78	...
Provision for 1959-60		
Recurring	0.780	...
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	0.780	

Scheme No. 574

(i) For conducting 8 free Hindi Classes in each District at a total cost per centre as noted below :—

	P.M.
Remuneration to the teacher	Rs. 25
Supervision T.A. and C.G. charges for classes Rs. 10 P.M. 35 × 10	Rs. 350
Text-books and reference books for classes	Rs. 25
	Rs. 375 per centre

For 20 Districts having 160 classes = 357 × 160 = 60,000

490 (a) Hindi classes for Government officials—300 classes

1956-57		...	...
1957-58		...	...
1958-59		...	...
1959-60	Recurring	0.900	...
	Non-recurring	...	...
		0.900	

Allowance at Rs. 25 P.M. and contingency Rs. 5 P.M: 30 × 9 × 300 ...	81,000
Books 15×300 ...	4,500
Supervision charges per class 15×300	4,500
	90,000

K. EDUCATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Scheme No. 575

(a) For the continuance and development of School for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind at Mysore and Vocational Institute, Mysore.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	0.77	...
1957-58	0.33	0.16
1958-59	0.30	...
Provision for 1959-60		
Recurring	0.175	...
Non-Recurring	0.300	...
Total	0.745 lakh	

	Recurring	Non-Recurring
Pay of Establishment	4,530	Rs. 25,000
D.A. and H.P.A.	1,000	...
Other allowances and Stipends.	4,000	...
Contingency	3,470	...
	13,000	Rs. 25,000

A Scheme for a Sheltered Workshop to be attached to the School for Deaf and Blind Boys, Mysore was under consideration. There are at present two power looms in the School. These Looms are lying idle from a long time for want of installation of a motor. It was proposed to make use of these looms by erecting a motor at the estimated cost as noted below :—

(1) Purchase and erection of Motor with necessary accessories.	3,111
(2) Purchase of different coloured yarn	3,900
(3) Contingency expenditure including power consumption charges.	2,000
(4) Purchase of spare parts and accessories.	969
	9,980

The sanction was received in 1957-58 but could not be utilised due to some administrative and technical difficulties. The provision has been continued during 1958-59 and as the administrative sanction is received recently action is being taken to utilise the amount in 1958-59. The provision is provided for completion and for further development during 1959-60.

As part of sheltered workshop attached to the Government Vocational Institute for Women in Mysore, the provision of Rs. 5,030 was sanctioned. The provision is made for further development of Vocational Institute for Women, Mysore and at Gulbarga as craft training centres.

(b) For the continuance of the school for Deaf and Blind, Hubli.

	Recurring	Non-Recurring
Pay of Establishment and Contingency	Rs. 4,500	Rs. 5,000

There is already a School for the Handicapped at Hubli. The strength of the institution has been increased from 20 to 30 during 1957-58 and provision has been made also for its continuation.

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEMES

Scheme No. 576.

Planning Unit

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	0·25	0·17
1957-58	...	0·94	0·45
1958-59	...	1·20	...
Provision for 59-60—Recrg.		1·70	...
Non-Recrg.		0·05	...
Total	...	1·75	

	Recurring	Non-recurring
Pay of officer	14,000	
Pay of Estt.	101,000	Rs. 5,000
T.A.	8,000	
D.A.& H.P.A.	36,200	
Contingency and other charges	10,800	
	1,70,000	

This is only a continuation scheme for the continuance of the Planning Unit set up in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction and also in the Divisional and District levels.

Scheme No. 577.

Educational Survey

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	0·99	0·77
1958-59 ...	0·10	...

Scheme No. 578.

Riyayithi Scholarships

No provision has been made as the Unit has been wound up on completion of the Survey work. The remaining work has been transferred to the Planning and Statistical Unit of the Director of Public Instruction's Office.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57 ...	0·06	...
1957-58 ...	0·41	0·01
1958-59 ..	0·41	...
Provision for 59-60	0·45	...

Riyayithi Scholarship is a scholarship which is in vogue in Hyderabad-Karnatak. Proposals were made to continue the scholarship and Rs. 0.41 lakh was sanctioned for the award of scholarships to poor students in all grades of institutions in Hyderabad-Karnatak area in 1957-58. A similar provision of Rs. 0.41 lakh was made in the Budget for 1958-59. But the Government ordered in G.O. No. ED 115—SEL 57, dated 12th December 1957, that this provision might be made from 1958-59 onwards under Normal Budget. The provision of Riyayithi Scholarships was an item in the Second Five-Year Plan of the Ex-Hyderabad Government. It has been ordered that the provision should be made under Plan Budget. Hence Rs. 45,000 has been allotted for this purpose under the Plan.

Scheme No. 579.

Educational and Vocational Guidance

(i) For the continuation of the Bureau attached to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	Rs. in lakhs	
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	1.25	...

1959-60—

	Rs. in lakhs
Recurring	1.00
Non-Recurring	0.25
Total ...	1.25

				Rs.
Recurring—				
Pay of officers	...	...	...	18,000
Pay of establishmet	...	...	...	11,700
T. A.	...	...	...	1,000
D. A. and H. P. A.	...	...	...	3,720
Contingency	...	...	...	3,000
Other charges	...	...	...	62,580
		Total	...	1,00,000
Non-Recurring	...	...	...	25,000

A Bureau has been attached to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction for writing guide books for the teachers for teaching the subjects according to the newly formulated common curriculum for Basic and Non-basic Schools. This was started in 1958-59. Provision has been made to continue the scheme during 1959-60.

(ii) For setting up a Bureau for Training Vocational Guidance and Counselling.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	...	...

1959-60—

	Rs. in lakhs
Recurring	1.000
Non-Recurring	0.200
Total ...	1.200

A lumpsum provision has been made based on the following average cost. As a result of introduction of diversified courses in the Multipurpose High Schools, it has become necessary to help the students in electing a suitable subject for their higher studies. It is necessary to guide and consel these students to seek a suitable occupation after their course. At present there are no trained guidance and counselling personnel in any of the Multipurpose High Schools. It is felt necessary that a beginning should be made to train a sufficient number of teachers for this work. A scheme has been prepared by the Principal of the Teachers' Training College, Mysore. It is intended to start the Bureau in the University Teachers' College, Mysore.

Cost of setting up a Vocational Guidance and Counselling Bureau.

		Provision.	*Expenditure*
	Recurring—		Rs.
1	Professor (400–800)	633.33	7,699·96
2	Asst. Prof. (250–500) Rs. 400 ...	800.00	9,600.00
3	Lecturer (200–450)	338.77	4,065.24
4	Typist (55–120)	97.75	1,173.00
5	Clerk (50–120)	85.00	1,020.00
6	Attender (30–60)	46.00	540.00
7	Contingency	...	2,500.00
8	Peon (25–35)	31.66	379.92
9	Rent	...	5,000.00
10	T. A.	...	500.00
11	Library Books and materials ...	...	1,600.00
12	Periodicals	...	200.00
13	Postage	...	300.00
14	Allowance to Principal ...	...	100.00
15	Cost of trainees for 3 types of courses (170 teachers in all).	...	1,27,000 00
16	D. A. & H. P. A. to staff 1(65), 3(60), 2(35), 2(30).	...	4,500·00
	Total	...	1,75,000 00
	Non-Recurring—		
	Furniture and equipment ...	...	8,000·00
	Equipment ...	...	8,000.00
	Test materials ...	...	8,000.00
	Total	...	24,000.00

Scheme No. 580.

Setting up of Museums

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	..	....	...

Provision for 1959-60—

	Rs. in lakhs
Recurring	0.25
Non-Recurring	1.00
Total ...	1.25

It is intended to develop Museums at Mangalore and Bangalore in the year 1959-60. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 25,000 for recurring and Rs. 1,00,000 for non-recurring expenditure has been made. The details of the scheme will be worked out in consultation with the Department of Industries and Commerce.

Scheme No. 581.

Improvement of Collegiate Education—Introduction of three-year Degree Course.

Budget Provision 1959-60.

Introduction of three-year Degree Course in three Government Colleges.

Rupees 1·50 lakhs for Government Colleges.

Introduction of three-year Degree Course in Non-Government Colleges.

Rupees ·98 lakhs for Non-Government Colleges.

The scheme has been introduced in the Colleges under the control of this Department from 1957-58, and the following provisions were made from 1957 onwards.

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1957-58—			
I Government Colleges	...	5·583	0·069
II Non-Government Colleges	...	2·155	0·523
1958-59—			
I Government Colleges			
(i) Buildings	...	2·20	...
(ii) Revenue	...	55,000	....
II Non-Government Colleges	...		
(i) Building	....	1·05	...
(ii) Revenue	...	20,000	...

The ratio of Central and State share expenditure in regard to Government Colleges is 50 : 50 and Ratio of Central share, State share and the institutions share is 50 : 25 : 25.

It is proposed to utilise the amount of Rs. 2.48 lakhs provided for in the 1959-60 budget. The provision made above represents only the State share of the expenditure.

Scheme No. 582.

Mysore University

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	5·50	2·76
1957-58	...	14·48	2·76
1958-59	...	5·00	...

Provision for 1959—60

Recurring	} 16·778
Non-Recurring	

The Mysore University is an autonomous body with effect from 1st January 1957. Provision for giving financial assistance to the University for its development schemes is made annually. The provision of Rs. 16.778 lakhs now made includes the amount of the State share of expenditure during 1959-60 for the following items of works :—

(i) Post-Graduate and Research Schemes of the University itself (Both recurring and non-recurring).

(ii) Introduction of 3-year degree course in the Constituent and Affiliated Colleges. (Both recurring and non-recurring).

(iii) Extension of the Library Building of the Central College as a Memorial of Centenary celebrations (Rs. 50,000).

(iv) Scheme of establishment of Information Bureau (Rs. 5,000).

Scheme No. 583.

Karnatak University.

Year		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	3·32	1·10
1958-59	...	5·00	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	}	8·959	
Non-Recurring	}		
Total	...	8·959	

The Karnatak University was established in the year 1949. Like the Mysore University, this is also an autonomous body.

The provision of Rs. 8.959 lakhs made for 1959-60 is meant for the development schemes of the Karnatak University and also the Karnatak College. The provision represents State share of Development Schemes detailed below to be implemented by the Karnatak University :—

(i) Development Schemes of the University itself (Post-Graduate Research, etc.), (Both recurring and non-recurring).

(ii) Introduction of 3-year degree course in the Colleges affiliated to the Karnatak University (Both recurring and non-recurring).

(iii) Establishment of Information Bureau (Rs. 5,000).

Scheme No. 584.

Literary and Cultural Development.

Year		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	0·3	0·06
1957-58	...	1·25	0·49
1958-59	...	1·48	...
Provision for 1959-60			
Recurring	}	1·44	
Non-Recurring	}		
Total	...	1·44	

Under the Literary and Cultural activities of the Department it is proposed to publish a Kannada Encyclopædia and also Kannada-Kannada Distionary. Besides this, the scheme contemplates award of prizes to best books in Kannada.

The Schemes pertaining to Kannada Encyclopædia and also the Scheme of Kannada-Kannada Dictionary are under finalisation of the State Government. The Scheme of award of prizes has been sanctioned by the Government. Such Schemes were in vogue in the Bombay-Karnatak Area and the Madras Karnatak areas as sanctioned by those Governments.

Scheme No. 585

N.C.C. & A.C.C.

Year		*Provision*	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1956–57	...	1,36,000	11,900
1957–58	...	5,00.000	1,37,000
1958–59	...	4,62,000	...

Provision for 1959–60—

Recurring Non-Recurring	}	3·42
Total	...	3·42

The object of the Scheme is to raise larger number of N.C.C. and A.C.C. Units so that more students in Colleges and High Schools may take advantage of the N.C.C. and A.C.C. Training which provides for Military Training, Youth Leadership and discipline. A provision of Rs. 16.00 lakhs was made for expenditure during Second Five-Year Plan period. An equal grant is expected from the Government of India in the form of officers pay, clothing, supply of vehicles and 50 per cent of camp expenditure. During 1956-57 the Cadet strength was 3,203 N.C.C. and 22,300 A.C.C. and during 1957-58, the strength was 4,835 N.C.C. and 29,491 A.C.C. respectively. Government has already sanctioned raising of new units during current year.

	Rs.
(a) Junior Division NCC	
(i) Raising of 26 Junior Division Army Wing Troops (1 Officer and 33 Cadets each).	97,500·00
(ii) Raising of one Junior Naval Wing Troop (1 Officer and 33 Cadets).	5,900·00
(b) Girls Division NCC	
(i) Raising of two Senior Wing Sub-Troops (1 Officer and 45 Cadets each).	24,000·00
(ii) Raising of Seven Junior Wing Troops (1 Officer and 45 Cadets each).	35,000·00
(iii) Amount required to raise the Cadets strength of three Senior and ten Junior Girls. Troops from 30 to 37 each during 1958-59.	5,900·00
(c) Auxiliary Cadet Corps.	
Raising of 50 sections of the ACC (50 Teachers and 2500 Cadets at an average of Rs. 6 per Cadet.)	15,000·00

Scheme No. 586

Mysore State Sangeet Natak Academy.

Year	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	1,10,000	55,000
1957-58	5,00,000	Nil
1958-59	50,000	Nil

Provision for 1959-60

Recurring	0.56
Non-recurring	
Total	0.56

The Mysore State Academy for Dance, Drama and Music now known as Mysore Sangeet Natak Academy, was constituted towards the end of 1954-55 with a view to foster the development of Music, Dance and Drama. A total provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for providing grants to the Academy was made for Second Five-Year Plan period. Grants were not sanctioned during 1957-58, as the question of its reconstitution was under consideration. The Academy has so far recognised 58 Institutions and sanctioned equipment grant of Rs. 450 to 29 and 17 Institutions during 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively. A Committee was appointed during the beginning of 1958-59 to review the work of the Academy and to suggest measures for encouragement of Dance, Drama and Music. The report is received and is under consideration. It is likely that activities of the Acadamy will be conducted during 1959-60 or thereafter, as soon as decision is taken on report referred to above.

Scheme No. 587

Bharat Scouts and Guides

Year	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	25,000	15,000
1957-58	25,000	10,000
1958-59	50,000	...
Provision for 1959-60 Recurring	0.75	
Non-recurring		
Total	0.75	

The object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association, to enable it to intensify its activities relating to the development of citizenship among boys and girls by forming their character, training in the habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance and social service. The main items of expenditure for 1956-57 and 1957-58 are training courses and conferences and seminars both for scout and girl guide sections. The present strength of Bharat Scouts and Guides is 45,000 (including Girl Guides). The main items of programme for 1958-59 are as below :—

Scouts Section (State Association.)

(1) Himalaya Wood Badge Course.
(2) Commissioners' Training Course.
(3) Training Team Seminar.
(4) Commissioners' Conference.

Girl Guides (State Association.)

(1) Himalaya Wood Badge.
(2) Training for Commissioners.
(3) Commissioners' Conference.

Besides above the Bharat Scouts and Guides intends to participate in Youth Festival activities, Republic Day celebration and sponsor study tour. There is also a proposal to open a handicraft centre at Doddaballapur. A sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been provided for expenditure in this regard during Second Five-Year Plan period. During 1957-58, only Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned as the proposal for release of the grants was received late in the year. The amount provided during 1959-60 will be utilised for similar purposes.

Scheme No. 588

Bharat Seva Dal

Year	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	Nil
1957-58	25,000	25,000
1958-59	50,000	...
Provision for 1959-60 : Recurring		0.90
Non-recurring		
Total		0.90

The object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Bharat Seva Dal to enable it to undertake activities for Seva Dal Training, holding of camps and for including the spirit of self-reliance and social service in youths.

2. At present the strength of Bharat Seva Dal volunteers is 60,843 (52,629 boys and 8,214 girls). During 1957-58 in all 6 training camps were held and as many as 249 students were trained in 1958-59 and 7 training camps were conducted with 420 trainees.

3. Main activities during 1959-60 include holding of (1) 250 manual labour service camps and 2 camp organization training camps, (2) refresher courses to ....., (3) Camps for training 360 valunteers who have completed Prathamik course and (4) 70 Prathamik camps to train 1,200 voluuteers. Besides, 10 Sahayak camps to train 600 teachers are also proposed to be held.

Scheme No. 589

Department of Archaeology

Year	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	11,000	...
1958-59	11,000	...
Provision for 1959-60 : Recurring		0.11
Non-recurring		...
Total		0.11

The object of the Scheme is to have exploration and Survey of Ancient monuments in the four Districts of Bombay-Karnatak area. This is a part of the Scheme

originally formulated by Bombay Government and continued by the Mysore Government. The scheme costing Rs. 11,000 has since been sanctioned by the State Government. Tangible results of the work can be assessed early in 1959-60.

Scheme No. 590

Government Law College, Bangalore.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	0·125	0·113
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	0·29	...
Provision for 1959-60.			
Recurring		...	0·096
Non-Recurring		...	0·114
	Total	...	0·210

The object of this Scheme is to introduce M.L. Degree course in the College. The Principal, Government Law College, Bangalore has reported that many students were applying for the M.L. Course and that in view of the demand for the course, it is essential to make a provision for it in the Government Law College. The scheme has been sanctioned.

The provision for the scheme during the Second Plan period is Rs. 95,000.

Scheme No. 591

Expansion of Printing Press.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	2·80	...
Provision for 1959-60.			
Recurring		...	0·40
Non-Recurring		...	3·35
	Total	...	3·75

In view of the pressure on the capacity of Printing Press at Bangalore, it has been decided to expand the Printing Press at Bangalore and also the Branch Press at

Mysore. It is also proposed to open a Branch Press at Dharwar during 1958-59 ; provision has been made for the buildings and equipment. The amount provided for buildings was Rs. 1.50 lakhs and for equipment Rs. 1.30 lakhs. Adiministrative approval has been given to the construction of the buildings. Steps are being taken to place orders for the machinery that is needed. During the year 1959-60 a sum of Rs. 3.75 lakhs is proposed to be provided for the expansion of the Presses. The amount included a lumpsum provision of Rs. 40,000 for staff, which will be required to operate the machinery. The amount provided for the equipment and machinery is Rs. 3.35 lakhs.

The provision made on the scheme during the Second Plan period is Rs. 9 lakhs.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Scheme No. 592

State Board and Directorate of Technical Education.
Scheme initiated during 1958–59.

		Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	Not initiated	Not initiated
1957–58	...	...	...
1958–59	...	45,000	34,900 (probable)

Provision for 1959–60.

Recurring	...	0·60 lakh
Non-recurring	...	0·15 ,,
Total	...	0·75

With a view to encourage co-ordinated development of Technical Education in each State and to ensure proper standards of instructions in the Technical Institutions and also to conduct Examinations at State-level, the Central Government, the A.I.C.T.E. and its Regional Committees recommended that a Board of Technical Education and Training might be set up in every State. The State Board of Technical Education and Training was therefore set up in this State which consists of representatives of State Government Departments, Heads of Technical Institutions, representatives of Trade Unions, Labour and Industries, and representatives of the Mysore and Karnataka Universities with the Minister for Education as Chairman and the Joint Director of Technical Education as the Member-Secretary.

The Scheme is estimated to cost as under :—

Building	...	2,00,000
Furniture	...	28,000
Recurring	...	1,41,000 for 2nd Plan Period

The recurring charges are for providing necessary staff on account of the Inspection of Institutions for audit and maintenance of accounts, for conducting examinations on a State-wide basis and for the Planning Unit to organise all the developmental programmes of the Department. The ultimate recurring expenditure for this would be Rs. 47,000 per annum. The Scheme bears no Central Aid.

The following provisions are made in the budget estimates for the year 1958-59 :—

Recurring	...	Rs. 40,000
Furniture	...	Rs. 5,000

Necessary staff required for the year is appointed.

Scheme No. 593

B. D. T. College of Engineering, Davanagere.
(Scheme initiated during 1954–55)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	... ...	0·80 lakh
1957–58	... ...	0·82 ,,
1958–59	... 1,18,500	39,700 (probable)

Provision for 1959–60.

Recurring	...		nil
Non-recurring	...	Equip	1.50 lakhs
		Bldg.	nil
	Total	...	1·50 ,,

The development of this Government Institution was recommended by a Visiting Committee of the A.I.C.T.E. during the First Five-Year Plan. The Scheme aims at providing for adequate building and equipment for the existing intake of 60 students in Civil Engineering Course, the estimated cost of the scheme is as follows :—

Equipment	...	Rs. 4·120 lakhs
Building	...	Rs. 1·875 ,,
Total	...	Rs. 5·995 ,,

In addition, the Government of India have granted an interest-free loan of Rs. 1.80 lakhs for construction of Hostels for the College. The following is the expenditure incurred till the end of 1957-58 on the scheme :—

Equipment	...	Rs. 2,43,180
Buildings	...	Rs. 78,640
Total	...	3,21,820

During the year 1958-59 the following amounts have been provided in the budget estimates :—

Equipment	...	Rs. 0·810 lakh
Buildings	...	Rs. 0·375 „
Total	...	1·158 lakhs

The Central Government bear 50 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure on the Scheme.

B. D. T. College of Engineering, Davanagere.
(Scheme initiated during 1957–58)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57 ...	...	Scheme initiated in 57–58
1957–58	...	1·72 lakhs nil
1958–59	...	2·815 lakhs 0·97 lakh (probable)

Provision for 1959–60.

Recurring	...	1·25 lakhs
Equipment	...	1·75 „
Building	...	3·00 „
	Total	6·00 „

With a view to convert the Institute into a Standard Engineering College, Government issued orders in consultation with the A.I.C.T.E. for the Introduction of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Courses with the intake of 30 students for each of the additional courses, thus bringing the admission capacity of the Institution during 1957-58 to 120 students. The estimated cost of the scheme is :—

	Rs. in lakhs
Equipment	9.04
Buildings	6.96
Recurring	8.20 for the plan period.
Total	24.20

The following amounts have been provided in the budget estimates for 1958-59 :—

	Rs in lakhs
Equipment	1.190
Buildings	1.125
Recurring	0.500
	2.815

The scheme was sanctioned in November 1957 and no expenditure could therefore be incurred during 1957-58. Steps have been taken to utilise the grants of the current financial year. The Government of India provided 50 per cent grant-in-aid towards the Scheme.

Scheme No. 594

S.K.S.J. Technological Institute, Bangalore.

(Scheme started in 1957-58).

		Provision Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	95,000	12,000
1958-59	...	3,48,600	...

Provision for 1959-60—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Recurring	...	0·20
Equipment	...	1·70
Buildings	...	0·80
Total	...	2·70

The scheme provided for the development of the Textile Chemistry Department of the Institution and has been accepted by the A.I.C.T.E. The cost of the scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 1.10 lakhs for buildings, Rs. 3.67 lakhs for equipment and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 0.57 lakh during the plan period. The Central Government is to bear 50 per cent of the Non-recurring expenditure incurred in this scheme. The following is the expenditure incurred until 1957-57 :—

		Rs.
Buildings	...	...
Equipment	...	2,500
Recurring	...	10,400
Total	...	12,900

During the year 1958-59, the following amounts have been provided in the budget estimate :—

		Rs.
Buildings	... ...	50,000
Equipment	... ...	2,82,100
Recurring	... ...	16,500
	Total ...	3,48,600

Construction of the additional buildings is in progress and equipment is being received.

Scheme No. 595

B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bangalore.
(Scheme started in 1957-58).

		Provision Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1956-57	... ...	4,00,000	41,455
1957-58	...		
1958-59	...	3,50,000	1.35,000

Provision for 1959-60—

(State's and Institution's share)—

		Rs. in lakhs	
Recurring	...	0·70	Total Rs. 3·000 lakhs *plus* a matching share of Government of India.
Equipments	...	1·00	
Building		1·30	

This is a non-Government Institution included under the Second Five-Year Plan of Development of Technical Institutions. The development envisages provision of adequate instructional facilities for degree courses in Civil. Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and the State Government have accepted the Scheme with the concurrence of the A.I.C.T.E. The cost of the Scheme is as follows :—

		Rs. in lakhs
Equipment	... ...	9·42
Recurring	... ...	2·00
Buildings	... ...	6·66
	Total ...	18·08

The Central Government are to provide 2/3rds of Non-Recurring Expenditure and 1/3rd of Recurring expenditure. The State Government will provide 1/3 of the Non-recurring expenditure and 1/3 of the Recurring expenditure. The Institution will provide 1/3 of the

Recurring expenditure only. And a sum of Rs. 6.48 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the Second Plan period. The annual intake of the college is 120 (60 Civil, 30 Mechanical and 30 Electrical Engineering) at the degree level. The following are the provision included in the budget estimate for 1958-59 :—

		Rs. in lakhs
Equipment	...	2·00
Buildings	...	1·00
Recurring	...	0·50
Total	...	3·50

Scheme No. 596

National Institute of Engineering, Mysore.
(Scheme initiated during 1955-56).

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	...	0·92
1957-58	...	...	1·36
1958-59 (State's Grant-in-Aid).	...	3,52,000	0·75 (Provn)

Provision for 1959-60—

(State's and Institution's share)—

		Rs. in lakhs	
Recurring	...	0·40	Total Rs. 2·40 lakhs *plus* matching share of Government of India.
Building	...	1·00	
Equipment	...	1·00	

According to the recommendations of the co-ordinating committee of the All-India Council for Technical Education, the Government of India and the State Government have accepted the development of the National Institute of Engineering, Mysore, a non-Government Institution :—during the Five-Year Plan. The scheme envisages the development of the existing Civil Engineering Courses at degree and diploma levels as noted below :

		Rs. in lakhs
Equipment	...	5·40
Buildings	...	3·75
Recurring	...	1·26 per annum

The following is the pattern of assistance agreed to by the State and the Central Governments with the managements of the Institution :—

		Non-recurring	Recurring
State Government	...	1/3	1/3
Central Government	...	2/3	1/3
Institution	...	Nil	1/3

The following is the budget provision for 1958-59 :—

			Rs. in lakhs
Equipment	...	...	2·00
Buildings	...	...	1·00
Recurring	...	...	0·52

National Institute of Engineering, Mysore.
(Scheme started in 1958-59).

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	Expenditure to be met from the provision of Rs. 3·52 lakhs provided for Scheme No. 500(A).	

Provision for 1959-60 (State and Institution's share)—

Rs. in lakhs

Recurring	...	0·40	Total Rs. 2·10 lakhs *plus* equal amount by the Centre.
Equipment	...	0·80	
Buildings	...	0·90	

With a view to provide increase the facilities for Technical Education at the degree level, the State Government have agreed that the National Institute of Engineering, Mysore should be developed into a Standard Engineering College with the intake of 120 by the introduction of additional degree courses in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. The Southern Regional Committee have assessed the cost of the scheme as follows :—

Non-recurring—	Building (51 thousand sq. feet)	...	7·65
	Equipment (Including Library and Furniture).		10·51
Recurring—	(Staff and Maintenance) Rs. 4·41 lakhs per annum including Rs. 1·26 lakhs already sanctioned for Scheme No. 500(A).		

The additional admissions have been made during the current academic year 1958-59. The shares of the financial assistance from the Central and the State Governments are to be decided.

Scheme No. 597

University College of Engineering, Bangalore.

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...	4,25,000	1,72,000
1957-58	...	1,75,000	
1958-59	...	3,50,000	

Provision for 1959-60 (State's share)—

		Rs. in lakhs	
Recurring	...	Nil	Total Rs. 1·90 lakhs *plus* equal amount by the Centre.
Equipment	...	0·90	
Buildings	...	1·00	

The scheme aims at strengthening the existing degree courses of the College by way of providing adequate accommodation and equipment at a total cost of Rs. 9.75 lakhs as below :—

			Rs. in lakhs
Building	...	...	2·40
Equipment	...	...	7·35

The Government of India has sanctioned an interest-free loan of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for construction of Hostel for the College. The scheme is accepted by the Central Government for grant-in-aid at 50 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure incurred during the plan period. This is a scheme continuing from the First Five-Year Plan and expenditure incurred so far till the end of 1957-58 is :—

			Rs. in lakhs
Buildings	...	...	0·56
Equipment	...	...	0·83
Construction of Hostel	...		0·75

The following amounts are provided in the budget estimate for 1958-59 for implementing the above scheme :—

			Rs. in lakh
Equipment	...	...	2·50
Buildings	...	...	1·00

University College of Engineering, Bangalore,
(Scheme initiated in 1957-58).

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs. in lakhs	
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	1·20	...

Provision for 1959-60 (State's share)—

	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
Recurring ...	0·50	Total 0·50 *plus*
Equipment ...	Nil	0·50 for Recurring,
Buildings ...	Nil	1·50 for Building,
		2·00 for Equipment to be provided by the University which is re-imbursible by the Centre.

With a view to provide increased facilities of training in Technical Education, the College of Engineering, Bangalore was selected for being converted into a large unit with a student enrolment ranging from 800 to 1,000. The Scheme was recommended by the Ghosh-Chandrakanth Committee of the All-India Council for Technical Education, aims at increasing the intake capacity of the Institution from 120 to 210 for Civil, Mechanical, Electrical Engineering courses at degree level. The Scheme is sponsored by the Government of India and the estimated cost is as follows :—

	Rs. in lakhs
Building ...	7·20
Equipment ...	4·78
Recurring ...	3·60 per annum maximum

The total cost of the Scheme works out to Rs. 16.28 lakhs out of which the Second Five-Year Plan provides Rs. 7.00 lakhs for its implementation. The entire non-recurring cost of the scheme is to be borne by the Government of India and the recurring expenditure is met by the Central Government as mentioned below :—

	Per cent
1957-58	100
1958-59	80
1959-60	50
1960-61	50

The expenditure on the recurring side beyond the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period will be met by the State Government only.

Although the admissions were made during 1957-58 expenditure could not be incurred as the Scheme was sanctioned late in the year.

Scheme No. 598.

B. V. B. College of Engineering and Technology, Hubli.
(Scheme started in 1957–58).

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs.
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	2·70	0·38
1958–59	1·00	0·50 (Provisional)

Provision for 1959–60 (States and Institution's Share).—

	Rs. in lakhs.
Recurring	Nil
Equipment	0·50
Buildings	Nil
Total ...	0·50

This is a non-Government Institution. The Government of India on the recommendation of the A.I.C.T.E. approved certain schemes of this Institution in connection with the strengthening of the diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering at a total cost of Rs. 7.655 lakhs. The Schemes provide for Rs. 3.858 lakhs towards the construction of building and Rs. 3.797 lakhs towards the purchase of equipment required for the existing courses. The Government of India bear 2/3 of the above non-recurring expenditure, the remaining 1/3 being shared by the State Government and Management of the Institution in equal proportions. The Institution has so far received an amount of Rs. 4.02 lakhs as grant-in-aid from the Central Government for the above scheme. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakhs (Rs. 0.50 lakhs for buildings and Rs. 0.50 lakhs for equipment) is included in the budget estimate for 1958-59.

B. V. B. College of Engineering and Technology, Hubli.
(Scheme started in 1958–59).

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	2·25	0·50

Provision for 1959–60 (State's and Institution's share).—

	Rs. in lakhs
Recurring	0·50
Equipment	1·00
Buildings	1·00
Total ...	2·50

(Equal amounts to be provided by the Centre).

With a view to provide increased facilities for Technical Education at the Degree level, the State Government have agreed to introduce additional degree courses in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering in this Institution from the academic year 1958-59. Proposals in this behalf have been forwarded to the Southern Regional Committee and the A.I.C.T.E. The following provision is made in the Budget Estimate for 1958-59 :—

			Rs. in lakhs.
Equipment	...	...	1·00
Buildings	...	...	0·75
Recurring	...	...	0·50

Pending assessment of the cost of the Scheme by the A.I.C.T.E. a sum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the current plan period on the above scheme. The following amounts would be necessary to complete the programme :—

			Rs. in lakhs
Equipment	...	...	7·31
Building	...	...	5·77
Recurring	...	...	4·40

Additional admissions for 30 each in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering courses have, however, been made during the year 1958-59. The sharing of the expenditure on this scheme by the State, Centre and the Management would be as follows :—

		Non-recurring	Recurring	
		Per cent	Per cent	
State	...	25	25	of the net deficit.
Centre	...	50	50	
Management	...	25	25	

Scheme No. 599.

Manipal Engineering College, Manipal.

(Scheme initiated during 1958–59).

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	...	0·75 (only State share)
1958–59	...	...	...

Provision for 1959-60 (State's and Institution's Share).—

		Rs. in lakhs.
Recurring	... ...	0·55
Equipment	... ...	1·40
Building	... ...	1·75
	Total ...	3·70

(*plus* an equal amount to be provided by the Centre)

The academy of General Education at Manipal which has been maintaining a number of Educational Institutions, and Colleges has started an Engineering College also at Manipal with Civil Engineering Degree Course. This College is affiliated to the Karnatak University, Dharwar. The Academy have applied for financial assistance from the State and Central Governments for strengthening the existing courses in Civil Engineering and also for the introduction of additional degree courses in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering during the year 1958-59. The above development of the college has been provisionally included in the schemes of the Second Five-Year Plan of this Department, from the current financial year 1958-59. Proposals in the matter have already been placed before the Southern Regional Committee and the A.I.C.T.E. for recommending to the Government of India to include the scheme for grant-in-aid. The cost of the scheme is estimated as follows :—

		Rs. in lakhs.
Buildings	... ...	14·00
Equipment	... ...	14·50
Recurring	... ...	3·50

The Scheme is yet to be sanctioned by the Government of India and pending sanction, the following provisions have been made in the budget estimate for 1958-59 to meet the expenditure on the increased admissions :—

		Rs. in lakhs.
Buildings	... ...	0·75
Equipment	... ...	0·75
Recurring	... ...	1·00

Scheme No. 600.

Sri Jayachamarajendra Polytechnic, Bangalore.
(Scheme started in 1956-57).

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs.
1956-57	1·45	0·50
1957-58	2·50	1·50
1958-59	0·83	...

Provision for 1959-60.—

		Rs. in lakhs.
Non-recurring	—Equipment	0·50
	Building	0·50
Recurring	... ...	Nil
	Total ...	1·00

(*a*) The Scheme is to strengthen the existing courses. The total Plan outlay is Rs. 12.40 lakhs—Rs. 9.10 lakhs for buildings and Rs. 3.30 lakhs for equipment—The details of buildings to be constructed and equipment to be secured are given below :—

	Buildings	Estimated Cost. Rs. in lakhs.
1	(*a*) Fresh acquisition of land about 8,000 sq. yards ...	1·418
	(*b*) Cost of site already acquired	1·042
2	Construction of four Additional Workshops ...	1·00
3	Construction of an Auditorium	1·30
4	Re-modelling of Old Buildings	1·20
5	Cycle stand ...	0·20
6	Completion of Canteen Buildings	0·50
7	Construction of Garages and Auto Sheds ...	0·40
8	Construction of Office, Library, Stores, Staff Blocks.	2·10
	Total ...	9·160

	Equipment	Rs. in lakhs
1	Mechanical Engineering Section ...	1·80
2	Electrical Engineering Section ...	0·20
3	Civil and Sanitary Section	0·35
4	Physics Laboratory ...	0·25
5	Radio Laboratory ...	0·10
6	Sound Engineering Laboratory	0·08
7	Cinematography Laboratory	0·10
8	Mining Engineering Laboratory	0·04
9	Ceramics	0·03
10	Printing Technology	0·35
	Total ...	3·30

The scheme has been forwarded to the Southern Regional Committee for Assessment and recommendation to the Government of India for grant-in-aid. If the Central Government approve the scheme assistance at 50 per cent towards non-recurring expenditure may be available.

S. J. Polytechnic, Bangalore (Scheme initiated in 1955-56).

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	0·80	0·29
1957-58	0·80	0·98
1958-59	0·40	...

Provision for 1959-60.—

	Rs. in lakhs.
Non-Recurring :—Equipment	0·80
Building	1·00
Recurring	Nil
Total ..	1·80

On the recommendations of the visiting committee during the First Five-Year Plan, the scheme has been approved by the All-India Council for Technical Education and provides for additional equipment and buildings for the existing Diploma courses of the Institution. The Scheme involves the following expenditure :—

	Rs. in lakhs.
Building	2·25
Equipment	1·18

The following are the details for the buildings to be constructed :—

	Cost in Rs lakhs.
1. Construction of a First Floor over the Radio and Sound Recording Section.	0·850
2. Construction of 3 Workshops	1·00
3. Extension of Existing Workshop	0·04
Total ..	2·25

The First item of Building Works costing Rs. 0.85 lakhs have been practically completed. The remaining works are yet to be taken up for which plans and estimates are under preparation.

The equipment at a total cost of Rs. 1.18 lakhs as recommended by the Visiting Committee has to be secured according to the list of equipment furnished by them. The Scheme bears Central Assistance at 50 per cent to

the non-recurring charges according the revised pattern of Central Assistance. For the year 1958-59, the following amounts have been provided in the Budget Estimates :—

	Rs. in lakhs.
Building	0·25
Equipment	0·15

S. J. Polytechnic, Bangalore (Scheme started in 1957–58).

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs.
1956–57	Nil	Nil
1957–58	0·83	0·09
1958–59	1·30	...

Provision for 1959–60		Rs. in lakhs.
Non-recurring :—Building ..	..	1·00
Equipment ..	..	1·05
Recurring ..	..	0·75
Total	..	2·80

The schme is based on the Ghosh Chandrakanth Committee Report for Expansion of existing, selected Engineering Institutions. The entire non-recurring charges are borne by the Government of India during the Plan period. As regards the recurring expenditure, the Centre will bear the expenditure at the rate of 100 per cent for the first year, *i.e.*, for 1957-58, at 80 per cent for 1958-59 and at 50 per cent for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61, beyond which the recurring expenditure will have to be borne by the State Government in full.

The Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 7.88 lakhs during the Plan period, Rs. 2.94 lakhs for buildings, Rs. 1.56 lakhs for equipment and Rs. 2.60 lakhs for recurring expenditure during the remaining years of the Plan period. The scheme has been implemented during the academic year 1959-60 and the object is to provide training facilities for an increased intake of 70 students as noted below :—

1.	Civil Engineering	20
2.	Mechanical Engineering	20
3.	Electrical Engineering	20
4.	Tele-communication	10
	Total ..	70

The following are the details of building sand equipment for the above expansion schemes :—

Buildings		Equipment	Rs.
1. Four Lecture Halls 2. Three Drawing Halls 3. Nine Workshops and Laboratories.	2·94 lakhs.	1. Civil Engg. Dept. ... 2. Mechanical Engg. ... 3. Elecl. Engineering ... 4. Radio and Furniture...	0·35 0·75 0·13 0·35

Scheme No. 601.

Karnataka Polytechinc, Mangalore. (Scheme implemented in 57-58)

	Provision. Rs. in lakhs.	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs.
1956-57	2.52	...
1957-58	2.52	0.14
1958-59	0 40	...

Provision for 1959-60: Non-Recurring: Equipment: 1.00 lakhs
Building 0.10 "
Recurring : Nil.
Total : 1.10

On the recommendation of the Visiting Committee during the First Five-Year Plan the scheme has been approved by the A.I.C.T.E. and provides for construction of a Boiler Shed at a cost of Rs. 0.12 lakhs and for purchase of equipment at a cost of Rs. 2.40 lakhs. The following are the details of equipment recommended by the Visiting Committee :—

Workshops	0.62	lakhs.
Heat Engine Laboratory	0.80	"
Hydrolics Lab.	0.73	"
Furniture	0.20	"
Library	0.05	"

The administrative control of the Institution has been taken over by this Department on 1st November 1956 from the former State of Madras. Full details of the Scheme were not readily available for implementation during 1956-57 and the scheme has been understood in details during 1957-58. A sum of Rs. 0.14 lakh has been spent during the year 1957-58 for purchase of equipment.

Plans and estimates for construction of a Boiler Shed are under preparation by the Public Works Department after which the construction work will be taken up. For the financial year 1958-59 Rs. 0.18 lakhs for equipment and Rs. 0.12 lakhs for buildings are provided in the Budget estimates.

The Scheme bears 50 per cent of Central Assistance for its implementation.

Karnatak Polytechnic. Mangalore.
(Scheme started in 1957-58)

		Provision in lakhs.	Expenditure in lakhs.
1956-57	...	The Scheme started during 1957-58	
1957-58	...	1.15	0.11
1958-59	...	1.50	0.62 (probable)

Provision for 1959-60 Non-recurring :

Equipment	...	1.50
Building	...	1.50
Recurring	...	0.75
Total		3.75 lakhs.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Ghosh-Chandrakants Committee for expansion of existing, Selected Engineering Institutions, the Karnataka Polytechnic, Mangalore has been expanded to provide additional facilities for the Diploma Courses with the additional intake of 90 students as detailed below :—

Civil Engineering.	20
Mechanical Engineering.	10
Electrical Engineering	60
Total	90

Thus the present intake capacity for the basic Engineering courses is 150 (60 for Civil, 30 for Mechanical, and 60 for Electrical)) at the Diploma level. Additional admissions as above were made from the academic year 1957-58.

The entire non-recurring cost will be borne by the

Central Government and the recurring cost will be shared with the State Government as follows :—

1957-58	100 per cent
1958-59	80 per cent
1959-60 and 1960-61	50 per cent

The cost of the Scheme has been estimated to be Rs. 5.22 lakhs for buildings and Rs. 3.60 lakhs for equipment as detailed under :—

Buildings ...		Cost Rs. in lakhs.
Class-rooms and Drawing Halls	(2)	
Laboratories and Workshops	(5)	5·22
General Stores	(2)	
Equipment		
Civi Engineering Section		0·40
Mechanical Engineering Section		0·65
Electrical Engineering Section		2·26
Furniture		0·35
Total ...		3·66

For the financial year 1958-59 the following provision has been made in the Budget Estimates for meeting the Additional Expenditure on the above programme.

Equipment	...	0·60
Buildings	...	0·40
Recurring	...	0.50
Total	...	1·50

Scheme No. 602.

School of Mines, Oorgaum, K.G.F.

(Scheme Implemented during 1957-58).

		Provision in lakhs	Expenditure in lakhs
1956-57	...	Scheme started in 1957-58.	
1957-58	...	2 00	0·21
1958-59	...	1·75	0·659 lakhs Probable)

Provision for 1959-60

Non-recurring

Equipment	...	0·75	lakhs
Building	...	1·75	do
Recurring	...	0·75	do
Total	...	3·00	do.

The State Government, on the recommendation of the A.I.C.T.E., has sanctioned the establishment of an Institute at Oorgaum for training in Mining Engineering at the National Certificate (Diploma) level, as a State Government Institution with an annual intake of 40 students. The scheme is estimated to cost :—

		Rs. in lakhs
Non-recurring		
Building	...	2·66
Equipment	...	4·70
Recurring		
Staff & Maintenance	...	1·04 p.a. ultimate.

According to the old pattern of Central Assistance, the following is the share of assistance from the centre :—

		Central Government	State Government
Non-recurring	...	3/4	1/4
Recurring	...	2/3	1/3

However, with effect from 1st April 1958 the Government of India bear 100 per cent of the expenditure incurred for development of Mining Engineering according to the revised pattern so that the School of Mines will fetch 100 per cent grant-in-aid from the Government of India during the Plan period. The State Government will bear the entire recurring expenditure after the expiry of the Second Plan. The Scheme has been implemented in the year 1957-58 and the following provision is made in the Budget Estimate for the year 1958-59 :

Equipment	..	0·75 lakh.
Building	...	0·25 „
Recurring	...	0·75 „
Total	...	1·75 „

Necessary staff required for 1958-59 has been appointed and steps have been taken to secure necessary equipment during the year. A site has been acquired for putting up the Building of the School of Mines and Plans, and Estimates are being prepared by the Public Works Department.

Scheme No. 603.

Smt. L. V. Polytechnic, Hassan.
(Scheme initiated during 1955-56)

	Provision	Expenditure
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57 ...	0.30	Nil
1957-58 ...	0.30	0.02
1958-59 ...	0.10	0.05 (Probable)

Provision for 1959-60—

Non-recurring	
Equipment ...	0.50
Buildings	Nil
Recurring	Nil
Total	0.50

This is a Scheme continuing from the first Five-Year Plan and is based on the recommendation of the Visiting Committee of the All-India Council for Technical Education and it provided for purchase of equipment only at a total cost of Rs. 0.92 lakh. Most of the equipment has to be imported from foreign countries and for difficulties in securing the import licences and the foreign exchange, very little progress could be achieved in respect of the scheme. During the current year equipment worth Rs. 0.30 lakh is expected to be received.

The scheme is eligible for grant-in-aid from the Government of India at 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred during the Plan.

Smt. L. V. Polytechnic, Hassan
(Scheme started in 1957)

	Provision	Expenditure
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57 Scheme intimated in 1957-58		
1957-58	0.50	0.08
1958-59	0.84	0.58 Probable

Provision for 1959-60

Recurring	0.40	3.60
Non-recurring:		
Equipment	1.50	
Building	1.60	

Until the academical year 1957-58 the Institution was offering Diploma Courses in Civil Engineering for 80 students, in Mechanical Engineering 30, and in Electrical Engineering 30. The Institution has been upgraded

into a standard Polytechnic for an intake of 120 during the academic year 1957-58. The scheme involves an estimated expenditure of Rs. 3.00 lakh for buildings Rs. 3.12 lakhs for equipment with an ultimate recurring expenditure of Rs. 1.30 lakhs per annum during the Plan period. An amount of Rs. 3.02 lakhs is proposed to be spent in the current plan period on this scheme. The scheme has been implemented during 1957-58 and sanction for appointment of additional staff was received late in the year. Very little progress could, therefore, be achieved during that year. For the year 1958-59, the following provision is made in the Budget Estimate on this programme.

	Rs. in lakhs
Equipment	0.50
Building	...
Recurring	0.34

Necessary staff required for the increased work of training has been appointed and additional equipment is being secured according to the standrad list of equipment. The Central Government bear 50 per cent of both non-recurring expenditure and also 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure from 1st April 1958 incurred on this scheme during the Second Plan.

Scheme No. 604.

D. R. R. Polytechnic, Davangere

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	
1956-57 ..	0.15	0.07
1957-58 ..	0.73	0.08
1958-59 ..	0.10	..

Provision for 1959-60—

Non-recurring—		
Equipment	..	0.40
Building	..	0.50
Recurring	..	Nil
	Total	0.90

This is a Government Institution imparting training in the three basic Engineering Courses at Diploma Level for an annual intake of 130 students. The Visiting Committee of the A.I.C.T.E. have recommended to provide

additional equipment at a cost of Rs. 0.93 lakh. But these recommendations do not fulfil the requirements of the Standard Polytechnic to bring their standard of the courses to the National Certificate level. The State Government have, therefore, formulated a further expansion programme for the Polytechnic, Davangere, and the scheme is being implemented since the beginning of the Second Plan. Details of the scheme as envisaged below have to be forwarded to the Southern Regional Committee for assessment for giving grant-in-aid. The following are the estimated cost of the programme :

		Rs. in lakhs
Building	..	1.50
Equipment	..	3.00
	Total	4.50

The sum of Rs. 2.85 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the Second Plan period. For the year 1958-59 a sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh only is included in the Budget estimates and the Scheme is yet to be assessed and approved by the S.R.C. for getting Central assistance.

D.R.R. Polytechnic, Davangere

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	..	0.30	...
1957-58	..	0.30	0.02
1958-59	..	0.20	0.02
Provision for 1959-60			
Equipment	..	0.60	
Building	..	Nil	
Recurring	..	Nil	
	Total	0.60	

The scheme is based on the recommendation of the Visiting Committee and aims at providing additional equipment of Rs. 0.93 lakh for strengthening existing course. Most of the equipment to be secured on these recommendations is to be imported from foreign countries and owing to the restrictions of foreign exchange, no expenditure could be incurred during the previous years. Steps have been taken to secure the equipment in the current year by utilising the grants provided for. The scheme bears 50 per cent Central assistance.

Scheme No. 605.

Polytechnic, Chintamani.

(Scheme initiated during 1955–56)

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	
1956–57	0.60	0.50
1957–58	0.60	0.24
1958–59	0.50	0.005
Provision for 1959–60		
Equipment	0.25	
Buildings	1.25	
Recurring	nil	
Total	1.50	

In order to provide adequate facilities of training to the existing Diploma Courses of the Institution, the Visiting Committee of the A.I.C.T.E. have recommended for the Development of Polytechnic, Chintamani and the scheme provides as follows :—

Building (4 workshops)	1.25 lakhs
Equipment	0.94 „

The scheme has been implemented during the First Five-Year Plan period and the following amounts have so far been spent till the end of 1957-58 :—

Building	0.35 lakhs
Equipment	0.39 „

The scheme is eligible for grant-in-aid from the Government of India at 50 per cent according to the revised pattern of Central Assistance. For the year 1958-59 an amount of Rs. 0.25 lakh for Building and Rs. 0.25 lakh for equipment have been provided in the Budget Estimates. The scheme is in progress.

Polytechnic, Chintamani

(Scheme started during 1957–58)

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	
1956–57	Scheme initiated in 1957–58	
1957–58	0.91	0.09
1958–59		
Provision for 1959–60		
Recurring	0 60	
Equipment	1.35	
Buildings	1.00	
Total	2.95	

Until the academic year 1957-58 the intake of the Institution was 54 only (24 for Civil, and 30 for Electrical Engineering) at the Diploma level. It was, therefore, considered to upgrade the Instiution into a standard Polytechnic with the annual intake of 120 by introducing an additional Diploma Course in Mechanical Engineering for an intake of 30. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 3.00 lakhs for buildings, Rs. 4.25 lakhs for equipment and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 2.50 lakhs for the plan period. The ultimate recurring expenditure on the scheme is Rs. 0.55 lakh per annum. Additional staff required for the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 has been appointed and equipment is being secured in conformity with the standard list prescribed by the A.I.C.T.E. for a standard Polytechnic. An expenditure of Rs. 0.09 lakh was incurred for staff and maintenance during 1957-58 and no expenditure on the non-recurring side could be made as the scheme was sanctioned in October 1957. For the year 1958-59 the following amounts are provided in the Budget Estimates :—

Equipment	0.50
Bulldings	0.25
Recurring	0.55

Central assistance at 50 per cent towards both recurring and non-recurring expenditure will be forthcoming during the current plan period.

Scheme No. 606.

C.P.C. Polytechnic, Mysore.
(Scheme initiated during 1956–57)

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	
1956–57	3.00	0.77
1957–58	0.20	0.70
1958–59	0.65	0.30
Providing for 1959–60		
Recurring	nil	
Equipment	1.50	
Building	1.50	
Total	3.00	

This Government Institution provides training in the Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Automobile Engineering Courses at the Diploma level for an intake of

40 students in each. The development of the facilities existing in this Institution was included in the plan and the State Government evolved a scheme for this purpose which is being implemented since the beginning of the second plan. The Scheme aims at strengthening the above diploma courses by way of providing adequate accommodation and equipment from the following estimated outlays :—

	Rs.
Building	2.25 lakhs
Equipment	4.50 „
	6.75 „

The scheme is yet to be assessed by the Southern Regional Committee for getting Central Aid. For the year 1958-59 the following amounts are provided in the Budget Estimates :—

Buildings	0.25 lakhs
Equipment	0.45 „

Central assistance at 50 per cent during the current plan period would be available after the Southern Regional Committee and Government of India accept the scheme.

Scheme No. 607.

Royalascema Politechnic, Bellary.

(Scheme started during 1957.58).

	Provision.	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs.	
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58	1.27	0.20
1958-59	1.71	...

Provision for 1959-60 :

Non-recurring :

Equipment	...	1.30 lakhs.
Building	...	1.00 „
Recurring	...	0.70 „
Total :		3.00

The object of the scheme is to upgrade the Institution into a standard Polytechnic with an annual intake of 120 students. The Institution was offering Diploma

Course in Civil Engineering only for 40 students until the year 1957-58. Additional Courses in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering for an annual intake of 30 each have been introduced during the year 1957-58 besides increasing the intake of Civil Engineering Course from 40 to 60. The scheme provides for the following :—

Buildings :	...	1.00 lakh.
Equipment	...	5.00 „
Recurring	...	0.71 „ p.a. ultimate.

During the year 1958-59 the following amounts are provided in the Budget Estimates for meeting the expenditure on the above programme :—

Building	...	0.25 lakhs.
Equipment	...	0.75 „
Recurring	...	0.71 „

Additional staff required for the above expansion has since been appointed and equipment is being secured in conformity with the standard list prescribed by the A.I.C.T.E. for a Standard Polytechnic.

Central Assistance at 50 per cent for recurring and non-recurring expenditure incurred during the Plan period is available.

Scheme No. 608.

Government Polytechnic, Gulbarga.

(Scheme started during 1956-57)

	Provision. in lakhs.	Expenditure.
1956-57 ..	0.83	0.15
1957-58 ...	2.00	0.86
1958-59 ...	1.50	...

Provision for 1959-60 :

Non Recurring :		
Equipment	...	1.50 lakhs.
Building	...	2.50 „
Recurring :	...	0.50 „
Total :		4.50 „

The scheme which has been initiated by the Ex-Government of Hyderabad by starting the Civil Engineering Diploma Course for 40 students in the first instance

provides for developing the Institution into a Standard Polytechnic with the annual intake of 120 (60 for Civil, 30 for Mechanical and 30 for Electrical) at Diploma level. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 6.25 lakhs towards building, Rs. 8.75 lakhs towards equipment, library and furniture with the ultimate recurring charges of Rs. 1.60 lakhs per annum. The Instiution has been upgraded into a standard Polytechnic by the introduction of additional courses in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering during the academic year 1958-59. So far an amount of Rs. 0.51 lakh has been spent towards purchase of equipment till the end of 1957-58. Proposals for additional staff have been worked out in respect of the scheme and forwarded to Government for sanction. A site has been acquired for constructing the Polytechnic Building for which plans and estimates have been sanctioned and work is being taken up. For the year 1958-59 the following amounts are provided in the Budget Estimates.

Building	...	0.50 lakh.
Equipment	...	0.73 „
Recurring	...	0.27 „

Central assistance at 50 per cent for recurring and non-recurring expenditure will be available with effect from 1st April 1958.

Scheme No. 609.

Establishment of Five Polytechnics at Belguam, Karwar Chikmagalur, Tumkur and Channapatna.

(Scheme started during 1958-59)

	Provision.	Expenditure.
	Rs. in lakhs.	
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	11.05	...

Provision for 1959-60	Recurring	6.50 lakhs,
	Equipment	8.50 „
	Building	15.00 „
	Total	30.00

The scheme for establishment of these five Standard Polytechnics in the places mentioned above with an intake of 120 students in each Polytechnic involves an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs for buildings, Rs. 7.00 lakhs for equipment and an ultimate recurring charge of Rs. 1.40 lakhs per annum, for each of the Polytechnics. The Institutions have been started during the academic year 1958-59 and admissions for 60 Civil, 30 each in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Courses at the Diploma level have been made in these Polytechnics. The Institutions have been located in rented premises in the localities pending construction of permanent buildings of their own. The scheme has been accepted by the A.I.C.T.E. and Central assistance at 50 per cent towards recurring and non-recurring expenditure is available during the current plan period. For the year 1958-59, the following amounts have been included in the Budget Estimates :—

Building	2.25 lakhs.	For all the five new polytechnics.
Equipment	4.50 lakhs.	
Recurring	4.30 lakhs.	

Scheme No. 610.

Technical training Centre, Raichur. (Scheme started during 1956-57)

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs.	
1956-57	Nil	Nil
1957-58	0.06	0.05
1958-59	0.10	Nil
Provision for 1959-60 —		
Equipment	...	0.15 lakh.
Building	...	0.60 lakh.
Recurring	...	Nil
	Total	0.75 lakh.

The object of the scheme is to provide Rs. 3.60 lakhs for construction of a permanent building for the Training Centre and Rs. 0.50 lakh for securing small items of equipment required for the certificate courses run by the Institutions. The scheme bears no Central assistance. During the year 1958-59 an amount of Rs. 0.10 lakh is provided in the Budget Estimates for construction of the buildings.

Scheme No. 611.

Silver Jubilee Technical School, Bhadravati.

(Scheme started during 1955-56).

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs.	
1956-57	0.44 lakh	0.59 lakh
1957-58	0.40 „	0.08 „
1958-59	0.20	0.080 „

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Non-Recurring :—		
Equipment	..	0.50 lakhs
Building	..	0.50 „
Recurring	..	Nil
	Total	1.00

The Institution is directly controlled by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi. As part of the programme of development of Technical Education, the A. I. T. C. E. have recommended a scheme during the First Five-Year Plan. The object of the scheme is to strengthen the existing Mechanical Engineering Diploma course by providing adequate buildings and equipment at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.59 lakh, and 0.90 lakh, respectively. Till the end of 1957-58 the total amount of Rs. 0.32 lakh for building and Rs. 0.34 lakh for equipment have been spent on the scheme. Certain items of equipment recommended by the Visiting Committee have exceeded by more than 25 per cent of the original value and steps have been taken to get the sanction of Government of India for purchasing at higher rates. For the year 1958-59 a sum of Rs. 0.20 lakh only for purchase of equipment has been provided in the Budget estimates in respect of this scheme. The Scheme bears 50 per cent Central Assistance. The remaining 50 per cent is to be shared by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, with the State Government.

S.J. Polytechnical School, Bhadravati.
(Scheme initiated during 1958–59)

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in laks	
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	...	...
1958–59 ...	...	...

Provision for 1959-00—

Non-recurring—Equipment	...	1.00
Buildings	...	1.00
Recurring	...	0.50
Total	...	2.50

The object of the scheme is to introduce additional courses in Civil and Electrical Diploma Engineering Courses for the intake of 60 and 30 respectively so that the Institution will have the intake capacity of 120 students.

The scheme is estimated to cost :—

Non-recurring—

Building 4·35 lakhs + 1·21 lakhs for separate building for Middle School run in the Technical School.

Equipment 6.75 lakhs.

Recurring—

Staff and Maintenance : 1.60 lakhs for the Plan Period.

Additional admissions for Civil and Electrical Engineering Courses have been made during the academic year 1958-59 and the Scheme is yet to be sanctioned by the Central Government. Central Assistance at 50 per cent would be available during the current Plan period. The remaining 50 per cent is to be shared by the Department of Technical Education and the Iron Works, Bhadravati in equal proportions.

Scheme No. 612

Expansion of Technical High Schools.
(Schemes started in 1954–55)

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	
1956–57 ...	0.46	...
1957–58 ...	1.25	...
1958–59 ...	0.50	...

Provision for 1959–60—

Equipment	...	0.60
Building	...	..
Recurring	...	0.95
Total	...	1.55

The total plan outlay is Rs. 6.30 lakhs for the four Government Industrial-*cum*-Technical High Schools at Hubli, Bijapur, Karwar, and Belgaum as originally proposed by the former Government of Bombay. The Scheme aims at providing necessary staff and equipment required for the Technical High Schools during the successive years beginning from 1954-55 when new Technical High Schools were established at Karwar and Belgaum. The Scheme also includes provision for staff and equipment for the Technical High Schools at Hubli and Bijapur also which were started earlier. The following amounts are provided in the Budget estimates for 1958-59 for the scheme:

		Rs. in lakhs
Equipment	...	0.25
Recurring	...	0.25
Total	...	0.50

Scheme No. 613

K. H. Kabbur Institute of Engineering, Dharwar.

(Scheme started in 1956–57)

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	
1956–57	...	5.00
1957–58	...	
1958–59	0.80	...

Provision for 1959–60 (State's and Institution's share)—

Equipment	...	0.30	(plus machinery shares to be provided by the Centre).
Building	...	0.40	
Recurring	...	Nil	
Total	...	0.70	

In March 1956, the Government of India accepted a Scheme of the Janatha Sikshana Samithi, Dharwar for starting a Civil Engineering Course at Diploma level at the K. H. Kabbur Institute of Engineering Dharwar, at a total non-recurring cost of 7.88 lakhs and agreed to contribute 2/3 of the non-recurring cost for establishment of the Institution. The Institution has drawn grants from the Government of India to the extent of Rs. 3.70 lakhs towards non-recurring expenditure. The Institution has

also drawn Rs. 0.30 lakh as grant-in-aid from the former Government of Bombay, towards the non-recurring expenditure on the scheme. The scheme has been included in the Development programmes of this Department and an amount of Rs. 0.32 lakh towards non-recurring expenditure has been sanctioned by the Mysore Government as Grant-in-aid during the year 1957-58. For the year 1958-59 the following amounts are provided in the Budget estimates for the scheme :

		Rs. in lakhs
Equipment	...	0.40
Building	...	0.40
Recurring	...	Nil

K. H. Kabbur Institute of Engineering, Dharwar.

(Scheme initiated during 1958-59)

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	1.45	...

Provision for 1959-60 (State's and Institution's shares)—

Recurring	...	0.30	(Plus machinery shares to be provided by the Centre).
Equipment	...	0.50	
Building	...	0.50	
Total	...	1.30	

The State Government have agreed in principle to develop the Kabbur Institute of Engineering, Dharwar, into a standard Polytechnic, by starting additional Diploma courses in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Courses for the intake of 30 in each. The additional admissions have been made during the current academical year and the scheme is yet to be sanctioned by the Government of India. The Scheme is, however, estimated to cost Rs. 2.30 lakhs for buildings and Rs. 4.00 lakhs for equipment. Detailed proposals in this behalf are pending before the S.R.C. and the A.I.C.T.E. For the year 1958-59 the following are the provisions included in the Budget Estimate.

		Rs. in lakhs
Equipment	...	0.60
Building	...	0.35
Recurring	...	0.50

The pattern of Central Assistance to be applicable to this programme is yet to be decided.

Scheme No. 614

Polytechnics at Bidar and Mandya)

(Schemes to be initiated during 1959–60)

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	...	...
1958–59 ...	...	...

Provision for 1959–60—

Non-recurring—	Building	...	1.00
	Equipment	...	0.90
Recurring		...	0.10
	Total	...	2.00

As per the programme of the Central Government to open new Polytechnics throughout India, it is proposed to establish two standard Polytechnics in the New State of Mysore during the Second Five-Year Plan period. The Polytechnics are proposed to be located at Bidar and Mandya each having the annual intake of 120 students. Complete proposals are to be worked out when the schemes are finalised by the Government of India. The entire expenditure on the above programmes will be borne by the Central Government.

Scheme No. 615

Two Aided Polytechnics at Bangalore.

Acharya Patashala Polytechnic, Bangalore.

(Scheme initiated during 1958–59)

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	...	...
1958–59 ...	1.375	...

Provision for 1959–60 (State's and Institution's shares)—

Recurring	...	0.50
Equipment	...	0.50 *
Building	...	1.00
Total	...	2.00

*(Plus matching amounts to be provided by the Centre)

On the recommendations of the Southern Regional Committee the A. I. C. T. E. has approved the establishment of an Aided Polytechnic at Bangalore under the auspices of the Acharya Patashala Association under the Second Five-Year Plan. The Institution has been started in July 1958 with provision for 60 Civil and 30 each for Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Diploma courses. The total cost of the Scheme would be about Rs. 18.00 lakhs for equipment, building and recurring items. Fifty per cent of the expenditure on the Scheme will be borne by the Central Government, the remaining 50 per cent being shared by the State and the Managements of the Institution in equal proportions. After the expiry of the Second Plan, the Institution will be governed by the State Grant-in-Aid Code. For the year 1958-59 the following amounts are included in the Budget Estimates :—

		Rs. in lakhs
Building	...	0.375
Equipment	...	0.50
Recurring	...	0.50

Expenditure is being incurred from July 1958.

Two aided Polytechnics at Bangalore

(Scheme initiated during 1958–59

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs. in lakhs	
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	...	...
1958–59	...	1·375	...

Provision for 1959–60

(State's and Institution's Shares)

Non-recurring	...	1·00	Plus equal amounts to be provided by the Centre
Equipment	...	0·50	
Building	...	1·00	
Recurring	..	0·50	
Total	...	3·00	

On the recommendations of the Southern Regional Committee the A. I. C. T. E. has approved the establishment of an Aided Polytechnic at Bangalore and under the auspices of the Mysore Technical Education Society, Bangalore, under the Second Five-Year Plan. The Institution has been started in July 1958 with provision for 60 Civil and 30 each for Mechanical and Electrical

Diploma Engineering Courses. The total cost of the Scheme would be about Rs. 18.00 lakhs, for equipment, building and recurring items. Fifty per cent of the expenditure on the scheme will be borne by the Central Government, the remaining 50 per cent being shared by the State and the Management of the Institution in equal proportions. After the expiry of the Second Plan the Institution will be governed by the State Grant-in-Aid Code. For the year 1958-59 the following amounts are included in the Budget Estimates.

Buildings	...	0·375 lakh
Equipment	...	0·50 „
Recurring	...	0·50 „

Expenditure is being incurred from July 1958.

Scheme No. 616

Aided Polytechnic at Bagalkot

(Scheme initiated during 1958–1959)

		Provision		Expenditure
1956–57	...	...		...
1957–58	...	...		...
1958–59	...	0·82		...

Provision for 1959–60
(State's and Institution's shares)

Equipment	...	0·50 lakh	Plus match amounts to be provided by the Centre.
Buildings	.	1·00 „	
Recurring	...	0·50 „	
Total	...	2·00 „	

On the recommendations of the Southern Regional Committee the A. I. C. T. E. has approved the establishment of an Aided Polytechnic at Bagalkot under the auspicies of the Basaveswara Vidya Vardhaka Sanga, Bagalkot under the Second Five-Year Plan. The Institution has been started in July 1958 with provision for 60 Civil and 30 each for Mechanical and Electrical Diploma Engineering Courses. The total cost of the Scheme would be about Rs. 18.00 lakhs, for equipment, building and recurring items. Fifty per cent of the expenditure on the scheme will be borne by the Central Government, the remaining 50 per cent being shared by the State and the Management of the Institution in equal proportions. After the expiry of the Second Plan, the Institution will

be governed by the State Grant-in-aid Code. For the year 1958-59 the following amounts are included in the Budget Estimates :—

Building Equipment Recurring	}	0·82 lakh.

Expenditure is being incurred from July 1958.

Scheme No. 617

Engineering College at Gulbarga (Scheme initiated during 1958-59)

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	... ...	...
1957–58	... ...	...
1958–59	... ...	...

Provision for 1959–60.

(State's and Institution's Shares)

Recurring ...	0·50 lakh	}	Plus matching amount to be provided by the Centre.
Equipment ...	0·75 „		
Building ...	0·75 „		
Total ...	2·00 lakhs		

The State Government has agreed to sponsore a new Scheme for establishment of an Engineering College at Gulbarga in the Hyderabad Karnatak Area which is educationally backward in the private sector. Complete details of the scheme are under consideration of the Southern Regional Committee. The college has been started in July 1958 under the auspices of an Autonomous Body—the Hyderabad Karnatak Education Society for which the Deputy Commissioner, Gulbarga is the Chairman. The Scheme is estimated as follows :—

Non-recurring.—

Building :

1·05,000 sq. ft. Plinth area, cost of construction to be determined at the rate of C.P.W. schedule applicable to the locality.

Equipment including furniture and Library ... 16·12 lakhs.

Recurring :

Staff and Maintenance ... ... 3·93 lakh. average.

Fifty per cent of the expenditure towards both recurring and non-recurring items is to be borne by the Central

Government during the plan period. For the year 1958-59, the following provisions are made in the budget estimates :—

Building	...	0·25 lakhs
Equipment	...	0·50 „
Recurring	...	0·75 „

Expenditure being incurred from July 1958.

Scheme No. 618

Establishment of Special Engg. College at Shimoga and Bangalore.

(Scheme to be implemented during 1959-60)

	Proviison	Expenditure
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	...	...

The following provision have been made in the Budget estimates for 1959-60 for starting of New Engineering College at Shimoga :—

Recurring ...	0·35	lakhs
Equipment ...	4·00	lakhs
Buildings ...	3·60	lakhs
Total	7·95	lakhs

Expenditure on this scheme will be met from these grants.

The scheme proposes to establish an engineering college at Shimoga with (1) Mining, Metallurgy and Chemical Engineering courses at Degree level. The cost of the scheme is estimated to be Rs. 40.00 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 7.50 lakhs per annum ultimate recurring expenditure. The details of the scheme are as under :—

Building	...	16·00 lakhs
Equipment	...	24·00 lakhs
Recurring	...	7·50 lakhs per annum ultimate.

The proposal is, however, under consideration of the Government of India.

Starting of the Ramiah Engineering College at Bangalore.

(Scheme to be implemented in 1959-60)

This is a new scheme proposed to be implemented during the Second Five-Year Plan of the Department.

The proposal offered by Shri M. S. Ramaiah, a local Philanthropist, aims at establishing an Engineering College at Bangalore under a private Educational Trust to be formed. Sri Ramiah has agreed to contribute immediately a total sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs which includes lands and buildings worth Rs. 1.50 lakhs and a cash amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs. The State Government are considering to accept the scheme in principle and the matter has been placed before the Southern Regional Committee. The College is proposed to run a Degree Course in Civil Engineering only for 60 students in the first instance and the following are the estimated outlays required for the scheme :

Building	...	8·00	lakhs
Equipment	...	8·00	lakhs
Recurring	...	2·00	lakhs p.a. ultimate.

The scheme is to be sancteoned by the Government of India.

Scheme No. 619

Establishment of a Standard Polytechnic at K.G.F.

(Scheme to be initiated in 1959–60)

		Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	...	...

Provision for 1959-60.

The following provision has been made in the budget estimates for 1959-60 for starting of New Polytechnic and other Institutions at Kolar Gold Fields :—

Recurring	...	0·30	lakhs
Non-recurring Building	...	2·60	lakhs
Equipment	...	4·00	lakhs
	Total	6·90	lakhs

Expenditure on this scheme will be met from the above grants.

Kolar Gold Fields has a population of over 1.75 lakhs. Large scale Mining Industries have been organised in the locality and the major portion of the population comprise of Industrial Workers. With a view to provide Technical Education in this area, it has been considered to establish a polytechnic at K. G. F. during the Five-Year Plan.

The starting of a standard Polytechnic with a 3 years' Diploma course in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering for an annual intake of 120 students would involve an expenditure of Rs. 15.00 lakhs non-recurring for building and equipment with an ultimate recurring expenditure of 1.34 lakhs per annum. Owing to difficulties in getting suitable accommodation for the Polytechnic, it is considered that actual admissions for the institution may be made after 1959-60 when sufficient building and equipment would be secured from the provisions suggested for the year 1959-60. The scheme is to be sanctioned by the Central Government.

Scheme No.

Establishment of a Standard Polytechinc at Raichur.

(Scheme to be intiated in 1959-60)

	Provision	Expenditure. in lakhs.
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...

Provision for 1959-60 : The following amounts have been provided in the budget estimates for 1959-60 for starting of New Polytechnic and other Institutions at Raichur.

Recurring :		0.80 lakhs
Non-recurring.:	Building :	2.60 lakhs
	Equipment:	4.00 ,,
	Total :	6.90

Expenditure on this scheme will be met from the above grants.

Consequent on the reorganisation of the State, the 3 Districts of Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur from the former State of Hyderabad have been merged with the New State of Mysore. The Hyderabad-Karnatak area is considered backward in Technical Education as compared with the other regions of the State. A Polytechnic already exists at Gulbarga and the Government of India would establish a Polytechnic at Bidar. According to the Policy of Government to establish one polytechnic in each district, a Standard Polytechnic is proposed to be started at Raichur.

The starting of a standrad Polytechnic with 3-year Diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering for an annual intake of 120 students would involve an expenditure of Rs. 15.00 lakhs non-recurring for Building and equipment with an ultimate recurring expenditure of 1.34 lakhs per annum. Owing to difficulties in getting suitable accommodation for the Polytechnic, it is considered that actual admissions for the Institution may be made after 1959-60 when sufficient building and Equipment would be secured from the provisions suggested for the year 1959-60. The scheme is to be sanctioned by the Central Government.

Scheme No. 620

Starting of a Residential Engineering College at Mangalore.

(Scheme To be started from 1959-60)

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60 :		
Non-recurring :		
Building ...	2.00 lakhs.	
Equipment ...	1.80 lakhs.	
Recurring: ...	0.20 lakhs.	
Total:	4.00 lakhs.	

After the formation of the Second Five-Year Plan, the Planning Commission appointed an Engineering Personnel Committee to assess the requirements of technical manpower during the plan period and to suggest measures necessary to ensure adequate supply of technical personnel for the execution of Plan Schemes. The above Committee recommended for the expansion of existing selected Technical Institutions, besides for establishing new Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics throughout the country. On the above recommendations, two Polytechnics and one Engineering College in the State of New Mysore have been specially expanded during the year 1957-58. This expansion aims at providing for an additional admission of 180 towards diploma and 90 towards degree courses in Basic Engineering.

The Engineering Personnel Committee has also recommended for the establishment of 8 Engineering Colleges and 27 Polytechnics in the country, out of which two Polytechnics and one Engineering College have been proposed to be located in the new State of Mysore. The proposed large scale Engineering College to be located near to Mangalore will be a joint venture of the State and Centre and will have an admission capacity of 250 per year. The following are the financial implications of the programme.

Building	...	25·00 lakhs.
Equipment (including library and furniture)	...	24.00 lakhs.
Recurring	...	13.00 „ P. A. ultimate.

The Central Government will bear the entire non-recurring cost and 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure for a period of 5 years. Hostels at a cost of Rs. 35.00 lakhs are to be constructed by obtaining an interest-free loan from the Government of India. Construction of Staff quarters has an estimated cost of 22.00 lakhs for which Central Government will pay 50 per cent Grant-in-Aid and 50 per cent loan bearing an interest of 4½ per cent.

A vast amount of preliminary work is to be undertaken before the College functions, for which provisions are made for the year 1959-60. The work of the construction of the building and purchase of equipment will be initiated during the next year. Actual admissions would have to be made after a period of two years by acquiring at least one-fourth of accommodation and necessary equipment.

Health

The Plan Schemes of the Local Self-Government and Public Health Department are detailed in the following pages. An important feature of the fourth year of the Second Five-Year Plan, i.e., 1959-60 is that all development schemes have been brought into the Plan and no expenditure is expected to be incurred, outside the Plan.

2. The Plan of this Department is divided into three heads under "Social Services", *viz.*,

(1) Health,
(2) Housing, and
(3) Labour and Labour Welfare.

3. The provision for 1958-59 under these heads was Rs. 190.00 lakhs, Rs. 55.00 lakhs and Rs. 13.00 lakhs for Health, Housing and Labour and Labour Welfare, respectively. For the year 1959-60, it is Rs. 281.00 lakhs, Rs. 59.00 lakhs and Rs. 25.00 lakhs for Health, Housing and Labour and Labour Welfare respectively. Thus it will be seen that the Plan expenditure under these heads will be stepped up considerably. The increase in the figures is due to the inclusion of all development schemes in the Plan and also due to the introduction of several new schemes in the various sectors.

4. Another significant feature of the Plan schemes for 1959-60 is the expansion of the training programmes in the Health and Medical Departments and the launching of new training programmes. The aim is to meet the present acute shortage of technical personnel required for the implementation of the Plan schemes. A characteristic feature of the training programmes in the Medical and Health Departments is the increasing collaboration with international organisations like the W.H.O. and UNICEF.

5. The expenditure incurred during the first 3 years of the Plan of this Department is Rs. 675.02 lakhs up to the end of December, 1958. This shows that progress has been made. 1959-60 will witness a further progress in Plan schemes due to the gearing of the administrative machinery.

6. Special attention has been given to the development of Malnad and the other backward areas of the State, especially the Hyderabad-Karnatak area. The existing Plan schemes have been extended to them and new development schemes will also be launched in them.

HEALTH

(Medical Dept.)

Figures in Lakhs.

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure			Provision for 1959—60 with Budget Head			Central Assistance		Remarks
		1956—57	57—58	58—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					88 Medical.—Schemes in the II Five Year Plan.	81 Capital outlay.—Civil Works outside the Revenue Accounts				
621	Opening of New Dispensaries ...	00.18	0.62	...	1.50	...	...	...	...	...
622	Equipment to Major Hospitals in the State ...	00.21	4.88	...	1.80	...	...	...	...	...
623	Deputation of Officers ..	00.16	0.38	...	0.60	...	...	...	...	...
624	Equipment to Victoria Hospital ...	...	0.04	...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...
625	Chaluvamba Hospital, Mysore ...	...	...	...	0.30	...	...	...	...	...
626	Nurses Training School Training of additional Nurses in Bangalore and elsewhere ...	0.02	0.35	...	0.40	...	...	...	...	...
627	Training of Midwives ...	0.12	0.18	...	0.16	...	...	...	...	...
628	Establishment of Medical College and Hospital at Hubli.	...	3.95	...	2.00	28.00	...	...	20.00+1.00 (for full-time teaching Unit)	...
629	Equipment to additional wards at K. R. Hospital Mysore ...	0.14	0.14	...	2.00	...	...	...	...	...
630	Establishment of Cottage Hospitals ...	...	0.35	...	1.40	1.00	...	...	...	...
631	Establishment of Dental Clinic at Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore and extension of Eye and Dental Clinics at Virajpet and Somwarpet Hospitals ...	...	...	...	0.40	...	...	...	0.25	...
632	Grants to Private Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	...	0.87	...	0.60	...	...	...	...	...

633	Expansion and construction of Mental Hospital at Dharwar and Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	...
634	Providing additional equipment, alteration, etc., for existing institutions ...	0.01	48	...	0.50	1.25	...	...	...	...
635	Training and appointment of additional X-Ray and Lab. Technicians ...	...	...	...	0.14	...	...	...	...	...
636	Construction of Nurses quarters ...	...	...	...	...	1.50	...	...	...	...
637	Opening of V. D. Clinics in District Headquarters Hospitals and other Hosps. ...	...	0.04	...	1.12	...	...	...	0.50	...
638	Expansion of Medical staff in Coorg ...	0.01	...	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...
639	Subsidised Medical Practitioners Schemes ...	...	...	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...
640	Increase in the allotment of medicines, instruments, equipment, etc. ...	...	2.62	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...
641	Upgrading of Pathology and Pharmacology departments and establishment of preventive and social medicine Department at Bangalore Medical College.	...	...	...	1·00	8·00	...	...	...	...
642	Medical College, Mysore	...	...	...	1·00	4·00	...	...	...	...
643	Establishment of Dental College ...	...	...	...	0 50	1·50	...	...	...	...
644	Upgrading of districts Headquarters Hospitals and Taluka Hospitals as "Referal Hospital".	...	...	...	0·20	0·50	...	...	...	...
645	Training of Refractionists and Opticians in the Country	...	...	...	0·25	0·50	...	...	0·50	...
646	Provision of ambulance service at certain Hospitals,	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...
647	Increase of bed-strength and improvements to District Headquarters Hospitals.	0·13	0·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
648	Hopital at Merenad	0·05	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
649	Nurses' Home, Bangalore	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
650	Improvement to Taluka Dispensary ...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	00·18	18·10	...	16·97	37·25	...	...	22.25	...
	ITEMS OF DEVELOPMENTAL NATURE SINCE BROUGHT WITHIN THE PLAN:									
651	Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore ...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...
652	Providing additional equipment, alterations etc., to the existing institutions.	...	...	...	0·50	2·41	...	...	...	...
	Total (Medical) ...	00.98	18·10	...	18·47	39·66	...	...	22·25	...

* For all Medical Colleges.

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959–60

Development Head

Health (Indian Medicine)

Scheme No	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision in lakhs.	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head			Central Assistance		Remarks
			56—57	57—58	58—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
653	Upgrading the Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore.	6·70	13,800	43,000	...	75,000	1,00,000	...	...	1,12,500	...
654	Increasing the Bedstrength in Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore.	5·70	2,000	20,000	...	45,000	...	...	...	...	...
655	Research Station	8·35	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
656	Central Pharmacy, Bangalore	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	...	...	...
657	Taranatha Ayurveda Vidyapeetha, Bellary ..	0·25	2,500	15,000	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	...
658	Research Institute Sreerampuram, Bangalore	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...
659	Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalayas... ...	...	...	...	...	84,000	...	...	...	...	...
660	Opening of Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalayas ...	...	...	...	...	17,000	...	...	...	...	...
	Total (I.M.) ...	21·00	18,300	78,000	...	3,00,000	2,00,000	...	...	1,12,500	...

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60.

Development Head.—Health.

Control of Diseases.—Tuberculosis.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Scheme No.	Name of the scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head			Central assistance	
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
661	Increase of bed strength in S.D.S. Sanatorium, Bangalore.	10.00	...	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	...
662	Purchase of equipment for T.B. Wards in District Headquarters.	3.00	0.04	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...
663	Establishment of T.B. Clinics in District Headquarters.	3.25	...	..	...	1.00	...	...	...	...*
664	T.B. Sanatorium, Coorg ...	3.73	...	...	...	0.25	...	...	...	...*
665	T.B Sanatorium, Kolar ...	8 75	...	...	...	2.03	2.03	...	...	...
666	T B. Isolation beds ...	8.65	...	...	...	0.12	...	...	...	0 06
667	After Care and Rehabilitation Centre ...	4.54	...	...	...	1.00	1.11	...	...	1.10
668	Domiciliary T.B. Treatment Service ...	1.00	...	...	...	0.28	...	...	...	...
	Total (T.B.) ...	42.92	0.04	0.04	...	5.68	3.19	...	...	1.16

* X-Ray and Laboratory equipment will be supplied by Centre.

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959–60

HEALTH (P. H. Dept).

(In lakhs of Rupees).

Scheme No.	Name of the scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head			Central assistance	
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Revenue	Capital	Total	Loan	Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
669	Establishment of Health Units ...	Rs. 61.22	Rs. 2.56	Rs. 2.58	Rs. ...	Rs. 9.00	Rs. 13.00	Rs. 22.00	Rs. ...	Rs. 16.00
670	Health Units sanctioned outside the Plan.	...	2.11	4.34	...	6.03	...	6.03	...	...
671	Combined Rural Health and Nursing Project (Public Health Programme).	3.00	0.06	0.28	...	3.00	...	3.00	...	...
672	District Laboratories ...	5.08	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	2.00	...	1.18
673	National Malaria Eradication Programme.	127.43	7.34	13.33	...	21.71	...	21.71	...	6.85
674	Research work in Public Health Department.	0.50	0.02	0.02	...	0.05	...	0.05	...	...
675	M. & C. W. Centres in Bombay and Hyderabad areas.	...	0.06	0.45	...	0.62	...	0.62	...	...
676	School Health Services ...	5.33	...	...	...	0.15	...	0.15	...	...
677	Establishment of Family Planning Centres.	0.86	0.01	0.04	...	0.29	...	0.29	...	1.24
678	Subsidy to Medical Practitioners for Vasectomy.	...	...	...	...	0.25	...	0.25	...	...
679	Re-organisation of District Health Scheme and Directorate of Public Health.	0.84	...	0.016	...	0.06	...	0.06	...	...

STATEMENT—*(contd.)*

(In lakhs of Rupees).

Scheme No.	Name of the scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head			Central assistance	
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Revenue	Capital	Total	Loan	Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
680	Establishment of Leprosy Control ...	8.68	0.01	0.06	...	2.24	...	2.24	...	1.60
681	Expansion of facilities for Health Education.	1.18	...	...	...	0.09	...	0.09	...	...
682	Grant-in-aid to Local Bodies for Public Health Purposes.	3.85	...	0.28	...	0.50	...	0.50	...	...
683	Opening of Mobile Hospital Units ...	0.24	...	...	...	0.85	...	0.85	...	...
684	Epidemic Preventive measures in Bombay and Hyderabad areas.	...	0.29	1.86	...	1.75	...	1.75	...	...
685	Environmental Hygiene ...	0.51	...	...	...	0.40	...	0.40	...	...
686	National Filaria Control Scheme ...	1.90	0.26	0.80	...	1.97	...	1.97	...	...
687	Village Medicine boxes ...	0.20	...	...	...	0.08	...	0.08	...	...
688	Family Planning Officer ...	...	...	0.04	...	0.08	...	0.08	...	0.12
689	Family Planning Centres attached to Teaching Institution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0.80*
690	Training of Auxiliary Nurses Midwives ...	...	...	0.06	...	0.60	...	0.60	...	0.80
691	Training of Health Visitors ...	...	...	...	...	0.70	...	0.70	...	0.40
692	Training of Public Health Nursing ...	...	...	...	...	0.35	...	0.35	...	0.24
693	Training of Laboratory Technicians ...	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	...	0.10
694	B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme ...	7.96	...	1.82	...	2.58	...	2.58	...	0.48
	Total (P.H.) ...	...	12.72	24.98	...	54.00	14.00	68.00	...	23.75

* (State share nil)

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60.

Development Head—Health (Water Supply and Sanitation).

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959—60 with Budget Head			Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
635	National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme.	125·00	9·88	4·68	...	20·00 (40-A.R.D.)	...	...	...	19·00	...
636	State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme (Well Sinking).	70·00	...	15·56	...	18·00 (40-A.R.D.)	...	...	...	...	...
637	Grant-in-aid for Water Supply, Drainage and other Developmental works for Village Panchayats, District Boards and Sanitary Boards.	New Scheme	...	...	...	4·00	...	...	...	...	Out of the provision made under 89—Public Health. B. Grants for Public Health purposes-6-Schems in the Second Five year Plan Grant-in-aid to Local Boards and Municipalities, a sum of Rs. 4·00 lakhs is to be provided.
638	Loan for Water Supply, Drainage and other Development works for Village Panchayats, District Boards and Sanitary Boards.	New Schem	...	...	...	...	...	4·00 (P. Loans and Advances)	...	...	...
639	State Rural Health and Sanitation.	51·96	...	8·46	...	10·00 (40-A.R.D.)	...	...	...	...	...
								...	...	...	...

Statement—(*contd.*)

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure in 1956—57	Expenditure in —58	Expenditure in 1958—59	Provision for 1959—60. with Budget Head: Revenue	Capital	Loan	Central Assistance: Loan	Grant	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
700	Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes (including National Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes).	275·00	44·01 Only in respect of National Water Supply and Drainage Schemes included in the plan in three years.	41·20	73·68 The expenditure pertains to all Urban Water Supply and drainage Schemes of the State in progress (both plan as well as non-plan schemes) the II Five year Plan.	15	...	60	65	....	The provision to be made in the State Budget for 1959—60 is Rs. 140·00 lakhs made up of Rs 75 lakhs from State funds and Rs. 65 lakhs to be received from Central Government as loan assistance. The details of provision to be made in the budget for 1959—60 will be as follows:— 39 P.H.—b—Grants for P.H. purposes Grant to Municipalities for W.S. and Drainage and other Schemes. ... ... 15·00 66 I. N. E. D.—A (a) (1)-2—Chamaraja Sagar Works... 23·00 70—Capital Outlay on schemes of P.H. ... 17·00 81 Capital Accounts S. Grants-in-aid ... ... 4·00 P. Loans and Advances Water Supply... ... 60·00 Drainage and other works... 21·00 Total ... 140·00

Development Head: SOCIAL SERVICES—HEALTH. (*Rupees in lakhs*)

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure			Provision for 1959—60			Central Assistance		Remarks
		1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
701	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation: Corporation of the City of Bangalore:—									
	(a) Water Supply ...	Nil	50,000	...	...	...	19,00,000 (State share) —(42,00,000)	22,00,000*	...	*Rs. 19 lakhs is proposed to be met out of the State funds and distribution of the amount for water supply and drainage will be decided soon after the approval of the Central Government is obtained for the schemes with the consent of the Corporation.
	(b) Drainage ...	Nil	15,000	...	...		(P. Loans and Advances)			
	Total (Water Supply Sanitation) ...	53·84	70·50	73·63	67·00	...	74·00	97·00	...	
	Grand Total Health ...	67·76	109·40	73·63	146·15	68·85	74·00	119·25	81·04	

Scheme No. 621

Opening of New Dispensaries (L.F. Dispensaries).

Plan Provision—7·05 lakhs

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	42,000	12,893
1957-58	1,18,000	62,339
1958-59	75,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring ...	...	1,50,000
Non-recurring ...	...	...
Total		1,50,000

The provision of Rs. 1·50 lakhs made for this scheme is proposed to be utilised as follows :—

Maintenance of Dispensaries (31) already opened under this Scheme.	1 24,000
Provision for opening New Dispensaries ...	26,000
Total	1,50,000

It is proposed to open 40 Dispensaries in all during the Second Five-Year Plan Programme, 1956-61. It is also intended to open about 30 dispensaries each year in the integrated areas during the next two years.

Scheme No. 622

Equipment to Major Hospitals in the State

Plan Provision—13·20 lakhs

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	1,40,000	20,996
1957-58	3,60,000	4,37,817
1958-59	1,46,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	...	1,30,000
Non-recurring	...	...
Total		1,30,000

The provision of Rs. 1·30 lakhs is proposed to be utilised for purchase of costly and essential equipment for major hospitals in the State, for Specialists Departments, etc.

Scheme No. 623

Deputation of Officers for Training.

Plan Provision 2·50 lakhs

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	12,000	15,786
1957-58	50,000	30,032
1958-59	10,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring ...	...	...
Non-recurring ...	...	60,000
Total		60,000

The provision of Rs. 0·60 lakhs will be utilised to meet the expenditure in respect of doctors who will be deputed for higher studies and training abroad and elsewhere. About 17 Government sponsored doctors will be sent abroad for higher studies during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 624

Equipment to Victoria Hospital.

Plan Provision 5·50 lakhs

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	20,000	...
1957-58	1,00,000	4,573
1958-59	73,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring ...	...	...
Non-recurring ...	...	1,00,000
Total		1,00,000

The total amount Rs. 1,00,000 is meant for purchase of essential equipment required for the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, for purposes of teaching, etc., the Medical Students of the Bangalore Medical College.

Scheme No. 625

Equipments for Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore.

Plan provision—1·00 lakh

	Provision Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
1956-57	25,000	...
1957-58	25,000	...
1958-59	10,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring		...
Non-recurring		30,000
Total ...		30,000

The amount of Rs. 30,000 is meant for purchase of essential equipment required for the Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore, for purposes of teaching, etc., of the Medical students of the Mysore Medical College.

Scheme No. 626

Nurses Training School—Training of Additional Nurses in Bangalore and other Centres.

Plan Provision—1·94 lakh.

	Provision Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
1956-57	34,000	2,316
1957-58	41,000	35,553
1958-59	10,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring		40,000
Non-recurring		...
Total ...		40,000

The provision of Rs. 40,000 for 1959-60 is meant for meeting the expenditure on stipends, etc., for training of 40+26 Nurses at various hospitals (training centres) in the State.

Scheme No. 627

Training of Midwives—

Plan provision—0·34 lakh.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...	9,000	12,077
1957-58	...	8,000	18,070
1958-59	...	8,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—Recurring.			16,000
Non-recurring	...		...
		Total ...	16,000

The provision of Rs. 16,000 will be utilised for training of about 40 Midwives during the year 1959-60, at various hospitals in the State.

Scheme No. 628.

Establishment of Medical College and Hospital at Hubli

Plan Provision ... ... 134·00 lakhs.

Year	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	2,00,000	3,94,594 Rev.
		(3,98,813 College Building)
		(4,77,921 Hospital do)
1958–59	26,00,000	...
Provision for 1959–60	Recurring	2,00,000
Non-recurring		23,00,000
	Total ...	25,00,000

The object of this scheme is to establish a full-fledged Medical College at Hubli, for admission of 100 students per year with an attached hospital of 150 beds, during the Second Five-Year Plan. Sixty-eight students have been admitted in 1958 and the Hospital is expected to start working in June 1959. The provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is meant for meeting the expenditure on staff, and contingencies, etc., and Rs. 23.00 lakhs on College and Hospital buildings during 1959-60.

The Government of India will subsidise the scheme by granting 75 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure and 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure.

Scheme No. 629.

Equipment to additional wards at the K.R. Hospital, Mysore

Plan Provision 5·00 lakhs.

Year	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
1956–57	25,000	14,370
1957–58	1,00,000	14,270
1958–59	50,000	...
Provision for 1959-60:		
Recurring ...	...	
Non-recurring ...	2,00,000	
Total ...	2.00	

The provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is meant to be utilised for purchase of special equipment required for the Krishnarajendra Hospital, for improving the teaching facilities, etc., for the students of the Mysore Medical College, as well as for treatment of patients.

Scheme No. 630.

Establishment of Cottage Hospitals.

Plan provision : 17·22 lakhs.

Year	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57 ...	50,000	...
1957-58 ...	1,10,000	34,488
1958-59 ...	3,36,000	...
Provision for 1959-60:		
Recurring ...	1,40,000	
Non-recurring ...	1,00,000	
Total ...	2,40,000	

It is proposed to open five Cottage Hospitals during the Second Five-Year Plan. Two have already started functioning, *i.e.*, one at Bhatkal, North Kanara District, and the other at Soundatti, Belgaum District. Sanctions for construction of buildings for two more, one at Bagalkot and another at Haveri, have been issued. The recurring expenditure of Rs. 1.40 lakhs for 1959-60 is meant for maintenance of the first two hospitals and the non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lakh is meant for construction of hospitals at Bagalkot and Haveri.

Scheme No. 631.

Establishment of Dental Clinic at Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore, and extension of Eye and Dental Clinics at Virjpet and Somwarpet Hospitals in Coorg.

Plan provision: 0·80 lakh.

Year	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	
1956–57 ...	20,000	...
1957–58 ...	25,000	...
1958–59 ...	48,000	...
Provision for 1959-60:		
Recurring.	.. 10,000	
Non-recurring	... 30,000	
Total	... 40,000	

Dental Clinics at Virajpet and Somwarpet have been sanctioned in 1958-59 and these clinics are to be maintained during 1959-60. The Dental Clinic at the Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore, will be provided with equipment, etc., during the year 1959-60. The provision of Rs. 40,000 will be utilised for equipping and running these clinics during 1959-60.

2. The Government of India will subsidise 75 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure up to Rs. 20,000 and 50 per cent of recurring expenditure up to Rs. 13,200.

Scheme No. 632.

Grant to Private Hospitals and Dispensaries:

Plan Provision: 3·43 lakhs.

Year.	*Provision.*	*Expenditure.*
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	1,000	...
1957-58	83,000	87,000
1958-59	73,000	
Provision for 1959–60.		
Recurring	...	...
Non-recurring	...	60,000
Total	...	60,000

The provision of Rs. 60,000 will be utilised for sanctioning grants to Private Charitable Medical Institutions in the State for their improvements and for affording more facilities for treatment of patients.

Scheme No. 633.

Expansion and Construction of Mental Hospitals at Dharwar and Mysore.

Plan Provision : 20·10 lakhs.

Year	*Provision*	*Expenditure.*
	Rs.	Rs.
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	1,46,0000	
Provision for 1959–60—	...	...
Recurring ...	...	...
Non-recurring ...	...	1,00,000
Total	...	1,00,000

It is proposed to utilise the provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh for acquisition of land required for expansion of the Mental Hospital at Dharwar and construction of a New Mental Hospital at Mysore, during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 634.

Providing additional staff, equipment, alterations, etc., for the existing institutions.

Plan Provisfon : 23·30 lakhs.

Year.	*Provision.*	*Expenditure.*	
	Rs.	Rs.	
1956-57 ...	...	1,108	
1957-58 ...	3,00,000	47,767	
1958-59 ...	1,00,000		
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...	10,000	
Non-recurring	...	40,000	(Equipment)
		1,25,000	(Building).
Total	...	1,75,000	

It is intended to utilise the provision of Rs. 1.75 lakhs for construction of specialist wards at the Headquarters Hospitals at Chickmagalur and Shimoga and also at Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore and Headquarters Hospitals at Raichur and Mangalore. Necessary equipment, staff, etc., would also be provided during the year 1959-60.

Scheme No. 635.

Training and appointment of additional X-Ray and Laboratory Technicians.

		Provision Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
Plan Provision : 0·12 lakhs			
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	3,000	...
1958-59	...	22,000	...
Provison for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...	...	...
Non-recurring	..	...	14,000
	Total	...	14,000

The provision of Rs. 14,000 is intended to be utilised for training of 12 X-Ray Technicians and Radiographers at Bangalore and Mangalore during the year 1959-60. The Scheme regarding Training of Laboratory Technicians will be undertaken by the Public Health Department.

Scheme No. 636.

Construction of Nurses Quarters.

Plan Provision : 1·66 lakhs

		Provision Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	30,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...	...	
Non-recurring	...	1,50,000 (Bldg.)	
Total	...	1,50,000	

It is proposed to utilise the provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for acquisition of land and construction of quarters for Nurses at Taluk Hospitals and Dispensaries at Kundapur, Udipi, Karkal and Puttur.

Scheme No. 637.

Opening of V. D. Clinics at District Headquarters Hospital and other Hospitals.

Plan Provision : Rs. 1·45 lakhs

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	22,000	3,697
1958-59	...	35,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring		...	72,000
Non-recurring		...	40,000
	Total	...	1,12,000

Two V.D. Clinics have been opened during the year 1958-59, *viz.*, one at Ankola and the other at Gulbarga. Two more will be opened in 1959-60 one at Kolar and the other at Bijapur. The provision of Rs. 1,12,000 will be utilised for providing equipment to the two V.D. Clinics at Kolar and Bijapur and for maintaining these four Clinics during 1959-60.

(2) The Government of India will subsidise 75 per cent of the non-recurring and 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure.

Scheme No. 638.

Expansion of Medical Staff in Coorg.

Plan Provision : Rs. 6·40 lakhs

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
1956–57	10,000	509
1957–58	1,00,000	259
1958–59	10,000	...
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring	...	10,000
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	10,000

The provision of Rs. 10,000 will be utilised for sanctioning additional staff in the existing medical institutions in Coorg and also for new institutions to be established during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 639.

Subsidised Medical Practitioners Schemes.

Plan Provision : Rs. 0.818 lakh

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	8,000	...

Provision for 1959–60—

Recurring	....	10,000
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	10,000

It is proposed to open four S.N.P. Centres in the Bombay-Karnatak Area during 1959-60 so as to make available immediate medical aid in rural areas.

Scheme No. 640.

Increase in the allotment of Medicines, instruments, equipment, etc.

Plan Provision : Rs. 3.00 lakhs.—

	Provision.	Expenditure.
1956-57 ...	23,000	...
1957-58 ...	60,000	1,784
1958-59 ...	36,000	...

Provision for 1959–60

Recurring	...	...
Non-Recurring	...	20,000
Total :		20,000

It is intended to utilise this provision for sanctioning additional supply of medicines, instruments, equipment, etc., to hospitals, when needed urgently.

Scheme No. 641.

Up-grading of Pathology and Pharmacology Departments and establishment of Preventive and Social Medicine Departments at the Bangalore Medical College.

Plan Provision.

	Provision.	*Expenditure.*	
1956-57	...	...	
1957-58	...	...	
1958-59	Rs. 6,70,000	...	
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring.	...	...	
Non-recurring	...	1,00,000	Revenue
		3,00,000	Capital.
	Total	4,00,000	

The provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is meant to be utilised for upgrading the Pathology and Pharmacology Departments as well as for establishing Preventive and Social Medicine Department at Bangalore Medical College, during the year 1959-60. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is earmarked for construction of buildings for these Departments.

Scheme No. 642.

Medical College, Mysore.

Plan Provision :—

	Provision.	*Expenditure.*	
1956-57	...	...	
1957-58	51,958	...	
1958-59	1,30,000	...	
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...	...	
Non-Recurring	...	1,00,000	Revenue
		4,00,000	Capital.
	Rs.	5,00,000	

The Mysore Medical College was taken over by Government on 20th September 1958. The provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1959-60 will be utilised for meeting various requirements in respect of buildings, equipment, etc., with a view to provide better teaching facilities. Government of India will subsidise 75 per cent of the non-recurring and 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure.

Scheme No. 643.

Establishment of a Dental College at Bangalore.

Plan Provision :—

	Provision.	*Expenditure.*
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	75,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring ...	30,000	
Non-Recurring ...	20,000	Revenue.
	1,50,000	Capital.
	2,00,000	

Establishment of a Dental College at Bangalore has been sanctioned during the year 1958-59. It is proposed to start the College in June 1959 and to utilise the provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for buildings, equipment and staff during the year 1959-60.

2. The Government of India will subsidise 75 per cent of the non-recurring and 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure.

Scheme No. 644

Up-grading of District Headquarters Hospitals and Taluka Hospitals as " Referal Hospitals".

Plan Provision :—

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	1,85,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring ...	...	
Non-recurring ...	20,000	Revenue
	50,000	Capital
Total	70,000	

Under the Subsidiary Plan of Operations, provision has to be made to upgrade 4 District Headquarters Hospitals, *viz.*, (1) Karwar, (2) Mandya, (3) Chickmagalur and (4) Gulbarga and Taluka Hospital at Saklespur. They will be provided with children's wards and Isolation wards as well as equipment, etc., the provision of Rs. 70,000 will be utilised for this purpose during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 645

Training of Refractionists and Opticians in the Country.

Plan provision.

	Provision	Expenditure.
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60—Recurring...		...
Non-recurring		25,000 Revenue. 50,000 Capital.
Total ...		75,000

It is proposed to establish a Training Centre at Bangalore for training 24 Refractionists and Opticians by participating in the Scheme formulated by the Government of India.

2. The Government of India will subsidise 75 per cent of the non-recurring and 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure.

Scheme No. 646.

Provision of Ambulance Services at certain Hospitals.

Plan Provision : Rs. 1.49 lakhs.

	Provision.	Expenditure.
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	46,000	...
1958-59	...	...
Provision for 1959-60.—		
Recurring	...	...
Non-Recurring	...	20,000
Total :		20,000

The provision of Rs. 20,000 for 1959-60 is intended to be utilised for purchase of one or two ambulances for those Hospitals which are in need of them.

Scheme No. 651.

Bangalore Medical College.

Plan Provision :—

	Provision.	*Expenditure.*
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	2,25,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	...	1,00,000
Non-recurring	...	Nil.
	Total Rs.	1,00,000

The college was taken over by Government in October 1957. The provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is meant for meeting the expenditure of the college.

Scheme No. 652.

Providing additional equipments, alterations etc., for existing Institutions.

Plan provision.

	Provision.	*Expenditure*
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	..
1958-59 ...	8,24,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	...	...
Non-recurring	...	2·41
	Total ...	2·41

This provision is required for meeting the expenditure in respect of various items of developmental nature, which were outside the plan previously, but since brought within the plan, *viz.*, upgrading of Mental Hospital, Bangalore, Corneal Grafting Scheme and other building works, etc.

Scheme No. 653

Upgrading the Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore. Plan Provision 6·70 lakhs

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...	90,000	13,800
1957-58	...	1,50,000	43,000
1958-59 Revenue		...	56,000
1958-59 Capital		...	1,00,000
1958-59 Central Grant Expected		...	94,000
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring		...	75,000
Non-recurring		...	1,00,000
		Total	1,75,000

The object of the scheme is to improve the standard of teaching in the College by introducing a graduate-course (G.C.A.M.) in place of the present diploma course, (L.A.M.S.)

The curriculum of studies for the Graduate Course was framed during 1957-58 and made applicable to the students admitted to the College, during 1957-58. To provide better clinical facilities to the students, the bed strength of the hospital attached to the College was increased from 36 to 100. An expenditure of Rs. 43,000 was incurred during 1957-58 on staff and equipment and also on providing hostels for boys at Mysore and Mercara.

For the year 1959-60 a provision of Rs. 75,000 is proposed under revenue and Rs. 1,00,000* under capital outlay, to meet the expenditure on account of staff and purchase of equipment required for various sections and also for the construction of additional buildings for the College.

*The Central Assistance expected is Rs. 75,000 non recurrin Rs. 50,000 recurring.

Scheme No. 654

Increasing the bed strength in Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore.

Plan provision 5·70 lakhs

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	1,15,000	2,000
1957-58	...	1,20,000	20,000
1958-59	...	35,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...	...	45,000
Non-recurring	...	...	...
		Total	45,000

It is proposed to open a Maternity Ward, Tuberculosis Ward and Leprosarium and to increase the bed strength of the hospital. The provision proposed for 1959-60 will be utilised on staff and on the purchase of equipment incidental to the above developments.

Scheme No. 655

Research Station:

		Provision	*Expenditure*
Plan Provision 8·85 lakhs.			
1956-57	...	90,000	...
1957-58	...	1,00,000	...
1958-59	...	10,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...	...	10,000
Non-recurring	...	...	...
		Total	10,000

Starting of research work in Ayurveda is under active consideration of the Department. The amount proposed for 1959-60 will be utilised on staff and purchase of equipment for the research section.

Scheme No. 656

Central Pharmacy, Bangalore.

Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring ...	...	1,00,000
Non-recurring ...	...	1,00,000
	Total	2,00,000

A provision of Rs. 1,00,000 for staff and Rs. 1,00,000 for equipment is proposed for 1959-60. The establishment of a Central Pharmacy was sanctioned by Government for the manufacture and supply of genuine Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines to the Hospitals and dispensaries in the State. The Pharmacy has started functioning from 1st April 1958. The provision proposed for 1959-60 will be utilised for meeting expenditure on staff required for the Central Pharmacy and also for the construction of a building.

Scheme No. 657

Taranatha Ayurveda Vidyapeetha, Bellary.

Plan Provision 0.25 lakh

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57 ...	2,500	2,500
1957-58 ...	15,000	15,000
1958-59 ...	15,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	...	15,000
Non-recurring	...	...
	Total	15,000

This is a private institution providing facilities for teaching in Ayurveda. Grants are sanctioned by Government to this institution on condition that the standard of teaching in this institution should be raised to be on par with that of Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore. Accordingly the Governing Body of Taranatha Ayurveda Vidyapeetha have introduced graduate course (G.C.A.M.) in place of the diploma course (Ayurveda Praveena). A sum of Rs. 15,000 provided under the scheme during 1957-58 was paid to this institution to meet increased expenditure in connection with the appointment of additional staff and purchases of equipment. A sum of Rs. 15,000 is provided for this institution for 1959-60.

Scheme No. 658

Research Institution, Srirampuram, Bangalore.

Plan Provision :—

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...
1657-58	...	...
1958-59	4,000	...
Provision for 1959-60 :—		
Recurring	...	4,000
Non-recurring	...	...
	Total	4,000

This institution has agreed to undertake research work to find out cures in certain diseases. For 1959-60 a sum of Rs. 4,000 is proposed for purchase of equipment.

Scheme No. 659

Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Bijapur, Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Hubli and Karnataka Ayurveda Vidyapeetha Society, Belgaum.

Plan Provision :—

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	36,000	...
Provision for 1959-60—	...	
Recurring	..	34,000
Non-recurring		...
	Total	34,000

These institutions impart training in Shuddha Ayurveda Course of Studies. For 1959-60 a sum of Rs. 34,000 is proposed to be paid to these institutions to meet the expenditure on additional staff and purchase of equipment for various sections.

Scheme No. 660

Opening of Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalayas.

Provision for 1959-60—

Recurring	...	17,000
Non-recurring	...	...
	Total	17,000

A provision of Rs. 17,000 is propsed for 1959-60 for payment to the new Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalayas which are started at Udipi in South Kanara District, Mysore, Bangalore and Kushtagi in Raichur District to meet the expenditure on staff and equipment, as they desire to teach students in their institutions according to Shuddha Ayurveda Course of Studies approved by Government.

Scheme No. 661

Increase of bed strength in S. D. S. Sanatorium, Bangalore.
Plan provision :— Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

	Provision.	*Expenditure.*
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	1,00,000	...

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Revenue	...	1,00,000
Capital	...	...
	Total	1,00,000

The scheme is meant to increase the bed strength of S. D. S. Sanatorium, Bangalore from 182 to 400.

Scheme No. 663

Establishment of T. B. Clinics in District Headquarters.

Plan provision :—Rs.3.25 lakhs.

		Provision.	*Expenditure.*
		Rs.	Rs.
1956-57		...	...
1957-58		1,25,000	...
1958-59	Recurring (Revenue)	1,00,000	
	Capital	1,25,000	

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Revenue	...	1,00,000
Total :		1,00,000

The State Government have so far approved the establishment of 4 T. B. Clinics at Chitradurga, Mangalore, Hubli and Mandya during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Government of India is expected to supply X-Ray and Laboratory equipment worth Rs. 50,000 for each of the Clinics.

Scheme No. 664

T. B. Sanatorium, Coorg.

Plan provision :—Rs. 3.73 lakhs.

		Provision.	*Expenditure.*
1956-57		...	...
1957-58		Rs. 2,00,000	...
1958-59	Capital	20,000	...

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Revenue	...	25,000
Total		25,000

It was originally proposed to establish a T. B. Sanatorium in Mercara. Government have dropped the proposal to open a Sanatorium and instead they have agreed that a T. B. Clinic may be opened.

Government of India is expected to supply X-Ray and Laboratory equipment worth Rs. 50,000 for the T. B. Clinic to be established.

Scheme No. 665

T. B. Sanatorium, Kolar.

Plan Provision : Rs. 8·75 lakhs.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	2,00,000	...
1958–59 ...	75,000	...

Provision for 1959–60—

		Rs.
Revenue	... ...	2,08,000
Capital	... ...	2,03,000
Total	...	4,11,000

The scheme is to open a T. B. Sanatorium at Kolar. The buildings for a 160-bedded T. B. Sanatorium have been constructed. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for the purchase of equipment during 1958-59 and arrangements are being made to open the Sanatorium by 1st April 1959. Provision has been made for 1959-60 to meet the recurring expenses (details given below) and for construction of staff quarters and the first floor over the administrative block.

Details of the provision included for 1959-60 are as follows :—

		Rs.
Pay of Officers	... ...	21,000
Pay of Establishment	... ...	26,280
Allowances, Honoraria, etc.	... ...	26,296
Contingencies	... ...	1,34,000
Total	...	2,07,576

Capital—

	Rs.
(i) Construction of the firstfloor over the administrative block.	53,000
(ii) Construction of staff quarters ...	1,50,000

Scheme No. 666

T. B. Isolation Beds.

Plan Provision : Rs. 8·65 lakhs.

		Provision Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1956–57		...	...
1957–58	Revenue	1,00,000	...
1958–59	Revenue	12,000	...
	Capital	50.000	...

Provision for 1959–60 :—

		Rs.
Revenue	...	12,000
...	Total ...	12,000

The State Government have approved the establishment of 20 isolation beds at Somwarpet, 20 beds at Virajpet (both in Coorg District) and 10 at Gulbarga, *vide* G.O. No. LLH 165—MDA 57, dated 7th January 1958.

Government of India will share 50 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure incurred by the State Government.

Scheme No. 667

Establishment of After-care and Rehabilitation Centre.

Plan Provision : Rs. 4 51 lakhs.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	...	...
1958–59 Revenue :—			
		Rs.	
Recurring	...	88,000	
Non-Recurring	...	58,000	
Capital	...	2,20,000	

Provision for 1959–60 :—

		Rs.
Revenue	...	1,00,000
Capital	...	1,11,000
	Total ...	2,11,000

The State Government have approved the establishment of one After-Care and Rehabilitation Centre in Bangalore with Central subsidy *vide* G.O. No. LLH 615—

MDA 57, dated 6th October 1958. Government of India is expected to share 75 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure up to 3 lakhs and recurring expenditure up to 1 lakh per annum per centre in tapering basis at 80 per cent to 20 per cent for 5 years.

Scheme No. 668

Domiciliary T. B. Treatment Service

Plan Provision : Rs. 1·00 lakh.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59 (net from Plan savings)	...	...

Proposed for 1959-60 :—

	Rs.
Revenue ...	28,000
Total ...	28,000

This is a new scheme sanctioned by Government *vide* G.O. No. LLH 529—MDA 57, dated 22nd July 1958 and brought within the frame work of the Plan. The object of the scheme is to provide domiciliary Tuberculosis treatment for patients within a radius of one mile from the Centre. Two Centres have been opened during 1958-59 (one at Lady Willingdon T. B. Clinic and Dispensary, Bangalore and one at P. C. T. Dispensary, Mysore) as an experimental measure. The details of the provision proposed for 1959-60 are as under :—

	Rs.
Pay of Officers ...	3,600
Pay of Establishment ...	4,960
Allowances and Honoraria, etc. ...	5,280
Contingencies ...	14,160
Total ...	28,000

Scheme No. 669

Establishment of Health Units.

Plan Provision : Rs. 61·22 lakhs.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57	...	3·10	2·56
1957–58	...	5·35	2·58
1958–59	...	8·00	...

Provision for 1959–60 :—

			(Rs. in lakhs)
Recurring	...	...	9·00
Non-Recurring		...	13·00
	Total	...	22·00

A Health Unit is intended to serve the rural population in both curative and preventive spheres. They are of two types. The Mysore pattern caters for a population of 5 to 15 thousand and the Government of India type, caters for a population of 60 thousand.

Twenty-seven Health Units of the Mysore type originally sanctioned under the First Five-Year Plan are continued. Twenty Primary Health Centres of the Government of India type were sanctioned during 1957-58. Fifty more Centres were sanctioned during 1958-59 out of which 8 come under the Second Five-Year Plan Programme of the Ministry of Health and 42 under the Community Development Programme (Ministry of Community Development).

No expenditure has so far been incurred on buildings and equipment for the 20 Health Units, sanctioned during 1957-58 and the 50 units, sanctioned during 1958-59.

Forty more Health Units are proposed to be started during 1959-60.

The staff of the Primary Health Centre of the Government of India type consists of one Medical Officer, one Health Visitor or Public Health Nurse, four Midwives, one Compounder, one Junior Health Inspector, with other menial staff, involving an expenditure of Rs. 16,500, in addition to the contingent and other expenditure of Rs. 6,500 per annum.

The Government of India grants 75 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure, Rs. 2,000 towards drugs and Rs. 6,500 towards staff, as per the revised pattern.

Scheme No. 670

Health Units sanctioned outside the Plan.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57 ...	...	2·11
1957–58 ...	5·24	4·34
1958–59 ...	9·95	...

Provision for 1959–60 :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Recurring ...	... 6·03
Non-Recurring ...	... ...
Total	... 6·03

Health Units which were sanctioned outside the Plan hitherto and provision for which was made in the general budget have now been brought under the Second Five-Year Plan. They are those at Siruguppa and Siddlaghatta, Budikote, Akkihebbal and Somanahalli, Gundlupet, Amruthur and Yedavanne, Ujjani, Aralasurali, Kannagi, Kattegaru and Begar. Combined Medical and Public Health Units in the Bombay area have also been brought under the Plan.

The Health Units detailed above are all of the Mysore pattern, except those in the Bombay area.

Scheme No. 671

Combined Rural Health and Nursing Project.

Plan Provision : Rs. 3·00 lakhs.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57 ...	0·10	0·06
1957–58 ...	0·73	0·29
1958–59 ...	2·45	...

Provision for 1959–60 :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Recurring ...	... 3·00
Non-Recurring ...	... ...
Total	... 3·00

The Combined Rural Health and Nursing Project sponsored in collaboration with the WHO/UNICEF was

started in 1956. Under this Project, it was contemplated to improve the maternal and child health services in the State. The WHO loaned the services of two Experts.

For the purpose of improving health conditions in the Blocks the UNICEF in collaboration with the Government of India drew up a Master Plan of Operations. Under this, the detailed Subsidiary Plan of Operations, No. 7, relates to the New Mysore State. This was agreed to by the State Government. The Plan is for a period of three years ending March 1959 and is expected to be renewed for further two years.

The following are the commitments of the Government of Mysore in regard to the Subsidiary Plan of Operations, No. 7 :—

1. Establishment of 42 Health Units in Blocks.
2. Upgrading of Referral Hospitals at Gulbarga, Karwar, Mandya, Chickmagalur and Saklespur.
3. Establishment of two more Laboratories at Gulbarga and Mercara.
4. Selection of places for affording sanitary facilities to rural schools and quarters in sub-centres.
5. District Demonstration Project at Shimoga.
6. Strengthening of District Health Organisation.
7. Training of Personnel.

In addition to the loaning of the services of two Experts, the UNICEF will be supplying equipment required for all the above schemes, not available in India, in addition to vehicles and drugs.

Scheme No. 672.

District Laboratories.

Plan Provision : Rs. 5·03 lakhs.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	2·09	...
1958–59 ...	·180	...
Provision for 1959–60—		
Recurring	... 1·00	
Non-Recurring	... 1·00	
Total	... 2·00	

To provide laboratory facilities at the District level to the Medical Practitioners, both private and Government, these laboratories have been established. The laboratories so far sanctioned and established are at Mysore, Chickmagalur, Mercara, Raichur and Kolar. The staff sanctioned for each laboratory is one Medical Officer, four Technicians and four Laboratory Attendants with other menial staff, involving a recurring expenditure of Rs. 18,000 inclusive of contingencies. The Government of India contributes 75 per cent towards non-recurring expenditure and 50 per cent towards recurring charges.

Provision is made in the Plan for 1959-60 for the maintenance of the existing Laboratories and for the starting of fresh Laboratories at Chitradurga and Belgaum. Provision is also made for a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh for the construction of a building for the District Laboratory at Mercara.

It may be stated that the District Laboratory at Mercara is eligible for equipment from the UNICEF under the Subsidiary Plan of Operations, No. 7.

Scheme No. 673.

National Malaria Eradication Programme.

Plan provision 127·43 lakhs.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57	...	15·22	7·34
1957–58	...	15·63	13·33
1958–59	...	30·66	...
Provision for 1959–60—			
Recurring	...	28·56	
Non-recurring	...	...	
Total	...	28·56	

This is a centrally sponsored scheme. Under the National Malaria Control Scheme, there were six National Malaria Control Units in the Old Mysore area. Two more Units were sanctioned during 1957. With the integration of the States, 6.6 Units were transferred to

the Mysore State. The National Malaria Control programme was converted into the National Malaria Eradication Programme with effect from 1st April, 1958. In the Eradication Programme, the Government of India will contribute 50 per cent of the difference of cost between the expenditure on Malaria control and Malaria eradication. 4.5 Hypoendemic Units have been started from 1st January, 1959, bringing the total number of units to 19.1 units. The object of the Malaria Eradication Programme is to ensure that the disease is completely rooted out in the State by 1963-64.

Under the Eradication programme, the Government of India will supply insecticides according to the scale fixed during the active phase of the Eradication Programme, i.e., from 1958-59 to 1960-61 and also make the initial supply of jeeps, trucks, anti-malaria drugs, free of cost. The spraying equipment will, however, have to be purchased by the State Government.

Scheme No. 674.

Research work in the Public Health Department.

Plan Provision 0·50 lakh.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs.)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57	...	0·10	0·02
1957–58	...	0·05	0·02
1958–59	...	0·05	...

Provision for 1959–60—

Recurring	...	0·05
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	0·05

The provision is for research work in Vaccine and Public Health Institutes.

Scheme No. 675.

Maternity and Child Health Centres in Bombay and Hyderabad areas.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	...	0·62	0·06
1957-58	...	0·62	0·45
1958-59	...	0·62	...

Provision for 1959-60—

Recurring	...	0·62
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	0·62

The Scheme comprises the Maternity and Child Health Centres in the integrated areas of Bombay and Hyderabad areas which were hitherto provided for in the general budget.

Scheme No. 676.

School Health Services.

Plan Provision 5·38 lakh.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	0·43	...
1958-59	...	...	...

Provision for 1959-60—

Recurring	...	0·15
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	0·15

In order to assess the various defects among the school-going children from 5 to 17 years of age, it is proposed to conduct a survey. The staff consisting of one Doctor, one Clerk and one Peon will be detailed to undertake not only physical examination of children, but also to survey the diet of the children, so that the Education Department will be in a position to know the type of supplementary food material that has to be given to children, attending schools.

Scheme No. 677.

Family Planning Centres.

Plan Provision—0·86 lakh.

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956–57	...	0·13	0·01
1957–58	...	0·17	0·04
1958–59	...	1·00	...

Provision for 1959–60—

Recurring	...	1·53	
Non-recurring	..	...	
Total	...	1·53	

With a view to control the rapid growth in population and also to ensure the health of the people, ten Urban Family Planning Centres at Belgaum, Bijapur, Bidar, Raichur, Bellary, Kolar, Mandya, Gulbarga, Shimoga and Dharwar and eight rural Family Planning Centres at Yadgir, Udipi, Sirsi, Kanakapura, Tarikere, Krishnarajanagar, Hole-Narasipur and Sagar, sanctioned during 1957-58 are working. Eight rural Family Planning Centres were sanctioned during 1958-59. It is proposed to start 14 rural Family Planning Centres during 1959-60.

The Urban Centres have a staff of 2 Social Workers, with part-time Male and Female Doctors. The Rural Centres are attached to Dispensaries for Women and the staff consists of one Social Worker. The recurring charges for one Urban Centre are Rs. 6,000 and for one Rural Centre, Rs. 2,800.

This is a Centrally-sponsored scheme. The Central Government contributes 100 per cent of non-recurring charges and recurring charges on a sliding scale of 80 per cent, 70 per cent, 50 per cent, 30 per cent and 20 per cent in subsequent years.

Scheme No. 678.

Subsidy to Medical Practitioners for Vasectomy.

Plan Provision.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	... 0·25	
Non-recurring	... ...	
Total	... 0·25	

As a measure of encouragement of the surgical method of Family Planning, persons with an income of Rs. 200 and less per month have been exempted from payment of operation charges for sterilisation. The facilities provided in the Government hospitals are not adequate. Hence, it is considered to utilise the services of private Medical Practitioners if resort to this method is to be encouraged. The Government have, therefore, sanctioned a scheme for the payment of subsidy to selected private Medical Practitioners in Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum, Mangalore and Dharwar for Vasectomy operations for a period of one year. The rate of subsidy will be Rs. 25 per operation.

Provision is made during 1959-60 for continuance of the scheme.

Scheme No. 679.

Reorganisation of the District Health Scheme and the Directorate of Public Health.

Plan Provision—0·84 lakh.

	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	0·435	0·016
1958-59 ...	0·06	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring	... 0·06	
Non-recurring	... ...	
Total	... 00·6	

The provision is for the ministerial staff appointed for the Scheme for the Directorate of Public Health and the Public Health Institute.

Scheme No. 680

Establishment of Leprosy Control Centres Plan Provision 8·63 lakhs.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	...	0·01
1957–58 ...	1·48	0·06
1958–59 ...	2·56	...

Provision for 1959–60 —

	Rs. in lakhs.
Recurring	2·24
Non-recurring	...
Total ...	2 24

With the re-organisation of States, one Centre sanctioned by the Bombay Government in October 1956 for Ron was transferred to the new Mysore State. This was subsequently shifted to Gajendragad, in Dharwar District. Another Centre was sanctioned in 1957-58 at Ilkal in Bijapur District. Five Centres at Mangalore, Bidar, Gauribidanur, Kollegal and Gulbarga have been sanctioned during 1958-59. The staff in each Centre consists of one Medical Officer, one Medico-Social Worker, four non-Medical Assistants, one Compounder and one Driver with other ministerial and menial staff, involving an annual expenditure of Rs. 25,389 per Centre, with other charges amounting to Rs. 31,000.

The Central assistance is 100 per cent for non-recurring expenditure and is on a sliding scale of 80 per cent, 70 per cent, 50 per cent, 30 per cent and 20 per cent for recurring charges during the subsequent years. The provision for 1959-60 is for the continuance of the seven Centres already sanctioned.

Scheme No. 681

Expansion of facilities for Health Education
(Plan Provision—1·13 lakhs).

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	0·07	...
1957–58	0·50	...
1958–59	0·09	...

Provision for 1959–60.—

	Rs. in lakhs
Recurring	0·09
Non-recurring	...
Total	0·09

The scheme is for undertaking health propaganda work in the integrated areas of Bombay-Karnatak and Hyderabad-Karnatak. The headquarters of the Unit will be at Gulbarga. It was sanctioned in Government Order No. L.L.H. 228—P.H.P. 57, dated 31st October 1957. The Unit could not be started during 1957-58 as the Van and equipment required could not be procured. The staff sanctioned consists of one Propagandist, one Mechanic, one Driver and two Peons. The cost on establishment would be Rs. 6,846 2/3 with other charges amounting to Rs. 3,153⅓ making a total of Rs. 10,000 for recurring charges.

Scheme No. 682

Grant-in-aid to local bodies for Public Health Department purposes.
Plan Provision—3·35 lakhs.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs.
1956–57	0·23	...
1957–58	0·78	0·23
1958–59	0·50	...

Provision for 1959–60.—

	Rs. in lakhs.
Recurring	0·50
Non-recurring	...
Total	0·50

A sum of Rs. 50,000 is made in keeping with the practice in vogue in the Bombay-Karnataka area for giving grants to the Local Bodies in that area.

Scheme No. 683

Opening of Mobile Hospital Units. (Plan provision—0·24 lakh).

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs.
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	0·24	...
1958–59	...	...

Provision for 1959–60.—

	Rs. in lakhs.
Recurring	0·35
Non-recurring	...
Total	0·35

As decided at the Second Meeting of the Malnad Development Board Standing Committee, provision is made for starting two Mobile Dispensary Units in the Bombay-Karnataka area.

Scheme No. 684

Epidemic Preventive Measures in Bombay and Hyderabad Areas.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs.
1956–57	1·79	0·29
1957–58	...	1·36
9958–59	...	...

Provision for 1959–60.—

	Rs. in lakhs.
Recurring	1·75
Non-recurring	...
Total	1·75

Under this scheme, applicable to Bombay-Karnatak and Hyderabad-Karnatak areas, provision is made for Mobile Hygiene Units, Shock Squads, etc.

Scheme No. 685

Environmental Hygiene. (Plan provision—0·51 lakh).

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs.
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	0·13	...
1958-59 ...	0·01	...

Provision for 1959-60.—

	Rs. in lakhs.
Recurring	0·40
Non-Recurring	...
Total ...	0·40

This is one of the original Schemes of the Madras Government in the area which was transferred to Mysore State on integration. Provision was made in the Plan hitherto for the construction and distribution of hand-flush latrine materials, *i.e.*, pans and P. traps. In accordance with the suggestions of the Standing Committee of the Malnad Development Board, provision is made for 1959-60 for the establishment of a Hookworm Unit to cater to the Malnad area, and a Guineaworm Unit for the integrated areas.

Scheme No. 686

National Filaria Control Scheme (Plan provision—1·90 lakhs).

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs.
1956-57 ...	0·16	0·26
1957-58 ...	0·43	0·30
1958-59 ...	0·43	...

Provision for 1959-60.—

	Rs. in lakhs
Recurring	1·97
Non-recurring	...
Total ...	1·97

Two-fifths of a Unit has been working at Mangalore (S. K. dist.) since the transfer of the Unit in November 1956 with the re-organisation of States. The existing Unit covers 1.2 lakhs of Population. The present Unit

consists of a Health Officer, a Senior Entomologist, two Filaria Health Inspectors, one I Division Clerk, two Laboratory Assistants and one Driver with other menial staff. It is proposed to extend the operations of the Unit to other areas so as to cover a population of 3 lakhs.

This unit is proposed to be made a full-fledged one and a Survey Unit will be added to it.

Scheme No. 687

Village Medicine Boxes (Plan provision—0·20 lakh).

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs.
1956-57 ...	0·03	...
1957-58 ...	0·03	...
1958-59 ...	0·03	...

Provision for 1959-60:—

	Rs. in lakhs.
Recurring ...	... 0·03
Non-recurring ...	... ...
Total	... 0·03

This is a scheme pertaining to the Hyderabad-Karnataka area. In this region, village medicine boxes, already existing, are being refilled and fresh boxes, made available. The provision is for the replenishment of drugs in the existing Village Medicine boxes in the Hyderabad area.

Scheme No. 688.

Family Planning Officer.

Plan Provision.

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	0·04 lakh	0·04 lakh
1958-59 ...	0·20 lakh	...

Provision for 1959-60:—

Recurring ...	0·20 lakh
Non-recurring ...	...
Total ...	0·20 lakh

The Government of India desired that there should be a State Family Planning Officer at State Headquarters to intensify and co-ordinate the Family Planning Programme in the State. The Government of India meet the entire cost on account of the pay and allowances of the Officer. The Family Planning Officer has been working since the end of October 1957.

The provision made is for the pay and allowances of the officer and staff.

Scheme No. 689.

Family Planning Centres attached to Teaching Institutions.

Plan Provision.

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	...	...
1958–59 ...	0·50 lakh	...

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring ...	0·30 lakh
Non-recurring ...	...
Total ...	0·30 lakh

The Government of India, Ministry of Health, advised the State Governments that the Family Planning Clinics should be established in all the Medical Colleges and other Teaching Institutions for health personnel so that the trainees may also be given training in Family Planning methods for effectively disseminating the Family Planning Programmes. Sanction was therefore accorded by Government for the establishment of three Family Planning Clinics attached to the Teaching Institutions at Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore, Cheluvamba Maternity Hospital, Mysore and the Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore, during 1957-58. The staff consists of a Lady Assistant Surgeon, Grade I and a Social Worker. The annual recurring expenditure including contingencies is Rs. 10,000.

The entire cost of these Institutions is met by the Government of India.

Provision is made for the continuance of the three Family Planning Centres mentioned above during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 690.

Training of Auxiliary—Nurse-Midwives.

(Plan Provision).

	Provision Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	0·11 lakh	0·06 lakh
1958-59 ...	0·56 lakh	...

Provision for 1959-60 :—

Recurring	...	0·60 lakh
Non-recurring	...	...
Total	...	0·60 lakh

This training scheme was started to meet the shortage of midwives. This is a Centrally-assisted scheme. It was first sanctioned by Government during 1956. In that Scheme, the Government sanctioned the training of the Departmental Midwives for one year in the first batch. They sanctioned the recruitment of 30 candidates for the second batch, to undergo a two-year course. In the first batch, 11 Departmental Midwives were trained for a year from 1st April 1957. The training of the second batch, consisting of 27 candidates has been started from 2nd January 1958. Thirty more candidates will be recruited for the training during 1959-60.

The staff for teaching consists of two Sister-Tutors, two staff Nurses with other menial staff, involving a recurring expenditure of Rs. 13,361 with other contingent charges amounting to Rs. 900 per annum.

In order to train as many candidates as possible, it is proposed to start additional Training Centres at Shimoga and Mangalore at the rate of 20 candidates each.

A stipend of Rs. 50 is given to each candidate under training.

The assistance of the Central Government towards the expenditure is at the rate of 100 per cent for the first six months, 66 2/3 per cent for the next 12 months, 50 per cent for the next 12 months and 33 1/3 per cent for the last six months.

Scheme No. 691.

Training of Health Visitors.

(Plan Provision).

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	1·18 lakh	...
Provision for 1959-60 :—		
Recurring ...		0·70 lakh
Non-recurring ...		...
Total ...		0·70 lakh

The scheme was started to meet the shortage of Health Visitors in Primary Health Centres of the Government of India pattern. It is a 2½-year course, conducted at the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore. It is subsidised by the Government of India, who pay the entire non-recurring amount, and towards recurring charges pay 100 per cent for the first six months, 66 2/3 per cent for the next 12 months, 50 per cent for the next 12 months, and 33 1/3 per cent for the remaining 2½ years.

The teaching staff consists of one Superintendent, one Sister-Tutor and two Assistant Superintendents, involving an annual expenditure of Rs. 15,300 with contingent charges amounting to Rs. 6,000. A stipend of Rs. 50 per month is given to each candidate.

The first bach of 18 was started on 2nd October 1958 as against the targeted figure of 30 candidates. A batch of 30 candidates will be admitted during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 692

Training of Public Health Nurses.

(Plan Provision).

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	...	...
1958-59 ...	0·95 lakh	...
Provision for 1959-60 :—		
Recurring ...		0·35 lakh
Non-recurring ...		...
Total ...		0·35 lakh

The scheme was started to meet the shortage of Public Health Nurses in Primary Health Centres of the Government of India pattern and the Secondary Centres of the Mysore pattern. The duration of the Course is four years and is conducted at the Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore. It is subsidised by the Government of India, who pay 75 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure and recurring expenditure at the rate of 100 per cent for the first six months, 66 2/3 per cent for the next 12 months, 50 per cent during the following 12 months and 33 1/3 per cent for the remaining 12 months.

The teaching staff consists of two Sister-Tutors, and two Staff Nurses with certain menial staff, involving an expenditure of Rs. 12,600 with contingent charges amounting to Rs. 1,000 per annum. A stipend of Rs. 75 per month is given to each candidate.

The training for first batch of 12 candidates was started on 1st August 1958. The targeted figure is 12 per year. Another batch will be started during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 693.

Training of Laboratory Technicians.

(Plan Provision).

		Provision Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	0·60 lakh	....
Provision for 1959-60 :—			
Recurring		...	0·20 lakh
Non-recurring		...	...
	Total	...	0·20 lakh

The Scheme was started to meet the shortage of trained Technicians required for the District Laboratories in the Public Health Department and the Laboratories in the District Hospitals in the Medical Department. Out of 12 proposed to be trained every year, six are intended for the Public Health Department and six for the Medical Department. The Course is conducted in the Public Health Institute, Bangalore, and is of one year's duration. It is subsidised by the Government of India who meet

100 per cent of the non-recurring charges and recurring charges at the rate of 100 per cent for the first six months, 66 2/3 per cent for the next 12 months, 50 per cent for the following 12 months and 33 1/3 per cent for the remaining 30 months.

A full-time Officer is placed in charge of the training under the overall supervision of the Chemical Examiner and Superintendent, Public Health Institute. Part-time Lecturers are drafted for the training from the Medical and Public Health Departments. The expenditure involved is Rs. 20,000 per annum inclusive of a stipend of Rs. 50 per month to each candidate.

The training has been started from 1st December 1958 with seven candidates, as against 12 targeted. A further batch of 12 candidates will be recruited during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 694

B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme.

	Provision	Expenditure
Plan Provision 7·96 lakhs.	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	...	1·82
1958–59 ...	2·76	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring ...	Rs. 3·06 lakhs	
Non-recurring ...	Rs. ... lakhs	
	Total Rs. 3·06 lakhs	

The expenditure is for 10 teams for B. C. G. Vaccination scheme as a preventive for Tuberculosis.

Scheme No. 695

National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme.

	Provision Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
Plan Provision 125·00—		
1956–57 ...	...	9·83 lakhs
1957–58 ...	6·00 lakhs (revised)	4·63 lakhs
1958–59 ...	14·00 lakhs (revised)	...
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring ...	...	...
Non-recurring ...		20·00 lakhs
Total		20·00 lakhs

This is a Centrally-sponsored scheme. The object of the scheme is to provide protected water supply and sanitation facilities in rural areas. The Central Government bears 50 per cent cost of the scheme as grant and the balance of the cost is borne equally by the State Government and by local contribution. The scheme is limited at present to a village or group of villages, having a population, not exceeding 5,000.

Under this programme, works costing about Rs. 30.89 lakhs in respect of 75 villages in Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga and Hassan districts were approved by the Government of India in October 1955 and they are under various stages of execution. These works have been carried over as spill-over schemes from the First Five-Year Plan to the Second Five-Year Plan. So far, 21 water supply works under the above scheme have been completed and serviced and handed over to the respective Village Panchayats.

A second batch of proposals costing about Rs. 47.00 lakhs in respect of 103 villages in Bellary, Chitradurga, Chickmagalur, Mandya, Mysore and Bangalore districts had been sent to the Government of India in February 1956. Out of these proposals relating to 97 villages costing about Rs. 41.39 lakhs were approved by the Government of India recently and they have been sanctioned administratively on 24th September 1958. They are taken up by the Public Works Department for execution.

The provision for 1959-60 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

'A'

First list of works included in the National Rural Water Supply and sanitation Scheme

Hassan District

1 Nuggehalli
2 Hiresave
3 Kantharajapura
4 Bhuvanahally
5 Shantigrama
6 Gorur
7 Ramanathapura
8 Basavapatna
9 Keralapura
10 Halli-Mysore
11 Haranahalli
12 Aggunda
13 Halebeedu
14 Arehalli

Shimoga District.

1 Holehonnur
2 Mandagadde
3 Mulabagilu
4 Basavani
5 Santhebennur
6 Nallur
7 Tyavanige
8 Kariganur
9 Agumbe
10 Konandur
11 Nidige.
12 Haranahally
13 Holalur
14 Kudli
15 Doddethimmanahally
16 Surahonne
17 Ramapura
18 Talaguppa
19 Malandur
20 Nagar
21 Gavathur. (Ripponpet)
22 Anavatti
23 Kaginahally
24 Belagavi
25 Isoor

Tumkur District.

1 Amruthur
2 Siddaganga
3 Huliyar
4 Huliyurdurga
5 Kodigenahaly
6 Holavanahalli
7 Kyathasandra
8 Hebbur
9 Yediyur
10 Tavarekere
11 Kadata
12 Honnavalli

Kolar District.

1 Gattikamadevanahally
2 Bhaktarahally
3 Vokkaleri
4 Shillangere
5 Kyalanur
6 Narasapura
7 Malur
8 Avani
9 Nangli
10 Jangamakote.
11 Masti
12 Thayalur
13 Shivapatna and Hongenahalli
14 Kaivara
15 Nandi
16 Chicktirupathi
17 Devarayasamudram
18 T. B. Sanatorium Gajaladinne and Petechamanhalli
19 Nambihalli
20 Vemagal
21 Dariyanayakanapalya
22 Thondebavi
23 Hudugur
24 Hosur

'B'

Second List of Works included in the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme

Bellary District

1 Hampi
2 Krishnanagar
3 Kurugodu
4 Emmiganur

Chitradurga District

1 Hadadi
2 Kondaggi
3 Sirigere
4 Malladihal'y
5 Gunderi
6 Chickjajur
7 Srirampura
8 Janakal
9 Bilichodu
10 Sokke
11 Palagatta
12 Bommenahally
13 Bhimasamudra
14 Doddasiddavvanahally
15 Belaghatta
16 Hayakal
17 Hirehally
18 Byadareddybally
19 Kondalahally
20 Rampura
21 Adivala
22 Metikunte
23 Harthikote

Chickmagalur District

1 Aldur
2 Kalasapura
3 Balehonnur
4 Jayapura
5 Yagati
6 Sakrepatna
7 Hirenallur
8 Panchanahally
9 Kudlur
10 Shivane
11 Hunseghatta
12 Lingadahally

Bangalore District

1 Aralamallige
2 Harohalli
3 Kadugodi
4 Sondekoppa
5 Kudur
6 Thittamaranahally
7 Budigere
8 Dommasandra
9 Jigani
10 Suggunahalli
11 Hebbal
12 Kengori
13 Kumbalagodu

Mandya District

1 Ummadahalli
2 Devalapura
3 Bindiganavale
4 Honnavara
5 Chikarasinakere
6 Halasahalli
7 Belagola
8 Kilara
9 Kothathi
10 Basaral
11 Nidaghatta
12 Koppa
13 Chammanahalli
14 Doddarasinakere
15 Besagarahalli
16 Purugali
17 Hiremarali
18 Kyathanahalli
19 Dhanagur
20 Ragibommanahally
21 Keragodu
22 Guthalu
23 Kirigaval
24 Lingapatna
25 Alagur
26 Dadaga
27 Chinya
28 Agarabachahal'i

Mysore District

1 Bherya
2 Hampapura
3 Hebbalu & Hebbalu Koppal
4 Begur
5 Hangala
6 Devanur
7 Thandavapura
8 Hemargala
9 Kalale
10 Hullahalli
11 Nerale
12 Kattemalavadi
13 Bilikere
14 Nagavala
15 Binakonahally
16 Rangasamudra
17 Hampapura

Scheme No. 696

State Rural Water Supply Scheme.

Plan Provision ... 70·00 lakhs

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	...	15·56 lakhs
1958–59 ...	10·00 lakhs	...
Provision for 1959–60:		
Recurring ...	...	...
Non-Recurring ...	...	18·00 lakhs
Total ...		19·00

The object of this scheme is to provide adequate supply of drinking water in rural areas by digging wells. Under this scheme, the funds are placed at the disposal of the Divisional Commissioners for sinking drinking water wells according to the needs of the rural areas, They distribute the amount among the Deputy Commissioners of the districts, according to the needs of the areas.

Scheme No. 697

Grant-in-aid for Water Supply, Drainage and other Development works for Village Panchayats, District Boards and Sanitary Boards.

	Provision	Expenditure
Provision for 1959–60 ...	4·00 lakhs	

This is a new scheme. This scheme contemplates sanctioning grants to the development works, mainly for Water Supply Schemes, where the concerned local bodies bear 50 per cent of the total cost and to other development works in rural areas. The grants will be given only to District Boards, Village Panchayats and Sanitary Boards.

Scheme No. 698

Loans for Water Supply, Drainage and other Development Works for Village Panchayats, District Boards and Sanitary Boards.

	Provision	Expenditure
Provision for 1959–60.	4·00 lakhs	

This is a new scheme. The object of the scheme is to grant loans to the Village Panchayats, District Boards and Sanitary Boards for development works under the usual terms.

Scheme No. 699

State Rural Health and Sanitation Scheme

Plan Provision ... 51·95 lakhs

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57 ...	...	...
1957–58 ...	...	8·46 lakhs
1958–59 ...	5·00	
Provision for 1959–60:		
Recurring ...	...	...
Non-Recurring ...	...	10·00 lakhs
Total ...	10·00	,,

The scheme is for the construction of drains in rural areas, preparation of compost, removal of insanitary pits, construction of public latrines, bathing ghats, formation of parks and gardens, etc. This was in vogue in the ex-Mysore State and it is now extended to the integrated areas also. Under this scheme, the funds are placed at disposal of the Divisional Commissioners, who in turn distribute them among the Deputy Commissioners of the districts, according to the needs of the area.

Scheme No. 700

Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes including National Water Suppy and Sanitation Schemes.

Plan Provision ... Rs. 275·00 lakhs

	Provision (In lakhs of Rupees)	Expenditure
1956–57 (last five months' budget)	28·16	44·01
1957–58 ...	70·00	41·20
1958–59 ...	172·83	...
Provision for 1959–60.—		
Recurring ...	...	...
Non-Recurring ...	75·00	
Total ...	75·00	

This scheme is intended to provide the two main amenities for the citizens, *viz.*, protected water supply for drinking purposes and also proper drainage (surface or underground) according to the circumstances and needs of the urban areas. There are at present 22 City/Borough Municipalities including the Corporation of Bangalore and

159 Town/District Municipalities in the State and the object of this scheme is to provide the above minimum amenities to Municipalities according to a phased programme, giving priority to areas, which need these amenities badly.

There are at present 23 water supply and drainage schemes in progress which are included in the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme of the Government of India, since the commencement of the First Five-Year Plan and these have already been included in the State Plan. Out of these 23 schemes, 17 are water supply schemes and six are drainage schemes. The Government of India have agreed to finance these schemes fully by way of loan assistance to the State. The cost of these schemes is estimated at Rs. 461.67 lakhs for which the Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 195 lakhs so far.

In addition to these spill-over schemes, there are also 92 Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes (76 Water Supply Schemes and 16 Drainage Schemes) under progress in the State since many years (commencing prior to the First Five-Year Plan). The estimated cost of these schemes is Rs. 985.70 lakhs and are being financed entirely from State Funds outside the Plan. As it has now been decided that no scheme which has not been included in the Second Five-Year Plan should be taken up for execution and no funds need be provided for such schemes, all these schemes have been brought into the Plan during the current year in view of the fact that all these are important schemes, under progress and cannot be stopped half-way.

It is proposed to make a budget provision of Rs. 140 lakhs for all these schemes during 1959-60, out of which the State Plan provision will be Rs. 75 lakhs and Central assistance by way of loans will be Rs. 65 lakhs.

A list of all these schemes is appended.

List of Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes included in the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.

(a) Water Supply Schemes :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost	Amount spent to end of December 1958 from commencement	Amount proposed for 1959-60
1	2	3	4	5
	Ex-Mysore			
1	Bangalore—Development of C.R. Works ...	69.00	52.34	8.00
2	Mysore City ...	48 32	36 96	2.00
3	Davangere City ...	22.16	22.36	2.00
4	Bellary I Stage ...	66.00	...	8.00
	II Stage ...	57.00		
5	Hassan ...	13.33	11.47	1.00
6	Mandya ..	10.75	10.51	0.20
7	Chitradurga ...	4.60	3.78	0.60
8	Thirthahalli ...	5.00	4.60	0.20
9	Shimoga ...	15.76	13.72	1.00
10	Bhadravati ...	2.20	1.13	1.00
11	Tumkur ...	4.12	3.94	0.50
12	Sira ...	4.71	2.83	1.50
13	Chikmagalur ...	6 00	1.48	2.00
	Total (Ex-Mysore Area) ...	329.15	165.12	28 00
	Bombay Area			
14	Bagalkot ...	16.02	12.34	3.00
15	Dharwar Water Supply and Distribution system ...	18.79	14.80	4.00
16	Hubli Water Supply—Distribution system improvements ...	20.37	7.68	3.00
	Total (Bombay Area) ...	55.18	34.82	10.00
	Hyderabad Area			
17	Gulbarga Water Supply Scheme—Re-modelling ...	15.00	12.79	2.00
	Grand total of Water Supply Schemes in the State ...	399.33	212.73	40.00

(*b*) Drainage Schemes :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost	Amount spent to end of December 1958 from commencement	Amount proposed for 1959-60
1	2	3	4	5
	Ex-Mysore			
1	Mysore City Underground Drainage Scheme ...	33.91	3.64*	3.00
2	Davangere Underground Drainage Scheme ...	10 23	1.37	2.00
3	Kolar ...	7.50	3.18	1.00
	Total (Ex-Mysore Area) ...	51.64	8.19	6.00
	Bombay Area			
4	Soundatti Yellamma Underground Drainage Scheme ...	3.03	1.02	1.00
5	Bailhongal Underground Drainage Scheme	3.77	1.41	0.50
6	Byadgi Surface Drainage Scheme ...	3.90†	...	0.50
	Total (Bombay Area) ...	10.70	2.43	2.00
	Grand total—Drainage Schemes ...	62.34	10.62	8.00
	Grand total—Water Supply Schemes	399.33	212.73	40.00
	Grand total—Water Supply and Drainage Schemes in the State ...	461.67	223.35	48.00

* The expenditure figures relate only to the portion of the estimated cost of Rs. 16.40 concerning the Mysore City Municipality. The rest of the work is carried out by the Mysore Trust Board (*i.e.*, 33.91 — 16.40 = 17.51).

† Proposed to be converted into Underground Drainage Scheme.

List of Non-Plan Scheme brought into the Plan Scheme during 1959–60.

Schemes under Progress.

(1) Water Supply Schemes.

(In lakhs of Rupees).

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost	Amount spent to end of December 1958 from commencement.	Amount proposed for 1959–60.
1	2	3	4	5
	Ex-Mysore Area.			
1	Bangalore City Water Supply—			
	(*a*) Improvements to Water Supply to Civil Area Laying 34" C.I. Main from C.J.F. to Machalibetta.	33·50	19·92	5·00
	(*b*) Laying a duplicate 15" C.I. Main from Soldevanahalli to C.J.F., Bangalore.	29·99	11·86	5·00
	(*c*) Replacing the existing 24" diameter pipe line by 30" diameter steel pipes from C.R.S. to C.J.F.	8·92	7·69	2·50
	(*d*) C.S.R. Development works Triplicate Main for C.R.S. works to C.J.F.	205·00	...	2·50
2	Kanakapura ...	6·75	4·04	0·25
3	Yelahanka ...	1·43	0·78	0·25
4	Channapatna ...	2·81	2·95	0·10
5	Ramanagaram ...	1·22	1·09	0·10
6	Doddaballapur ...	4·48	3·28	0·25
7	Nelamangala ...	2·95	0·70	0·25
8	Devanahalli ...	3·73	0·09	0·15
	Kolar District.			
1	Chintamani ...	5·32	4·20	0·50
2	Gowribidanur ...	2·00	1·36	0·25
3	Kolar Town (Amarahalli) ...	2·52	0·51	0·25
4	Machenahalli ...	1·50	0·01	0·10

(In lakhs of Rupees).

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost	Amount spent to end of December 1958 from Commencement.	Amount proposed for 1959-60.
1	2	3	4	5
5	Bangarpet ...	4·86	3·35	0·20
6	Bagepalli ...	1·64	0·99	0·25
7	Srinivasapura ...	4·07	0·25	0·25
8	Gudibanda ...	2·12	0·17	0·15
	TUMKUR DISTRICT			
1	Tiptur	1·21	1·03	0·15
2	Kunigal	3·36	1·00	0·50
3	Gubbi ...	1·50	1·24	0·25
4	Additional Bore Well to Tumkur	1·62	0·34	0·25
	MANDYA DISTRICT			
1	Malavalli	7·53	6·28	0·50
2	Nagamangala	3·27	1·93	0·25
3	Srirangapatna ...	1·98	1·46	0·25
4	Maddur and Sivapura ...	4·10	3·32	0·25
5	Pandavapura ...	2·64	1·31	0·25
6	Melkote ...	0·14	0·02	0·10
	MYSORE DISTRICT			
1	T.-Narsipur ...	6·00	4·82	0·25
2	Hunsur ...	5·60	1·39	0·50
3	Gundulpet ...	3·82	2·69	0·25
4	K. R. Nagar ...	4·95	4·84	0·10
5	Nanjangud ...	7·39	7·14	0·20
6	Chamarajanagar ...	12·60	5·76	1·00
	HASSAN DISTRICT			
1	Alur ...	2·20	1·97	0·15
2	Arakalgud ...	4·71	3·56	0·25
3	Sakalespur ...	1·80	1·52	0·20
4	Arsikere (in 3 stages) ...	7·48	4·72	0·50

(*In lakhs of Rupees*)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost	Amount spent to end of December 1958 from commencement.	Amount proposed for 1959-60.
1	2	3	4	5
5	Konanur ...	0.87	0.77	0.10
6	Sravanabelagola ...	1·20	0.45	0 25
7	Channarayapatna ...	0·74	0·72	0.02
	SHIMOGA DISTRICT			
1	Channagiri ...	2·39	2·16	0.15
2	Kumsi ...	0.40	0·03	0.03
3	Shikaripur ...	3·29	2·26	0.25
4	Honnali ...	4·65	3·63	0 25
5	Shiralakoppa ...	2·10	0.42	0.25
	CHITRADURGA DISTRICT			
1	Challakere ...	3.68	2·65	0.50
2	Thuruvanur ...	0·99	0·78	0.10
3	Holalkere ...	0·22	0.20	0.25
4	Hosadurga ...	4·00	4.27	0.20
5	Molkalmuru ...	0·37	0.05	0.20
6	III RCC Tank at Davangere ...	1·85	0.07	0.50
	BELLARY DISTRICT			
1	Immediate improvements to Water Supply Works of Bellary.	1·72	1·34	0.30
	CHICKMAGALUR DISTRICT			
1	Kadur ...	5.36	5.39	0.20
2	Birur Comprehensive Scheme ...	2 69	2.06	0.40
3	Ajjampur ...	2·38	0.86	0.50
4	Narasimharajapur sinking of Bore Wells.	0.13	0.07	0.05
5	Mudigere ...	1.09	0.99	0.20
6	Improving Water Supply to Chickmagalur Distribution system.	1·48	1.39	0.05
		456.21	150.14	29.50
	BOMBAY AREA			
1	Saundatti Yellamma ...	15.63	12.91	1.00
2	Guledgud ...	16.96	9.61	1.00

(*In lakhs of Rupees*).

Sl. No.	Name o the Scheme	Estimated cost	Amount spent to end of December 1958 from commencement.	Amount proposed for 1959–60.
1	2	3	4	5
3	Neerasagara Water Supply Scheme (for Hubli and Dharwar).	187.26	146.55	0.50
4	Belgaum Water Supply Scheme (Rakaskop Project).	73.00	11.50	6.50
5	Jamakhandi — Improvement to Water Supply.	12.00	5.50	1.00
6	Nippani Water Supply Scheme ...	21.39	20.39	0.50
7	Gokak Water Supply Scheme ...	6.65	4.27	2.00
8	Rabkhavi-Banhatti ...	15.53	6.45	2.00
9	Nargund ...	1.75	2.15	0.05
10	Ilkal Water Supply ...	4.60	0.67	0.45
11	Athani ...	11.74	...	1.00
	Total Bombay Area ...	366.51	220.00	16.00
	MADRAS AREA			
1	Man alore ...	88.25	70.17	4.00
	HYDERABAD AREA (Gulbarga District)			
1	Aland ...	8.33	2.19	1.00
2	Shorapur—I Stage ...	3.00	1.11	0.50
3	Sedam ...	3.00	0.56	0.25
	Total (Gulbarga District) ...	14.33	3.86	1.75
	RAICHUR DISTRICT			
1	Raichur Water Supply remodelling	2.95	2.84	0.10
2	Koppal Water Supply ...	12.43	1.56	0.50
3	Gangavathi ...	13.02	...	0.50
	Total (Raichur District) ...	28.40	4.40	1.10
	BIDAR DISTRICT			
1	Bidar Water Supply—I Stage ...	8.98	8.72	0.15
	Total (Hyderabad Area) ...	57.41	16.98	3.00
	Grand Total (spill-over Schemes)	962.68	457.29	52.50

List of Non-Plan Schemes brought into the Plan Schemes during 1959-60.

Schemes under Progress—2. DRAINAGE SCHEMES.

(Rupees in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5
	EX-MYSORE AREA			
1	Shimoga Underground Drainage ...	11·18	5·61	3·00
2	Malur Surface Drainage Scheme II Stage.	0·12	0·07	0·05
3	Chintamani Surface Drainage ...	1·02	0·65	0·20
4	Sagar do ...	0·97	0·55	0·20
5	Nyamathi comprehensive ,, ...	2·03	0·57	0·05
6	Shikaripur do ...	1·30	0·82	0·35
7	Belur Underground Drainage ...	2·03	1·66	0·20
8	Holenarasipur Surface Drainage ...	1·21	0·97	0·15
9	Gundlupet do ...	0·31	0·19	0·05
10	Nanjangud do ...	1·08	0·95	0·05
11	Pandavapura do L stage	0·25	0·19	0·05
12	Srinivasapur Surface Drainage ...	0·19	0·08	0·05
13	Kunigal do ...	0·10	...	0·05
14	Chiknaikanahalli do ...	0·20	...	0·10
15	Mandya Underground (I Stage) ...	4·05	3·47	0·25
	Total ...	20·56	15·78	4·80
	BOMBAY AREA			
1	Ilkal Underground Drainage ...	2·46	1·86	0·70
	Grand total of Drainage Schemes under Execution.	23·02	17·64	5·50

Scheme No. 701

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation—Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

Plan Provision Rs. 100·00 lakhs.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	nil	nil
1957–58	...	Rs. 2·00 lakhs	0·65 lakhs
1958–59	...	5·00 lakhs	...

Provision for 1959–60—Rs. 42·00 lakhs

For the improvement of the water supply and drainage system of the Bangalore City Corporation area, the Central Government have promised a loan of Rs. one crore to the Bangalore Corporation during the Second Five-Year Plan period, exclusive of the amount provided for improvement of head works at Chamarajasagar which is the main source of water supply to Bangalore. The amount of Rs. one crore is proposed to be utilised as follows :—

(*a*) Rs. 60,00,000 for improvement of the distribution system in the Corporation area, and

(*b*) Rs. 40,00,000 for under-ground drainage works.

A sum of Rs. 2,00,000 was given by the Government of India during 1957-58 of which Rs. 50,000 was provided for water supply work and Rs. 1,50,000 for drainage works.

During the year 1958-59 the Bangalore Corporation requested that a sum of Rs. 11,39,000 might be placed at their disposal to meet the cost of water supply and drainage works. The amount provided by the Centre was Rs. 5 lakhs only. The entire sum has been placed at the disposal of the Corporation.

The water supply schemes costing Rs. 60 lakhs and the drainage schemes costing Rs. 43.83 lakhs have been sent to the Government of India for approval and they are under their scrutiny. In the mean time, the Corporation is executing the preliminary works and purchasing the required materials for the schemes. The total provision proposed to be made in the State during 1959-60 for underground drainage and water supply works is Rs. 42 lakhs, of which the Central assistance promised is Rs. 32 lakhs and the balance is proposed to be met out of State Funds. It is expected that during 1959-60, a large portion of the works will be executed.

Housing

Abstract of Plan programme for 1959–60.

Rupees in lakhs

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head			Central Assistance		Outlay State Plan
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
707	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme ...	85.92	13.02	12.76	...	6.00 (b)	...	5.00 (c)	5.00	5.00	12.00
708	Low Income Group Housing Scheme ...	244.85	35.06	51.88	...	...	...	41.00 (c)	41.00	...	41.00
704	Plantation Labour Housing Scheme ...	15.60	Nil	...	...	...	...	2.00 (c)	2.00	...	2.00
705	Slum Clearance ...	75.00	...	...	...	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	4.00	4.00*
706	Village Housing Project ...	...	...	...	...	0.70	...	9.10	9.80	0.35	0.35*
	Total for the Head of Development ...	921.37	48.08	64.59	...	14.70	...	66.80	66.80	10.85	59.35

(a) Centrally sponsored Schemes.
(b) 57—Misc. c. B. Subsidy.
(c) F. Loans and Advances by State Government.
* Rep resents State's Share.

HOUSING

Scheme No. 702

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

Plan provision	...	...	Rs. 85.92 lakhs
Physical target	...	...	2,500 tenements

The scheme contemplates assistance for the construction of tenements for the following categories of workers :—

(i) Those who are workers within the meaning of Section 2(1) of the Factories Act, 1948, (Central Act LXIII of 1948), as amended from time to time and

(ii) Those 'employed' in mines other than coal and mica mines, within the meaning of Section 2(h) of the Mines Act, 1952, (Central Act XXXV of 1952), as amended from time to time.

The construction will be through the agency of :—

(i) State Government or Statutory Housing Boards ;

(ii) Employers ; and

(iii) Registered Co-operative Societies of Industrial Workers.

In the case of State Governments, Statutory Housing Boards and Co-operative Societies, the Government of India give 50 per cent of the admitted cost as loan, and in the case of Employers, the loan is 37½ per cent of admitted cost. As regards subsidy, it is 50 per cent of the cost in the case of Government and Statutory Housing Boards and 25 per cent in the case of Co-operative Societies and Employers.

The provision, expenditure and the physical targets achieved during the first three years of the Plan are as follows :—

Year	Provision	Expenditure	Target achieved
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	Tenements
1956—57 ...	11.16	13.02	474
1957—58 ...	8.05	12.76	402
1958—59 ...	13.05	...	...

Provision for 1959-60 for this Housing Scheme is Rs. 12.00 lakhs. It is proposed to construct 1,000 labour tenements during the year and the programme consists of construction of :—

(i) 184 tenements at Mandya (part of the sanctioned scheme).

(ii) 196 tenements at Civil Station, Bangalore.

(iii) 400 tenements at Mandya.

The other schemes under consideration are :—

(i) 300 tenements at Byatarayanapura.

(ii) 100 tenements at Hubli.

(iii) .... tenements at Rajajinagar in lieu of 558 tenements taken over by the State Government for housing its employees, if the Government of India agree.

The cost per tenement is Rs. 3,300.

Scheme No. 703

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

Plan provision...	...	...	Rs. 244.85 lakhs
Physical target	...	...	3,000 houses

The Central Government is financing the scheme by way of Loans to individuals and Co-operatives and Local Boards through the State Government. The assistance under the Scheme is confined to the people in the Low Income Group, whose income does not exceed Rs. 6,000 per annum. The loan bears an interest varying from 4½ to 5½ per cent depending upon the period of repayment which extends up to 30 years. The repayment of the loan is the primary responsibility of the State.

The authority to distribute the loan among the individuals, Co-operatives and Local Bodies vests with Government. The Mysore Housing Board is the Central Agency to implement the scheme in the State. The Mysore Housing Board itself has undertaken the construction of houses. The houses built by the Housing Board are sold on out-right basis according to the terms and conditions laid down by the Government of India. The assistance of loan is given up to 80 per cent of the actual construction of each house, subject to a maximum of Rs. 8,000 per house. The ceiling of loan assistance admissible per house is Rs. 8,000.

The provision, expenditure and the physical targets achieved during the first three years of the Plan are as follows :—

Year	Provision	Expenditure	Target achieved
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	Houses
1956—57	50.00	35.06	504
1957—58 ...	65.00	51.83	840
1958—59	33.00	...	...

Provision for 1959-60 is Rs. 41.00 lakhs

Scheme No. 704

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme

Plan provision	...	...	Rs. 15.60 lakhs
Physical target	...	...	800 house

Section 15 of the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, makes it obligatory for every employer to provide and maintain for all workers and their families residing in plantations, necessary housing accommodation. It has been represented to the Government of India that a number of Planters, particularly the smaller ones are unable to discharge this oblibation due to their inadequate financial resources. The scheme is designed to help such planters in the matter by making available to them through the State Government adequate loan assistance at a reasonable rate of interest. The State Government has recently approved the necessary rules rgulating the procedure for disbursement of such loan. The loan assistance will not exceed 80 per cent of the actual cost of construction of the house (exclusive of the cost of land and its development which will not be taken into account for the purpose), subject to the maximum of Rs. 1,920 per house.

The expenditure incurred so far is nil.

The provision proposed for 1959-60 is Rs. 2 lakhs.

Scheme No. 705

Slum Clearance

The Central Government prepared a model scheme for improvement of slums and suggested its adoption in the State, wherever the Slum problem is acute, particularly in important towns and cities of the State. On this State agreeing to adopt the scheme, Government of

India approved a scheme costing Rs. 75 lakhs for the State during the Second-Five Year Plan period. Acccording to the pattern of the scheme the cost would be financed as follows :—

(*a*) 50 per cent as loan from the Centre to the Local Bodies through the State Government who undertake the work.

(*b*) 25 per cent of the approved cost of the project as subsidy by the Centre; and

(*c*) the balance of 25 per cent out of State funds, as a matching subsidy.

So far schemes in Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli, Mangalore, Mercara, Raichur and Bellary costing in all Rs. 55,13,600 have been sanctioned. There was no progress during 1957-58 as some of the schemes were sanctioned during the end of that year, though the Centre had provided a sum of Rs. 1,11,000 as loan to Bangalore, Mysore and Hubli Schemes, during the year. In 1958-59, the Government of India provided a loan of Rs. 4.60 lakhs and a grant of Rs. 2.40 lakhs towards the cost of the scheme. This is exclusive of Rs. 2.40 lakhs to be given out of the State Funds. The State Government have already distributed a sum of Rs. 3,99,700 as loan and Rs. 4,29,700 as grant to meet the cost of the sanctioned scheme, with a view to expedite the schemes and complete them within the stipulated time. In the Plan for 1959-60 provision of Rs. 16 lakhs is proposed to be made, of which Rs. 12 lakhs represents Central share (8 lakhs loan and 4 lakhs grant) and Rs. 4 lakhs, State's share.

Similar schemes of Davangere and Gulbarga are under examination.

Scheme No. 706

Village Housing Project

The Rural Housing scheme has been sponsored by the Government of India. A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made in the Second Five-Year Plan for rural housing to establish a number of housing projects which will ensure adequate housing and other amenities in the selected villages and serve as a source of inspiration to

adjoining areas. Improvement of housing in a particular village or physical reconstruction of the village will be a long term programme spread over a period of about ten years.

The houses to be built need be designed on a moderate scale so as to set standards as are constituted with the style of growth in rural economy and the level of incomes. Taking into account the limited resources available for rural housing a grant of 4 to 6 villages have to be selected in suitable development blocks.

As the programme is intended to be implemented on the basis of aided self-help using the locally available building materials, it has been decided to grant loans to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of construction subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 per house repayable in 20 years with 5 per cent interest in case of individuals and 4½ per cent to co-operative societies.

The selection of villages during the several years is as follows :—

1957—58	...	25 villages
1958—59	...	50 do
1959—60	...	75 do
1960—61	...	100 do

The scheme is being implemented in the selected villages of Development Block areas through the Block Agency. A Rural Housing Cell has been formed at State level with the following *staff to give technical advice and guidance and working under the control of the Additional Development Commissioners as Special Officer. The Central Government have agreed to pay 50 per cent of the actual cost of the establishment of the Rural Housing Cell subject to a maximum of Rs. 40,000 per annum. The entire loan to be given to the villagers is also provided by the Government of India as a loan to State Government.

*Project Officer	...	1
Asst. Engineer	...	1
Draughtsman	...	1
Supervisors	...	2
Sub-Overseers	...	2
Steno-typist	...	1
Clerks (Lower Dn.)	...	2
Peons	...	3

For 1957-58 Government of India have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1.30 lakhs. During 1958-59 the amount sanctioned is Rs. 3.40 lakhs. Government Order prescribing the rules for the grant of loan has been issued, *vide* No. P. & D. 146—P.P.I. 58, dated 12th December 1958. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been placed at the disposal of each Deputy Commissioner in the first instance for issue of loans.

During 1959-60 a sum of Rupees ten lakhs has been provided by the Government of India in the Central Plan and a sum of Rs. 35,000 is provided by the State Government towards the cost of the Establishment, at State-level for the implementation of the scheme.

Welfare of Backward Classes

Abstract of Plan Programme for 1959–60.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in 1956–57	Expenditure in 1957–58	Expenditure in 1958–59	Provision for 1959–60 Revenue	Provision for 1959–60 Capital	Provision for 1959–60 Loan	Central Assistance Loan	Central Assistance Grant	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
707	WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES.										
	(i) Housing and Acquisition ...	151 49	18.87	29.88	...	20 60	...	...	...	10.00	...
	(ii) Economic Aid to Development of Cottage Industries.	10.75	.08	.65	...	2.00	...	...	...	1.000	...
	(iii) Education	25 64	.80	2.86	...	5.10	8.0	...	...	6.550	...
	(iv) Economic Aid to Agriculturists ...	21·13	4.58	2.58	...	2 75	...	...	...	1.375	...
	(v) Drinking water wells	13·78	.20	2.81	...	3.25	...	...	...	1.625	...
	(vi) Community Centre with Radio sets ...	5·88	.18	.72	...	2.50	...	...	...	1.250	..
	(vii) Aid to Voluntary agencies, aid to District and Taluk and other organisations for Removal of Untouchability.	1.11	.15	.19	...	.25	...	...	...	.125	..
	(viii) Publicity and Propaganda ...	1.22	.35	.11	...	.50	...	...	...	.25	...
	(ix) Miscellaneous Schemes ...	·67	...	.10	...	.25	...	...	...	.125	...
	Total ...	281.17	24.65	39.90	...	86.60	8.0	...	...	22.80	
708	EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES.										
	(i) Education	2.72	.17	.25	...	.50	...	...	....	.25	...
	(ii) Economic Aid to Agriculturists ...	4.94	.19	.76	...	.94	...	...	...	.47	...
	(iii) Drinking water wells	1.49	.03	.05	...	.40	...	...	..	.20	...
	(iv) Housing and Colonisation	5.87	.85	.56	...	.96	...	...	...	.48	...
	(v) Approach roads	.55	..	.04	...	.10	...	...	...	.05	...
	(vi) Economic Aid to Develop Crafts ...	...	...	...	...	.10	...	...	...	.05	...
	Total ...	15.57	1.24	1.66	...	3.00	...	...	...	1.50	

Development Head—Welfare of Backward Classes—Abstract of Plan Programme for 1959-60—*contd.*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Plan for 1559—60			Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
709	**WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES.**										
	(i) Education	6.48	.59	.75	...	1.50	...	...	...	.75	...
	(ii) Opening Community Centres ...	.41	.04	...	...	.12	...	...	...	.06	..
	(iii) Housing and Colonisation	7.35	1.80	.96	...	3.20	...	...	...	1.60	...
	(iv) Aid to Agriculturists	3.89	.24	.58	...	1.00	...	...	...	.50	...
	(v) Organising Forest Co-operative Societies...	.55	...	...	...	.10	...	...	...	.05	...
	(vi) Economic Aid to Develop Crafts ...	1.89	.04	...	...	.50	...	...	...	.25	...
	(vii) Approach Road to Colonies ...	.82	.07	...	...	.40	...	...	...	.20	...
	(viii) Mobile Health Units	2.66	.11	.17	...	.50	...	...	...	.25	...
	(ix) Drinking Water Wells	.99	.04	.06	...	.28	...	...	...	.14	...
	(x) Aid to Voluntary Agencies ...	...	...	...	...	.01	...	...	...	.005	...
	(xi) Scheme for the Development of Sch. and under-developed areas.	...	...	...	...	.47	...	...	...	.235	...
	(xii) Miscellaneous Schemes	.02	.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	28.46	2.88	2.47	...	8.08	...	...	...	4.04	
710	**WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.**										
	(i) Education	8.11	.26	.68	...	2.75	...	...	...	1.375	...
	(ii) Economic Aid to Agriculturists ...	2.49	.15	.09	...	.20	...	...	...	.100	...
	(iii) Economic Aid to Develop crafts ...	2.46	.07	.02	...	.20	...	...	...	.100	...
	(iv) Housing	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	15.06	.48	.74	...	3.15	...	...	...	...	

712	Scheme for the Welfare of Nomadic and some Nomadic Tribes.											
	(i) Education ...	...	1.87	...	.30	...	.35	...	...	...	.175	...
	(ii) Economic Uplift ...	...	4.72	.01	.48	...	1.50	...	...	...	.750	...
	(iii) Organising Forest Co-operative Societies	...	.26	..	..	...	.08	...	...	...	.015	...
	(iv) Miscellaneous Schemes ...	...	.59	...	.3	...	.17	...	...	...	.085	...
	(v) Housing ...	...	.	..	...	...	2.00	..	...	...	1.000	...
	Total	...	6.94	.01	.81	...	4.05	...	...	...	2.025	
712	Women Welfare Schemes.											
	(i) Nursery Schools ...	...	1.38	...		...	.9295	...	...	...	.46125	...
	(ii) Women Welfare Centres ...	...	1.82	...		...	.4955	...	...	...	.24775	...
	(iii) Establishment ...	...	.98		...	...	.7020	.	...	...	.35100	...
	Total	...	4.18	...	...	...	2.120		...	...	1.06000	
	Grand total	...	296.38	28.76	4.76	...	57.00	8.00	...	...	32.50	

Scheme No. 707

(Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Castes).

The Scheme which aims at the Socio-Economic and Educational Improvement of Welfare of Scheduled Castes contemplates an outlay of Rs. 44.6 lakhs during the year 1959-60. It is proposed to grant subvention for construction of about 4,750 houses besides acquisition of land of about 50 acres for free distribution of house sites among needy scheduled caste persons. Subsidies to about 670 families for development of Cottage Industries is proposed to be given. Construction of at least about eight hostel buildings to provide hostel facilities besides grant of scholarships, equipment grant supply of midday meals are a feature of this year's programme. About 700 pairs of bullocks are proposed to be supplied and 650 families are to be supplied with Agricultural implements, seeds, manure, etc., among Scheduled Castes for carrying on Agricultural operations. About 130 wells are proposed to be sunk and 130 old wells are proposed to be repaired this year. About 100 Community Centres are proposed to be constructed and supplied with Radio sets with a view to promote Social and Cultural development among these people. It is also proposed to assist with suitable financial aid, theVoluntary Organisations doing Welfare work among these people. Encouragement of press and publications directed towards the removal of Untouchability will be continued this year also. Lastly needy Scheduled Caste persons are also to be given legal aid special facilities.

Scheme No. 708.

(Welfare of Excriminal Tribes).

In order to wean away their Criminal tendency and to make them proper end useful citizens, the following Welfare measures are proposed to be undertaken during 1959-60.

Grant of subsidies for construction of 240 houses, sinking of about 215 wells, supply of 235 pairs of bullocks and supply of Agricultural implements, seeds, manure, etc., to 235 families, subsidies to about 34 families for the development of Cottage Industries and formation of

approach roads to their colonies. Educational facilities for their children in the form of scholarships equipment grant, etc., are also proposed to be given.

Scheme No. 709.

(Welfare of Scheduled Tribes).

This Scheme also envisages an alround improvement of Scheduled Tribes. Agricultural Colonies with adequate cultivable lands with the following facilities are proposed to be established in the needy places.

Construction of School and Hostel buildings for running Schools for the benefit of Scheduled Tribe children in the localities award of Scholarships, equipment, supply of midday meals, etc.

Construction of about 800 houses sinking of about 10 wells. Supply of 250 pairs of bullocks Agricultural implements, seeds, manure, etc., construction of four Community Centres, Organising two Co-operative Societies, Grant of subsidies to 170 families for the development of Cottage Industries. Starting of two Mobile Health Units and formation of approach Roads to the colonies are proposed to be undertaken. Besides financial assistance to the Voluntary Organisations doing welfare work among Scheduled Tribes will also be given during the year. Development Works in the Scheduled and under-developed areas like sinking of wells, bunding, development of Co-operative Societies and formation of Village Approach Roads is also proposed to be taken.

Scheme No. 710.

(Welfare of Other Backward Classes).

Generally these classes are backward economically and educationally. Therefore, it is proposed to continue the Educational facilities that is being given now during 1959-60 also by way of award of Scholarships, Examination fees, lumpsum scholarships, midday meals, equipment grants, etc., to students of other Backward Classes. It is also proposed to grant small subsidies to needy persons among other Backward Classes for the improvement and development of Cottage Industries. Agriculturists among these classes are also to be supplied bullocks, Agricultural implements, seeds, manure, etc., for carrying on Agricultural Operations.

Scheme No. 711.

(Welfare of Nomadic and S. Nomadic Tribes).

The sect of Tribes are a group not accustomed to permanent living. In order to wean away their vagrant habits and make them settle at a place and to stick on to some avocations, it is proposed to give subsidies to them for improvement of Cottage Industries. Subsidies are also proposed to be given among these people for purchase of Agricultural implements, seeds, manure, etc., Bullocks, milch cows, pultry, goats are also proposed to be supplied. It is also proposed to start one Training *cum* Production Centre for imparting training to these people in industries. One Labour contract society has been thought of to be organised this year. Subsidise for construction of 200 houses will be given. Educational facilities for their children in the form of award of Boarding grants, Scholarships, Equipment grant, etc., and starting of Ashram School for these children is proposed during 1959-60. Miscellaneous programmes like starting of Balawadis Sanskar Kendras, Sinking of well, Organising a Training Centre for imparting training in toy making, tailoring, etc., to the women of these classes are proposed to be carried out during 1959-60.

Scheme No 712.

(Women Welfare Schemes).

The Scheme aims at imparting knowledge of observing Hygienic Principles, Sanitation and Cultural upliftment, etc., among women belonging to Scheduled Castes by way of starting Community Women Welfare Centres. Besides imparting training in home crafts Nursery Schools for young children with provision of midday meals, milk, etc., are also to be started for the Welfare of Children belonging to Scheduled Castes.

Social Welfare

A brief Note indicating the important features of the schem es Under-Care and After-Care Programmes.

The newly created Juvenile and Correctional Administration Branch under the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools which controls the work under the different social legislations such as Children Act, Probation of Offenders Act and Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, etc., is responsible for the implementation of the schemes under Care and After-Care Programmes. These schemes provide institutional and probation service which are necessary for the proper organisation and development of the work of social welfare for juveniles and as well as adults.

The Care programmes include the opening of Remand Homes and Certified Schools under the Children Act and providing Probation Hostels and Probation Service under the Probation of Offenders Act. The work under the Beggary and Vagrancy and Welfare Services in Prisons is also included in the Care programmes.

The schemes under the Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care programmes relate to the establishments of certain institutional services such as State Homes, Rescue Home, District Shelters, Reception Centres, etc., for men and women and for boys and girls released from correctional and non-correctional institutions and also to provide shelter to other needy cases on the verge of moral danger or victims of other handicaps in Society. These institutions also function as Protective Homes under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

I. Care Programmes.—Remand Homes which are used as places of safety for children till their cases are disposed of by the Juvenile Courts play an important

part in implementing the various provisions especially the preventive and protective provisions of the Children Act relating to child welfare. It is therefore intended to have Remand Homes at all the District Towns so as to facilitate the proper administration of the Children Act throughout the State.

The Certified Schools also play an equally important role for the successful working of the Children Act in as much as they provide the necessary educational facilities and long-term training arrangements for children with a view to help them to rehabilitate properly in society. There are already four certified schools, three catering for only boys and one for both boys and girls. Mysore Town will have a Certified School for girls soon. It is proposed to open one Certified School at Gulbarga in the Hyderabad Karnatak area during the next year of the plan period. Prior to reorganisation of States, the Bombay Government had opened two Probation Hostels—one at Bijapur and the other at Belgaum during 1956-57 by way of implementation of the schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan for giving temporary shelter and protection to the homeless and destitute probationers under the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act and discharged lads from Borstal School and Certified Schools. These two hostels are continued and a new probation hostel is opened at Hubli in Dharwar District.

Now that the Central Probation of Offenders Act has to be enforced throughout the State by replacing the State Acts, it is proposed to provide probation service by the appointment of one probation officer with his headquarters at each District place for the purpose.

The work of welfare services in prisons consists of helping the prisoners to lead an honest and industrious life after their discharge so as to reclaim them as useful citizens in Society. For this purpose, it is proposed to have one liaison officer attached to each Central and important District Prisons for interviewing the prisoners with a view to understanding their difficulties and needs so that arrangements could be made for their rehabilitation after their discharge from prison.

II. *After-care Programmes.*—Schemes under the After-Care Programmes comprise of providing institutional service for giving shelter, protection and training to the women in distress, destitute or deserted women, unwanted mothers, women discarded by Society and to the discharged prisoners, etc., with a view to help them. The institutions started under this scheme are also used as Protective Homes under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

In all, Five State Homes—3 for women and two for men and 14 District units—7 for men and 7 for women have been proposed to be started during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

One State Home for women (Rescue Home) at Bellary and one District Shelter for women at Bangalore have already started functioning during 1958-59 and the necessary preliminaries are completed to start another district shelter for women at Mangalore.

The details of all the schemes both under Care and After-Care Programmes are given separately.

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959–60.

Development Head.—Social Welfare.

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure in 1956–57	Expenditure in 1957–58	Expenditure in 1958–59	Provision for 1959–60 with Budget Head: Revenue	Provision for 1959–60 with Budget Head: Capital	Provision for 1959–60 with Budget Head: Loan	Central Assistance: Loan	Central Assistance: Grant	Remarks
	I CARE PROGRAMMES	Rs. in lakhs 18·23									
713	Expansion of work under P.O. Act at Bijapur	1·55	...	2,703	5,434	4,140	...	...	..	2,070	
	Expansion of work under P.O. Act at Belgaum			4,111	4,490	4,080	...	...	...	2,040	
	Expansion of work under P.O. Act for one After-care Hostel Hubli ...			...	9,789	10,000	...	...	...	5,000	
	Total ...	1·55	...	6,814	19,713	18,220	...	...	...	9,110	
	P.O. Act Probation Service Expansion of P.O. Act for 13 Districts at Bellary, Bijapur, Belgaum, Mangalore, Dharwar, Karwar, Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Kolar, Gulbarga and Raichur	3·72	...	...	...	57,080	...	...	...	28,540	
	Appointment of case-worker at Head Office			55	1,320	1,600	...	...	...	810	
	Total ...	3·72	...	55	1,320	58,680	...	...	...	29,350	
714	Schemes under Welfare Services in Prisons	1·32	...	...	...	18,000	...	...	...	9,000	
715	Schemes under Beggar Relief Act ...	3·31	...	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	10,000	
716	Remand Homes.—										
	Opening of additional Remand Homes at Bangalore and Mangalore ...	2·70	..	1,700	27,685	28,000	...	...	...	14,000	
	Opening of Remand Home at Bellary ...			...	5,988	8,200	...	...	...	4,110	
	Opening of Additional Remand Homes at Mysore and Davangere			...	10,000	51,380	...	...	...	25,690	
	Opening of 4 Remand Homes at Arasikere, Gulbarga, Raichur and Shimoga ...			...	...	1,36,320	...	...	...	68,160	
	Payment of Building grant-in-aid to Remand Homes and equipment ...	...	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	
	Additional staff for Remand Homes ...	...	...	...	...	37,400	...	...	...	18,695	
	Total ...	2·70	...	1,700	63,873	2,61,300	...	...	...	1,30,655	

Statement—*contd.*

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure in 1956—57	Expenditure in 1957—58	Expenditure in 1958—59	Provision for 1959—60 with Budget Head: Revenue	Provision for 1959—60 with Budget Head: Capital	Provision for 1959—60 with Budget Head: Loan	Central Assistance: Loan	Central Assistance: Grant	Remarks
	CERTIFIED SCHOOLS										
717	Opening of Certified School at Bangalore and Khanapur	5·63	...	5,800	41,509	42,000	...	...	...	21,000	
	Opening of Certified School for girls at Mysore			...	4,000	64,500	...	...	...	32,264	
	Opening of Certified School at Gulbarga ..			...	...	67,300	...	...	...	32,663	
	Additional staff and equipment for Certified Schools already started ...			...	...	15,500	...	...	...	7,755	
	Primary section at Certified School, Hubli	...		4,753	4,855	4,300	...	...	...	2,150	
	Total	5 63	...	10,058	50,864	1,93,600	...	...	...	96,832	
	II AFTER CARE PROGRAMMES.	31·42	...	..							
718	Schemes under Social and Moral Hygiene Programme.—					5,21,000					
	Rescue Home, Bellary	...	...	...	24,364	...	...	...	...	34,680	
	Vigilance Shelter, Bangalore	...	...	...	18,197	...	...	...	...	16,840	
	Do do Mangalore ...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	16,840	
	State Home for Women, Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,020	
	Reception Centre, Bijapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,510	
	District Shelter for men, Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,050	
					1959-60						
	State Home for women, Gulbarga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,020	
	State Home for men, Hubli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,020	
	Reception Centre, Kumta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,510	
	Reception Centre, Shimoga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,510	
	District Shelter, Raichur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,050	
	District Shelter, Mysore... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,510	
	Total ...	31·42	...	...	47,561	5,21,000	...	...	...	2,60,560	
	Total Care and After Care ...	49·65	...	0.18	1·81	10,90,900	...	...	...	5,45,497	

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-1960.

Development Head—SOCIAL WELFARE.

Scheme No.	Name of Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure			Provision for 1959—60	Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59 Upto 31st March 1959)		Loan	Grants	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
719	Welfare Extension Projects—Existing Pattern ...	27,30,000	4,25,0 2	4,59,232	4,35,135	4·54 (States' Share)	...	9·08	...
720	Co-ordinated Welfare Extension Projects ...		...	...	25,736				...
721	Maintenance of State Board	75,000	35,052	34,985	35,200				...
	Total Social Welfare ...		4·60	5·12	6·77	9·99 (States' Share)	...	14·53	...

I. CARE PROGRAMME SCHEMES UNDER THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

Scheme No. 713

Expansion of work under the Probation of Offenders Act and Probation Service.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	10,000	6,869
1958-59 ...	23,280	21,033
Provision for 1959-60—		
Recurring ...	76,900	
Non-recurring ...	Nil	

(A) Probation Hostels with office arrangements for the Probation Officers under the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act at Bijapur and Belgaum.

These two hostels were started in the year 1956-57 as schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan by the Bombay State prior to reorganisation of States. The Hostels are intended for giving temporary shelter for the probationers and discharged lads from Borstal School and Certified Schools who are homeless or destitute and who are in need of help and guidance. The Probation Officer placed in-charge of the Hostel is responsible for the proper administration and organisation of the work under the Probation of Offenders Act.

The idea in implementing this scheme is to see that the work under the Probation of Offenders Act is extended to more areas which has now been achieved in the above two districts after the starting of hostels with arrangements for the Probation Officers' office.

(B) Probation Hostel at Hubli, District Dharwar. This Hostel was started at the fag end of the year 1957-58 and the Probation Officer who is in-charge of the hostel is taking all necessary steps for the extension of the provision of the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act in the entire District of Dharwar.

The post of a Probation Officer to work as a case worker was created at the Head office for the work under the Probation of Offenders Act and also to conduct inquiries in suitable cases.

NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR THE YEAR 1959-60.

(C) The Government of India have now enacted the Central Probation of Offenders Act, 1956 and have directed all the State Governments to bring into operation the Central Act by replacing the State Acts now in force. This has to be done by stages after making necessary arrangements for providing adequate Probation service at the places where it is intended to bring into force the Central Act.

The Probation service is already provided in the 6 districts of integrated areas where the Madras and Bombay Probation of Offenders Acts are already in force. But certain improvements are however necessary before the State Acts are replaced by the Central Act. It is therefore proposed to provide probation service, *viz.*, one Probation Officer with his office and essential staff at each District Town in 13 Districts including the 6 Districts where the State Acts are already in force so that the Central Act may be enforced in all the 13 districts during the year 1959-60.

The target aimed at is to work out the Central Probation of Offenders Act in the 13 Districts to start with and to extend its application to all the 19 Districts of the State during the Plan period so that young offenders may be given the benefit of probation service and supervision in the open instead of sentencing them for a term of imprisonment which may prove unconstructive treatment. The estimate of expenditure on these schemes is as shown below :—

(1) Pay and allowances of establishment	...	Rs. 37,440
(2) Contingencies	...	Rs. 19,640
Total	...	Rs. 57,080

Scheme No. 114

Welfare Service in Prisons

	Provision	Expenditure
1956-57	...	...
1957-58	...	...
1958-59	...	...

Provision for 1959-60 ;

Recurring	Non-recurring
Rs. 18,000	Nil.

Under this scheme, it is intended to provide facilities and necessary assistance to certain types of prisoners who are likely to make good if given opportunities to do so and settle down in life as useful citizens after their discharge from the Prison. For this purpose, it is important to understand the difficulties of the prisoner and to know beforehand his needs and the kind of help he requires, before he is actually released from the Prison. The Prisoner will therefore have to be interviewed in the prison so that arrangements could be made for his employment or placement in society or with his relatives as soon as he comes out of prison. The work of interviewing the prisoner making enquiries in respect of his home conditions and relatives and supervising and guiding the prisoner after his discharge can best be entrusted to the Probation Officer who has already the experience of this kind of social work. The Probation Officer acts as a liaison officer between the prisoner on the one hand and his relatives or employer on the other hand so as to bring about mutual adjustments for the common good of the prisoner.

It is proposed to appoint three liaison officers (Probation Officers) for the welfare services in prisons during the year 1959-60 and attach each of them to the Central Prisons at Bangalore, Bellary and Belgaum. After watching the progress of the scheme, such services can be extended to the other Central Prisons and important District Prisons as well in the State during the last year of the Plan period.

The estimated expenditure of Rs. 18,000 on this account is shown below :—

		Rs.
(1) Pay of establishment	..	16,000
(2) Contingencies	..	2,000
Total	..	18,000

Scheme No. 716

Opening of Additional Remand Homes.

	Provision	Expenditure
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	28,000	1,700
1958–59	87,600	63,873

Provision for 1959–60 :

Recurring	Non-recurring
2,61,300	

A Remand Home is a place of safety where children coming under the provisions of the Children Act are housed temporarily for observation and enquiry pending the settlement of their cases by the Juvenile Court. The establishment of a Remand Home is a pre-requisite arrangement particularly for the implementation of the protective and preventive provisions of the Children Act. There were seven Remand Homes already functioning in the important towns of the merged areas of the Bombay-Karnatak where the Bombay Children Act was in operation prior to the reorganisation of States. There were however, no Remand Homes in the Districts of Bellary and Mangalore where the Madras Children Act was in force. As it was intended to bring into operation the Mysore Children Act, 1948 also in the Mysore area, provision had to be made for the establishment of additional Remand Homes in selected areas to help the proper implementation of the various provisions of the Act.

Continuation Schemes.

(A) Opening of additional Remand Homes at Bangalore, Mangalore and at Bellary :

These three Remand Homes started functioning at the close of the year 1957-58 and have since then shown satisfactory progress. The daily average number of children in each Remand Home is 20. The Juvenile Court has its sittings on the premises of the Remand Home only.

The entire children Act is brought into operation in the areas where the Remand Homes are established.

(B) Opening of additional Remand Homes at Mysore and Davangere.

This scheme was sanctioned for the year 1958-59.

The appointment of the essential staff for both the Remand Homes has been made. The entire Mysore Children Act, 1948, has been brought into force in Mysore City. But on account of the difficultv in getting a suitable building for locating the Remand Homes at Mysore, it has not been possible to start the actual working. In Davangere however, a building has been secured for the Remand Home which will start functioning as soon as the entire Mysore Children Act is made applicable to the City of Davangere and the Juvenile Court established for the conduct of cases under the Act.

New Schemes proposed for the year 1959-60.

(C) Opening of additional Remand Homes at Arsikere, Gulbarga, Raichur and Shimoga :

In view of the rapid expansion of work under the Children Act, throughout the State, it is necessary to establish additional Remand Homes to ensure the proper implementation of the various preventive and protective measures provided in the Act. The establishment of adequate number of Remand Homes will be more keenly felt especially when the new uniform Children Act which is under preparation will be enforced throughout the State. Hence it is proposed to open four more Remand Homes at Arsikere. Gulbarga, Raichur and Shimoga during the year 1959-60.

The expenditure on account of this scheme is estimated to be Rs. 1.36,320 as shown under :—

		Rs.
(1) Pay and allowances of establishment	..	43,520
(2) Contingencies	..	92,800
		1,36,320

(D) *Additional staff for the Remand Homes already started :*

As in the case of Certified Schools, experience has shown that the staff provided for the Remand Homes

already started also falls far short of the actual requirements. As the work was new to this State, only a skeleton staff was proposed by way of an experimental measure. The results have more than fulfilled expectations and it is now found that unless the staff, especially the supervisory personnel and the guarding staff, is augmented, it will be very difficult to attain the required efficiency and show satisfactory progress in the work undertaken.

The estimated expenditure of Rs. 37,370 on this account is given below :—

	Rs.
(1) Pay and allowances of establishment ..	33,120
(2) Contingencies	4,250
Total ..	37,370

Scheme No. 717

Opening of Certified Schools

		Provision	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1956—57	...	...	...
1957—58	...	42,000	10,058
1958—59	...	1,06,500	50,364

Provision 1959-60

Recurring	Non-recurring
Rs. 1,93,600	...

Two Certified Schools one at Bellary and the other at Hubli were already functioning in the integrated areas of the new Mysore State immediately after the reorganisation of States. In order to organise the work under the Children Act successfully throughout the State, establishment of more Certified Schools for providing facilities for education and training to the increasing number of children was necessary.

Continuation schemes

(A) Establishment of Certified Schools at Bangalore and Khanapur :—

As a first step, two Certified Schools one at Bangalore and the other at Khanapur, District Belgaum, each accommodating about 100 boys were started as a plan scheme in the year 1957-58.

Both the schools are functioning on right lines and at present have an average number of 30 children in each school.

(B) Prior to the reorganisation of States, the Bombay Government had started a Primary Section at the Hubli Certified School with five teachers for the purpose in the year 1956-57 which had been included as an item of the Second Five-Year Plan Scheme. The idea of imparting education to the children on the premises of the school is found to be very useful and is worthy to be extended to other certified schools also.

(C) Establishment of a certified school for girls at Mysore out of the four certified schools, two already existing and two newly started in the year 1957-58, three schools were only for boys while the Hubli Certified School alone had arrangements for accommodating both boys and girls and that too only for 30 girls out of the total accommodation for 100 children.

In view of the urgent necessity for providing accommodation for more girls, the establishment of a separate certified school for 100 girls at Mysore was included in this item for the year 1958-59. Necessary steps have been taken for the appointment of essential staff to start the working of the school, but on account of the difficulty in securing a suitable building for locating the certified school, the work is being temporarily held up.

New schemes proposed for the year 1959-50—*Opening of a Certified School for boys at Gulbarga.*

(D) As there were no certified schools in the integrated areas of the former Hyderabad State, the establishment of one Certified School for boys at Gulbarga has been proposed for the year 1959-60. In the absence of any certified school there, a great difficulty was experienced for providing accommodation to the children belonging to that area and needing institutional treatment. That difficulty will now be solved with the establishment of a certified school at Gulbarga.

The target aimed at is to provide adequate facilities for institutional treatment for the socially handicapped

children with a view to giving them the required training and education necessary for their ultimate rehabilitation.

The expenditure on this account is estimated to be Rs. 67,326 as shown below :—

		Rs.
1	Pay and allowances of establishment ...	17,196
2	Contingencies	50,130
	Total ...	67,326

Additional staff for the Certified Schools already started.

(E) On the basis of the experience gained during the last one year, it is found that the staff (especially the supervisory and guarding staff) provided for the Certified Schools already started, is inadequate and needs to be augmented in order to achieve the required efficiency and progress of the work undertaken. Care has however been taken to provide sufficient staff for the certified school proposed during the year 1959-60.

The estimated expenditure on this account is Rs. 15,510 as detailed below :

		Rs.
1	Pay and allowances of establishment ...	12,960
2	Contingencies	2,550
	Total ...	15,510

Scheme No. 718

After Care Services

Social and Moral Hygiene Programme

		Provision Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1956—57	...	...	...
1957—58	...	...	...
1958—59	...	1,49,000	47,561
1959—60	...	5,21,000	...

Continuation schemes

Starting of a Rescue Home at Bellary and one Vigilance Shelter each at Bangalore and Mangalore :—

(A) Rescue Home at State level was opened at Bellary in August 1958. This is intended for the reception of women and girls coming under the social and moral hygiene programme, *viz.*, those in moral danger, unwanted in society, seeking protection and all other needy cases besides those coming under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, committed by various magistrates in the entire State for their ultimate rehabilitation on a long term basis. Although the magistracy of the entire State has been specially empowered to try cases under this Act, the non-appointment of special police officials to take action under the provisions of this Act has been found to be the reason for less number of committals of women and girls under the Act. The present number of inmates is 17 plus 2 children and is expected to increase in the course of the Plan year 1959-60, to its full strength of 100. Production units and useful vocations are intended to be started here for the benefit of inmates.

The Vigilance Shelter at Bangalore is intended for similar cases as mentioned above, coming under the Social and Moral Hygiene Programme but on short term basis not exceeding 4 months besides taking remand cases coming under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, which are ultimately committed to Rescue Home for long term treatment. The present number of inmates in this Shelter is 15.

The Vigilance Shelter at Mangalore has also been sanctioned during 1958-59. For want of suitable building the Vigilance Shelter could not be opened till now at Mangalore. A Superintendent for this shelter has been appointed and it is hoped that the shelter would shortly start functioning in some building.

Opening of a State Home for Women at Mysore Reception Centre at Bijapur and District Shelter at Belgaum.

(B) In respect of schemes proposed for the year 1958-59 Governmnt have sanctioned the opening of a

State Home for Women at Mysore, Reception Centre at Bijapur and District Shelter, at Belgaum which are intended to be started before the end of the official year 1958-59. While the State Home for Women at Mysore is intended for Women and Girls released from non-correctional institutions, the Reception Centre at Bijapur is intended for cases coming under the Social and Moral Hygiene Programme and Remand cases under Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956. The District Shelter at Belgaum is intended for men released from correctional and non-correctional institutions and those who require after-care.

(C) *New Schemes proposed for the year* 1959-60.

The following institutions are proposed to be opened during the year 1959-60:—

(1) State Home for Women at Gulbarga.
(2) State Home for Men at Hubli.
(3) Reception Centre at Kumta, District Karwar.
(4) Reception Centre at Shimoga.
(5) District Shelter at Raichur.
(6) District Shelter at Mysore.

The target aimed at is to have at least one institution under the Social and Moral Hygiene Programme for each District in the State. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, has already been brought into force in the entire State of Mysore and these institutions also fulfil the needs of the Act as protective Homes:

The estimated expenditure of Rs. 2,55,240 on account of this scheme is as shown below:—

		Rs.
1	Pay and allowances of establishment ...	81,420
2	Contingencies	1,73,820
	Total ...	2,55,240

Scheme No. 719

Welfare Extension Projects (Existing Pattern)

The Welfare Extension Projects are designed to extend welfare services to women and children in the rural areas.

The programme for the First Plan Period was at the rate of one project per district.

The programmes and activities in the project relate to the welfare of women and children. They comprise balawadis (Community Creches, and pre-basic schools), Maternity and Infant Health Services, Social Education for women, Arts and Crafts Centres, and some General Cultural and Recreation Activities. There has been no duplication of activities conducted by Government or non-Governmental organisations already.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, a programme of three-fold expansion is envisaged in the Welfare Extension Projects Scheme. This will mean that, at the end of three years during the Second Plan Period there will be four Welfare Extension Projects in each district including the one already started under the First Plan.

Each project will have five centres catering to five villages each and a single project Implementing Committee for the whole District consisting of four projects. In order to ensure efficient supervision, the second project will be located near the first project, so as to be continuous with each other. Similarly the other two projects will be located near each other.

The Project Implementing Committees under the Second Plan as under the First Plan would comprise a majority of non-official women social workers representing various welfare extension institutions functioning in the districts. On the official side, there would be one or two representatives of the district administration, most closely associated with the Welfare Extension Programme.

Scheme No. 720

Co-ordinated Welfare Extension Projects.

The Ministry of Community Development wanted the organisation of the Central Social Welfare Board to take up the work of Welfare of Women and Children in the Community Development Blocks, and the proposal was accepted by the latter organisation. This Welfare Extension Project (Co-ordinated) will cover an area of about 100 villages as compared to 25 to 30 villages covered by a (ordinary) Welfare Extension Project of the existing pattern. The Co-ordinated Welfare Extension Projects function in the area of Community Development Blocks. Seven Co-ordinated Welfare Extension Projects have been started working so far. Sixteen more projects will be started during the year 1959-60. They are all expected to work in their capacity in the coming years.

Scheme No. 721

Maintenance of the Mysore State Social Welfare Advisory Board

This Board is an administrative and supervisory body in charge of the several Welfare Extension Projects working in the State. This Organisation will be set up by the State Government once in two years in consultation with the Central Social Welfare Board. The Committee consists of one Chairman, and 15 members. The majority of members will be leading women social workers in the State and the others will include official members, namely, the Secretary to the Government, Planning and Development Department, the Director of Social Welfare, Government of Mysore, etc. This body will be in charge of the social welfare activities in the State.

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60.

Development Head :—Labour and Labour Welfare

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head			Central Assistance	
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 Up to 31-12-58	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	A—NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SCHEME									
	(a) Employment Exchanges Schemes:									
732	Reorganisation of the Directorate					(57—Misc. Depts.) 27,940	2,500	...	...	18,284
733	Opening of Employment Exchanges... ...	7,60,000	8,000	17,358 12	15,499 25	64,240	12,000	...	...	45,744
734	Employment Market Information					49,94-	...	...	...	29,969
735	Youth Employment Counselling					16,000	4,000	...	...	12,000
736	Occupational Research and Analysis Scheme ...					5,620	1,800	...	...	4,562
	Total ...	7,60,000	8,000	17,358 12	14,499 25	1,68,748	20,300	...	...	1,10,529
	(b) Craftsmen Training and Other Schemes:									
727	Craftsmen Training scheme	58,96,700	898 00	5,89,682 00	4,64,147 42	9,73,500	12,90,000	...	...	13,58,100
728	Evening Classes do ...	2,85,000	...	...	1,117 74	18,500	...	...	...	11,100
729	Apprenticeship Training Scheme	4,66,600	...	...	68 00	81,000	...	...	...	45,600
730	Headquarters Staff	1,97,300	...	...	17,198 20	38,000	...	...	...	22,800
731	Provision of further expansion of additional seats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Further provision for further expansion of additional seats.	...	...	...	...	10,64,000	6,50,00	...	...	10,28,400
732	Educated unemployed scheme	...	...	...	...	2,25,000	1,50,000		...	2,25,000

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60—*contd.*

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure			Provision for 1959-60 with Budget Head			Central Assistance	
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (Upto 31-12-58)	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. nP	Rs. nP.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
733	Introduction of Tractor Mechanics and Mechanics for maintenance of pumps.	...	...	...	...	99,000	...	...	...	59,400
734	Strengthening of State Headquarters including Inspectorates, etc., (C.T. Scheme).	...	...	...	...	53,000	...	...	...	31,800
735	State Council for Training in Technical and Vocational Trades.	...	...	...	1,040 74	8,000	...	...	...	4,800
	Total ...	67,75,000	898.00	5,89,682	4,83,567 10	25,60,000	20,90,000	...	...	27,90,000
	B—LABOUR WELFARE AND OTHER SCHEMES					(47 Misc. Depts.)				
736	(a) Starting of Welfare Centres	72,000	...	1,446 98	5,054 19	17,400	2,500	...	...	...
737	(b) Expansion of Welfare activities	7,000	...	17,746 46	7 8:2 82	15,800	...	...	...	...
738	Reorganisation of the Labour Department consequent on the Reorganisation of States.	6,77,000	800.00	4,088 10	19,078 99	1,96,900	7,500	...	...	...
739	Banking facilities to the Industrial Workers ...	19,000	...	...	3,168 12	4,400	800	...	...	...
740	Appointment of Medical Inspector of Factories ...	38,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
741	Reorganisation of the Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers.	90,000	...	...	...	38,880	1,120	...	...	...
	Total ...	9,73,000	800.00	23,231 49	34,601 09	2,73,880	11,420	...	...	...
	C—EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME					(38 Medl. Scheme)	G.E.S.I.			
742	Employees' State Insurance Scheme ...	...	...	31,000 00	5,29,364 00	22,67,000	75,00,000	...	...	94,81,000
	Total ...	...	...	31,000 00	5,29,364 00	22,67,000	75,00,000	...	...	94,81,000
	Grand Total of all the Schemes ...	185,08,000	9,198,00	32,80,966 61	19,68,031 94	52,64,880	96,21,720	...	...	1,23,81,600

Labour and Labour Welfare

Scheme No. 722.

Reorganisation of the Directorate of National Employment Services

(Plan Provision ... Rs. 7·60 lakhs)*

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	...	*	...
1957-58	...	45,000 (inclusive of all separate schemes)	17,353·12
1958-59	...	12,000	
		Rs.	
1959-60	Recurring	27,240	30,240
	Non-Recurring	2,500	

As a result of the Reorganisation of the States and the transfer of administrative control of the National Employment Services from the Centre to the State Government, it is considered necessary to have a full-fledged Directorate to assist the Director in the administration of Employment Exchanges and the several special units in order to keep up to the standards and requirements of the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment. The object of the scheme is to strengthen the present Directorate and augument the existing staff.

This scheme is going to be implemented during 1959-60; necessary provision has already been made in this behalf during 1959-60, as stated above which is inclusive of the Central share of 60 per cent.

*(Not separately provided for since it is being met out of the overall Plan provision of Rs. 7·60 lakhs under 'National Employment Services (a) Employment Exchanges, etc.').

Scheme No. 723.

Opening of Employment Exchanges.

(Plan Provision ... Rs. 7·60 lakhs)*

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	*	...
1957–58	...	45,000 (inclusive of all the schemes)	17,353·12
1958–59	...	44,400	...
1959–60	Rs. Recurring 54,240 Non-Recurring 12,000	76,240	...

The object of the scheme is to provide as many Employment Exchanges as possible to help speeding up the employment-seekers in finding suitable employment and employers securing suitable workers. These institutions are responsible for registration and placement of personnel within their respective areas among others. The work is organised on a specialised and scientific basis in consultation with the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment.

It has been proposed to open 14 Employment Exchanges during the Plan period in addition to the already existing 7 Employment Exchanges and 2 Bureaux. One Exchange has already been started at Bhadravati and is functioning since December, 1957. Three more Exchanges at Gulbarga (conversion of the present Employment Bureau), Davangere and Kolar Gold Fields, have also been recently started during 1958-59. It is proposed to start 3 more Exchanges during 1959-60, for which necessary provision has already been made as cited above which is inclusive of the Central assistance to the extent of 60 per cent. This provision includes the running of the 4 Employment Exchanges already started under the Second Five-Year Plan.

*(Not separately provided for since it is being met out of the overall Plan provision of Rs. 7·60 lakhs under 'National Employment Services—(a) Employment Exchanges, etc.').

Scheme No. 724.

Employment Market Information.

(Plan Provision ... Rs. 7·60 lakhs)*

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...		...
1957–58	...	45,000	17,353·12
		(inclusive of all the schemes)	
1958–59	...	22,700	
		Rs.	
1959–60	Recurring	49,918 }	49,900 ...
	Non-Recurring	... }	

The object of the scheme is to collect the factual and statistical data on employment and manpower of non-agricultural sector, both public and private.

This scheme has been put into action in the first instance in the Bangalore District since December, 1957, and it is proposed to be extended throughout the State by stages. The semi-unit now functioning consists of one Employment Market Information Officer who is assisted by one Junior Employment Officer and other clerical and menial staff. The scheme is going to be implemented and extended during the coming year also for which necessary provision has already been made for 1959-60 as cited above which is inclusive of the Central Assistance of 60 per cent.

*(Not separately provided for since it is being met out of the over all Plan provision of Rs. 7·60 lakhs under 'National Employment Services—(a) Employment Exchanges etc.').

Scheme No. 725.

Youth Employment Service and Employment Counselling.

(Plan Provision Rs. ... 7·60 lakhs)*

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	•	...
1957–58	...	45,000 (inclusive of all the schemes)	17,353·12
1958–59	...	10,000	...
	Rs.		
1959–60 Recurring	16,000	20,000	...
Non-Recurring	4,000		

This scheme is intended to guide school leavers in the choice of occupation and to develop a counselling service for adult employment-seekers and to develop aptitude test and psychological techniques, as a part of service. This scheme is intennded to be spread over the entire State. The two special units connected with this scheme, *viz.*, Youth Employment Service and Employment Counselling, have already been started recently for which necessary provision has already been made as stated above for the year 1959-60, which inncludes the Central assistance of 60 per cent.

*(Not separately provided for, since it is being met out of the overall Plan provision of Rs. 7·60 lakhs under 'National Employment Services—(a) Employment Exchanges, etc.').

Scheme No. 726.

Occupational Research and Analysis.

(Plan Provision ... Rs. 7·60 lakhs)*

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1957–56 1957–58 1958–59	...	•	...
	Rs.		
1959–60 Recurring	5,620	7,420	...
Non-Recurring	1,800		

This scheme is intended to improve the knowledge of workers and jobs and to provide information essential for competent counselling to juveniles and adults at Exchanges in Vocational Guidance Bureaux and in schools. This unit which has to work in collaboration with the Youth Employment Service and Employment Counselling is going to be started shortly. Necessary provision for this unit has already been made for the year 1959-60, which includes Central assistance of 60 per cent also.

*(Not separately provided for since it is being ment out of the overall Plan provision of Rs. 7·60 lakhs under 'National Employment Services—(a) Employment Exchanges, etc.)

Scheme No. 727.

Craftsmen Training.

(Plan provisio ... Rs. 58,96,700)

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	0.125	.00898
1957–58	...	24.092	5.39682
1958–59	...	22.132 (20.67)	...
1959–60	...	6.197 (22 635)	...

The objejct of the scheme is to train skilled workmen required for the several Industrial Development works in the country so as to make them successful and work on an efficient basis. Prior to 1st November 1956, the date on which the scheme was handed over to the control of the State, there were 706 trainees in the several Institutes and Centres for the entire State of Mysore. The Scheme has after 1st Novmber 1956 been brought under Second Five-Year Plan with further expansion programme to increase the training facilities to 1718 trainees at a total cost of Rs. 67.75 lakhs.

The physical target, namely, 1718 trainees has been fully achieved already and new Institutes and Centres according to the Plan Programme have been started, with the result that there are at present 13 Institutes and Centres in the several Districts in the State. Regarding

the achievement of financial target so far, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been spent as against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 67.75 lakhs and the balance of the amount is likely to be spent during the remaining Plan period, as action has been taken to place orders for the entire equipment and also for the construction of buildings as per programme. The building programme is making progress.

For the year 1959-60 a provision of Rs. 22.635 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme providing for necessary equipment, buildings and the recurring cost involved. The Government of India shares 60 per cent of this expenditure on this scheme.

Scheme No. 728.

Evening Classes.

(Plan provision .. Rs. 2,85,000)

		Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	*Expenditure* Rs.
1956-57	...	Nil	Nil
1957-58	...	0.41	Nil
1958-59	...	0.68	1117.74
1959-60	...	0.89 (0.185)	...

The object of the scheme is to give the workers already engaged in industries, sufficient background in theoretical aspects, so as to enable them to become better skilled workmen. Sanction for the scheme was received only in October 1958 and the scheme is under operation since then. The scheme as sanctioned now is only for 100 workers as against the proposed 200 seats under the Plan.

For the year 1959-60, a provision of Rs. 0.185 lakh has been made on the basis of sanctions already received on this account.

Government of India shares 60 per cent of the expenditure of the scheme.

Scheme No. 729.

Apprenticeship Training.

(Plan Provison ... Rs. 4,66,000)

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	Nil	Nil
1957–58	...	0 33	Nil
1958–59	...	0.96	Nil Rs. 63 only up to end of December 1958.
1959–60	...	1 71 (0.81)	...

The Apprenticeship Training Scheme is intended to train educated and unemployed persons on the floor of the workshop with a view to making them highly skilled workmen. The scheme for training 100 such candidates has been sanctioned for the State during the month of October, 1958 and action has been taken to select the candidates and post them.

Government of India share 60 per cent of the expenditure in this Scheme.

Scheme No. 730.

Headquarters Staff.

(Plan provision ... Rs. 1,27,300).

		Provision Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	...	19,252-89
1958–59	...	36,000	17,198-20 upto December 1958
1959–60	...	38,000	...

A lumpsum allotment of Rs. 1.273 lakh has been made in the budget for the Headquarters Staff. The object of the Headquarters Staff is to administer several schemes and also appoint the necessary inspectional staff required.

Here also the Government of India give 60 per cent of the cost of the scheme.

Scheme No. 731.

Provision for further expansion of additional seats under Craftsmen Training Scheme.

(a) (Plan Provisoh ... Nil)

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	...	...
1958–59	...	...	...
1959–60	...	17.14	...

Plan Provision Proposed :—Rs. 90 lakhs inclusive of the above sanctioned Schemes.

This is a scheme which has not yet been sanctioned. But in view of the increased demand for training of Craftsmen it has been agreed that the facilities should be increased by another 450 seats during the remaining Plan Period. Extra cost on this account will be 22.25 lakhs for all the new schemes that are to be undertaken. This expenditure is to be shared between the Central Government and the State Government in the ratio of 60 to 40.

Scheme No. 732.

Educated Unemployed Schemes.

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	...	...
1959–60	3.75	...

This is yet another scheme to provide technical tarining facilities for young men who have been educated up to University standard but are unemployed, with a view to train them to take to useful professions and also to take up the leadership of the community. A provision of Rs. 3.75 lakhs has been made during the year 1959-60. Sixty per cent of the non-recurring expenditure on this account will be shared by the Central Government. This entire recurring expenditure is borne by the Government of India. The physical target fixed for the State is 300 seats.

Scheme No 733.

Introduction of Tractor Mechanics and maintenance of pumps :—

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	...
1957–58	...	...
1958–59	..	...
1959–60	99,000	...

A short term course for training machanies for the above has been proposed with a view to train men who could take up this work in the several regions of the State so that the sick tractors and pumps could be repaired and serviced.

Scheme No. 734.

Strengthening of State Headquarters Staff including Inspectorates, etc. :—

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	...	...
1958–59	...	53,000	...
1959–60	...	53,000	...

At present the staff sanctioned is inadequate at the Headquarters. Inspection on the Schedule prescribed by the Government of India has not been undertaken for want of sufficient staff. Hence further proposals for strengthening the staff have been submitted at an additional cost of Rs. 53,000. This expenditure is to be shared by the Central Government at 60 per cent as usual.

Scheme No. 735.

State Council for Training in Vocational Trades :—

		Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	...	...	...
1957–58	...	...	...
1958–59	...	...	...
1959–60	...	8,000	...

The State Council has been formed as agreed to by Government of India to advise the State Government on several matters relating to the Craftsmen Training Schemes. The expenditure at present is to be met by State Government alone. But as this is a scheme connected with the Craftsmen Training Scheme and as per the agreement between the State and Central Governments, while taking over control of the scheme the expenditure connected with the scheme has to be shared between Central and State Governments in the ratio of 60 : 40. Hence this has been included in the plan.

Scheme No. 736.

Starting of Labour Welfare Centres.

(Plan Provision ... Rs. 72,000).

			Provision	*Expenditure*
			Rs.	Rs.
1956–57	...		20,000	...
1957–58	...		30,000	1,446 93
1958–59	...		23,000	...
1959–60	...	Recurring ... 17,437 Non-Recurring... 2,500	19,900	...

The object of the scheme is to provide recreational facilities to the workers on the social and cultural sides, by starting Welfare Centres which form part of welfare activities of the Department.

It is proposed to start five Labour Welfare Centres during the Plan period. Out of this, the Labour Welfare Centre at Mysore is functioninng since October, 1957. The Labour Welfare Centre at Chickmagalur has also been started recently. Arrangements have already been made to start the Centres sanctiond for Mangalore and Gulbarga during 1958-59. Necessary budget provision for all these Centres has been made during the year 1959-60, as stated above, which includes the starting of one more Centre during the year 1959-60 at Bijapur.

Scheme No. 737

Expansion of Labour Welfare Activities.

(Plan Provision ... Rs. 77,000)

		Provision	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1956–57	...	22,000	...
1957–58	...	15,000	17,746.46
1958–59	...	15,000	...
1959–60	... Recurring 15,800 Non-Recurring ...	15,800	...

This scheme envisages providing of welfare amenities for workers in Plantations as also to guide the working class by means of audio-visual methods through exhibition of films under improved methods of increasing productivity, safety measures, training-within-industry, etc.

The Department has already undertaken propaganda work with the help of the van purchased for the purpose in arranging film shows in important factories and in the exhibitions. The staff consists of an Operator, a Driver and a Cleaner for van. Some select films on safety measures in factories, etc., have recently been purchased. Purchase of a generator for supply of power to the projector is being made shortly. The Department has also undertaken to secure better working conditions by providing and improving amenities and incentives to workers in Coffee Plantations by agreeing to meet the recurring expenditure of the Scheme to be financed by the Coffee Board.

Necessary provision under this item has also been made during the year 1959-60, as stated above.

Scheme No. 738.

Reorganisation of the Labour Department.

(Plan Provision ... Rs. 6,77,000).

				Provision	*Expenditure*
				Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	...			21,300	300
1957-58	...			1,19,000	4,038.10
1958-59	...			80,200	...
1959-60	...	Recurring	1,96,900	2,04,400	...
		Non recurring	7,500		

In view of the increased volume of work, handled by the Department proper and the administration of several labour enactments in the present set-up and in enforcing the provisions of the labour legislations, this scheme has been taken up by the Department to achieve the object in view, which comprises of:—

1. Plantation Labour Inspectorates—4.
2. Minimum Wages Inspectorates—14.
3. Staff for Head Office.
4. Staff for Plantation Labour Housing.
5. Expansion of Labour Department.

Four Plantation Inspectors are already working in Jayapura, Mudigere, Chickmagalur in Chickmagalur District and Sakaleshpur town in Hassan District, in order to enforce the provisions of the Plantation Labour Act and Rules thereunder and to look after the general welfare of Plantation Labour.

With a view to enforce the Minimum Wages Act and Rules thereunder in agricultural employment in the selected Taluks in the State, six out of 14 sanctioned Inspectors are alrady working in Periyapatna, Kunigal, Ramanagaram, Sagar. Koppal and Raichur town. The other Inspectors will be appointed shortly.

The other schemes referred to above are proposed to be implemented during 1959-60.

Necessary provision in this behalf has already been made for the year 1959-60 as stated above.

Scheme No. 739.

Banking Facilities to the Industrial Workers.

(Plan Provision—Rs. 19,000).

				Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...		...	3,700	...
1957–58	...		...	5,000	...
1958–59	...		...	5,500	...
1959–60	Recurring	4,400	...	4,700	...
	Non-recurring	300			

This scheme is intended to afford relief to the industrial workers who are indebted to the money-lenders to get loan at a reasonable rate of interest on co-operative basis. This scheme is intended to be spread over the entire State with the assistance of the Inspector of Co-operative Societies spared from the Co-operative Department. The above scheme has so far been tried in the following places by organising Societies and registering them under the Co-operative Societies Act :—

1 The Government Porcelain Factory Employees' Co-op. Society, Bangalore.
2 The Government Sandalwood Oil Factory do
do Mysore.
3 The Government Silk-Weaving Factory do
do Mysore.
4 The B.E.M. Co., Belgaum, do
do Belgaum.

Scheme No. 740.

Medical Inspector of Factories.

(Plan Provision—Rs. 38,000).

			Provision	*Expenditure*
1956–57	...	...	...	...
1957–58	...	...	10,000	...
1958–59	...	...	14,000	...
1959-60	...	...	...	...

This scheme is intended to enforce the Factories Act with special reference to workers' general health and prevention of industrial disases.

This scheme has now been deleted as it is going to be implemented under the scheme "Reorganisation of Factories and Boilers Inspectorate", which is under consideration separately. Hence, no separate provision has been made here for 1959-60.

Scheme No. 741.

Reorganisation of the Factories and Boilers Inspectorate.

(Plan Provision—Rs. 90,000)

				Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...		...	...	...
1957-58	...		...	25,000	...
1958-59	...		...	...	...
1959-60	Recurring	30,880	...	40,000	...
	Non-recurring	1,120			

It is under contemplation to bifurcate the Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers, each being placed under the charge of a technical officer, necessitated by the reorganisation of States and the increasing work involved.

This scheme is proposed to be implemented during 1959-60, for which necessary provision has already been made as stated above.

Scheme No. 742.

Employees' State Insurance.

				Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...		...	Nil	Nil
1957-58	...		...	3,48,000	34,000
1958-59	...		...	24,00,000	...
1959-60	Recurring	22,67,000	...	91,67,000	...
	Non-recurring	75,00,000			

The scheme envisages the grant of five benefits which are to be given to the Insured persons as per the obligations of the Employees' State Insurance Act; four are in cash and one is in kind. The former, namely, Slackness Benfit, Maternity Benefit, Dependants' Benefit and disability Benefits are to be met completely by the Corporation through their Directorates. The only circumstances in which the State may have to meet any of these is, when the Sickness Benefit in the State exceeds the All-India average by more than 25 per cent. Otherwise, the only obligation on the State Government is the important and pivotal benefit of this Scheme, viz., 'Medical Benefit'.

This benefit to insured persons and their families is to be arranged by the State Government through the Medical Department by the Service system. Out of the total expenditure on Medical Benefit in any official year, 7/8ths of the same is borne by the Corporation, the mode of contribution being one of reimbursement.

This scheme has been introduced in Great Bangalore in the first instance since 27th July, 1958. As required by Rules and agreed to by the State Government and E.S.I. Corporation, 22 full-time and 2 part-time Dispensaries were started to provide outdoor treatment to insured persons and their families; a Hospital with 100 beds exclusively intended for Insured Persons (but not their families) was started; beds were reserved in addition, in the S.D.S. Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Specialist service and Ambulance service by way of providing 2 Ambulance Vans and the additional facility of Ayurvedic Units were also provided. Medical Benefits started in full measure with the implementation of the Scheme under the charge of a whole-time Administrative Medical Officer, lent from the Medical Department.

The provision for 1959-60 includes extension of the scheme to only two areas out of the six places selected by the Government, namely, Bhadravati, Mysore, Hubli, Gulbarga, Davangere and Mangalore.

Statistics

ABSTRACT OF PLAN PROGRAMME FOR 1959-60.

Development Head : Statistics **Budget Head—47, Miscellaneous Dept.** **(*in Rupees*)**

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959—60 with Budget Head			Central Assistance		Remarks
			1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grants	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
743	Strengtheing of the Department of Statistics for overall planning needs ...	2,18,000	...	13,252	40,690	34,000*	...	...	...	16,250	*The Plan Schemes of this Department has commenced from 1957-58, as such, no figures are given in col 4. In col 6 estimates of "Anticipated Expenditure" for 1958-59 have been given.
744	Strengthening of Administrative Intelligence section ...	...	...	...	5,691	12,000	...	...	...	5,844	
745	Setting up of District Statistical Agency ...	...	...	...	6,270	8,000	...	...	...	29,100	
746	Training of Statistical Personnel ...	...	...	...	3,500	11,000	...	...	...	5,000	
747	a. Socio-economic survey in collaboration with National Sample survey (*i.e.*, National Sample Survey Matching Scheme) ...	...	...	...	...	70,000	...	...	...	22,000	
	b. Establishment of Mechanical Sorting and tabulating unit ...	...	...	...	...	9,000†	...	...	...	9,000	
748	a. Rationalised supervision of area enumeration b. Survey of cultivatable waste lands }	...	...	...	...	5,000	..	...	...	2,458	
749	Survey to find out parity index of prices received and paid by farmers ...	...	...	1,360	10,000	19,000	...	...	...	9,287	
	Total for Head of Development ...	7,80 000	...	14,612	66,254	2,4 ,000	...	...	...	98,939	

Statistics

Brief Summary.

During the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 fairly good progress was achieved in the collection, compilation and publication of statistics. The programme for 1959-60 envisages further progress in the coverage, timeliness and accuracy of statistics. Of the seven schemes included in the Programme for 1959-60, five are continuing schemes and the remaining two are new schemes.

The scheme of "Strengthening of the Department of Statistics for over-all planning needs", has for its objective the extension of the scope of work of the Department arising as a result of the implementation of the programmes under the Second Five-Year Plan schemes in the State. The following are some of the important items of activities that the Department will undertake under this scheme :—

(*a*) Scrutinizing the quarterly and annual progress reports of some of the selected plan projects and assisting the concerned project authorities to prepare the reports as per Planning Commission's requirements ;

(*b*) to collect, compile and study the basic statistical information relating to various economic and social activities, and to assess the progress due to the impact of the plan programme ;

(*c*) to construct important economic indicators to study the trends in overall economic developments, one of them being the regular estimation of State income ; and

(*d*) generally to take measures to improve the reliability and timeliness of the various type of statistics that the Department has been dealing with.

The scheme of "Strengthening of Administrative Intelligence Section envisages collection of statistics pertaining to developmental activities in the Community Development Blocks. Importance has been laid on

improving coverage, accuracy and timeliness of statistics from these areas. Appointment of Block Level Progress Assistants in about 35 blocks in 1958-59 and another 50 assistants in 1959-60 is an important step towards achieving the objects of this scheme.

It is felt very essential to train the personnel of various Departments in respect of collection, compilation and processing of statictical data. The programme for Training of Statistical Personnel includes training of Block Level Progress Assistants, Research Personnel from Agriculture and other Departments, Inservice Statistical staff of the Department, etc.

Work taken up in the scheme of "Survey to find out the parity index of prices received and paid by farmers" during 1957-58 and 1958-59 would be continued during 1959-60. The major part of survey work taken up in 1958-59 extends to 1959-60. The indices calculated from the data collected in the survey will enable one to study the trends in the margin of profits that farmers get in each year.

The scheme of "Setting up of District Statistical Agency" aims at improving the reliability, completeness and usefulness of statistics, furnished by the various Government Departments at the District level. In addition the district set up will help the training of the primary reporting agencies and thus improve the reliability of the statistics emanating from various Government Departments.

The National Sample Survey Organisation of Government of India, has been conducting sample surveys throughout the country for assessing social and economic conditions. The sample sizes of these surveys are just sufficient to obtain estimates only for areas covering the different states. The State Authorities, however, require the estimates for smaller areas such as divisions and districts within their States with respect to some of the items included in the Survey. For this purpose the sample size has to be increased. The scheme proposed for 1959-60 envisages collaboration with the National Sample Survey Organisation in the 15th Round of the Survey on a matching basis, *i.e.*, by doubling the sample size and conducting field work in the extra sample units.

Scheme for (*a*) Rationalised supervision of area enumeration and (*b*) Survey of culturable waste lands, is proposed to study the degree of reliability of area statistics that are being reported by the Revenue agency at present. This work is being taken on a pilot basis only in Mandya and South Kanara Districts, respectively.

Scheme No. 743.

Strengthening of the Department of Statistics for Overall Planning Needs.

(Continuing Scheme).

		Provision	*Expenditure*
			(In rupees)
1956-57	...	Nil	Nil
1957-58	...	65,200	13,252 (Actual)
1958-59	...	61,200	40,800 (Anticipated expenditure)

		For 12 months*	For 6 months
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...	65,000	32,500
Non-recurring	...	1,600	1,600
Total	...	66,600	34,000

The object of this scheme is to provide for the increased work in the Department of Statistics due to the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan in the State. The increase in work has mainly been in (1) Collection and compilation of Statistics of certain selected projects. (2) Scrutiny of periodical progress reports of National Extension Service Blocks. (3) Improvement in the collection and compilation of basic statistics needed for the estimation of National Income and (4) Statistics relating to prices and wages.

An amount of Rs. 65,200 was sanctioned for the scheme for the year 1957-58, of which Rs. 13,252 was spent. Progress was made in recruiting non-gazetted staff and appointment of gazetted staff was taken up with the Public Service Commission, Mysore, in 1958-59. In

1957-58 the Department was organised into various sections, and as a result some progress was made in improving the range and timeliness of the various types of statistics obtained by the Department. In view of the non-availability of Gazetted staff the progress was limited. During 1958-59 and 1959-60 it is proposed to improve further, the timeliness, quality and range of statistics dealt with by the Department.

The details of provision for 1959-60 are as follows :—

		Rs. For 12 months*	Rs. For 6 months*
Salaries	...	39,085	19,543
Dearness Allowance	...	15,210	7,605
Travelling Allowance	...	3,000	1,500
Contingencies	...	7,705	3,852
Total Recurring	...	65,000	32,500
Non-recurring : Calculating Machines	...	1,600	1,600
Grand total	...	66,000	34,100

* The Central Statistical Organisation in para 2 of their comments on the Statistical Schemes (*Vide* P. & D. 26—A.L.P. 58, dated 21st January 1958 addressed by the Secretary, Planning and Development Department to all the Secretaries to Government of Mysore) have recommended Rs. 34,000 as against the necessary amount of Rs. 66,600 proposed by the State Government. As such, while giving the above details the break ups as proposed by the State Government (for 12 months of 1959-60) and as recommended by Central Statistical Organisation have been given. The break up of Rs. 34,100 has been worked out for six months only. This scheme has been proposed on a permanent basis and provision for the remaining six months of the year 1959-60 will be made by approaching the Central Government again.

Scheme No 744.

Strengthening of Administrative Intelligence Section.
(Continuing Scheme).

		Provision (In rupees)	*Expenditure* (In rupees)
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	8,760	5,600 (Anticipated expenditure)
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...	12,000	...
Non-recurring	...	Nil	...
Total	...	12,000	...

The Statistical unit, which was existing in the Department of Statistics, in order to watch the progress achieved under the different activities of the C.D. and N.E.S. blocks against the targets, was strengthened from 1st April 1958. A provision of Rs. 8,760 was made for the year 1958-59. The Gazetted Officer provided for this scheme has not yet been appointed. Work in 1958-59 pertained to obtaining monthly and quarterly progress reports from the various Community Development Blocks of the State, scrutinizing and consolidating them. Progress has been made in ensuring accuracy, timeliness and completeness in the statistics furnished by the blocks. In the case of newly started blocks basic data was collected through the village level workers. These data will be compiled by the Block Level Progress Assistants wherever they are appointed. An outlay of Rs. 12,000 has been proposed for the year 1959-60 (of which Centre's share is Rs. 5,844). The sailent features of the programme for 1959-60 would be (1) scrutinizing monthly progress reports received from the Blocks, (2) preparation of the consolidated monthly, quarterly and annual reports, (3) reviewing the progress under different activities, (4) Undertaking sample surveys for evaluating the progress under certain activities and (5) scrutiny and compilation of village and Block survey reports.

The details of provision of Rs. 11,687 for 1959-60 are as under.—

	Rs.
Salaries	7,167
Dearness Allowance	2,520
Travelling Allowance	1,000
Contingencies	1,000
Total ..	11,687

rounded to Rs. 12,000

Scheme No 745

Setting up of District Statistical Agency. (Continuing Scheme).

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	63,700	...*
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...	...	58,200
Non-recurring	...	...	22,020
Total	...	...	80,220

*The revised scheme with outlay Rs. 45,570 has been sanctioned recently and steps are being taken to implement the scheme.

The appointment of District Statistical Officers at the rate of one Officer for each District, has been recommended both by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Community Development, Government of India. The object is to effect improvement in timeliness and accuracy of various types of Statistics obtained from the Revenue Officers and Block Development Officers.

The District Statistical Officers will maintain statistical data in respect of all the departments and take steps to effect improvement in quality, range and usefulness of the data pertaining to Agriculture, Industries, Wages, etc. They will maintain basic statistics relating to the district and bring them up-to-date, *e.g.*, data relating to area, population, land utilisation, industries, education, etc. They will also be in charge of implementing field work pertaining to the statistical schemes that may have to be undertaken in specific areas. The District Statistical Officers are also expected to train, in phased programme, the various primary agencies concerned with the collection of statistics in the District and Taluk Offices of each district. They will also undertake systematic checking of the statistics relating to Agriculture, collected by Revenue Authorities. A sample check of the periodical progress reports prepared at the Block levels in Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks will be entrusted to them. They also supervise the field work pertaining to *ad hoc* and regular sample surveys. Provision of Rs. 63,700 has been made in the Budget of 1958-59. Revised proposal for appointment of the following staff at six District Headquarters, sent to the Government for sanction has been sanctioned. (1) One District Statistical Officer (gazetted), (ii) one Investigator (non-gazetted), (iii) one Typist-*cum*-Clerk (non-gazetted), and (iv) two peons.

The offices will be established at the headquarters of the following districts :—

Division	*District*
Mysore ...	Chikmagalur, South Kanara, Shimoga
Bangalore ...	Chitradurga, Bellary
Belgaum ...	Dharwar

It is proposed to have six more District Statistical offices from 1st January 1960, with the above mentioned set up for each district. This scheme of setting up of District Statistical Agency has been phased so that all the nineteen districts of the State would be having a District Statistical Officer at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan.

The details of expenditure of Rs. 80,220 for 1959-60 are as follows :—

		Rs.
Salaries	... ..	35,700
Dearness Allowance	... ...	13,500
Travelling Allowance	... ...	5,688
Contingencies	... ...	3,312
Total recurring		58,200
Calculating Machines	... ...	10,000
Typewriters	... ...	6,000
Furniture	... ...	4,000
Rent of Building	... ...	2,020
Total non-recurring	...	22,020
Grand Total	...	80,220

Scheme No. 746.

Training of Statistical Personnel (Continuing Scheme).

		Provision Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	10,000	3,500 (Expenditure anticipated)
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...	10,000	...
Non-recurring	...	1,000	...
Total	...	11,000	...

The object of the training scheme is :—

(i) To train the existing staff of this department, who do not at present have any statistical qualification ;

(ii) To train the existing staff in the work of the different sections of the department ;

(iii) To train the Progress Assistants of Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks in the State in the statistical work at the Block level ;

(iv) to undertake any other type of specialised training on behalf of other departments.

This scheme has been sanctioned for the year 1958-59 and has been taken up from October 1958. Training of 85 Block Level Progress Assistants has been taken up in 1958-59. An outlay of Rs. 11,000 has been proposed for the year 1959-60. The targets for 1959-60 are—

(*a*) training of 50 Block Level Progress Assistants in two batches of 25 each;

(*b*) training of 6 District Statistical Officers;

(*c*) training of 20 officers of Agriculture, Forestry, Horticulture and Sericulture Departments; and

(*d*) training of 10 officials of the Statistics Departments:

The details of the provision of Rs. 11,000 for 1959-60 are as under:—

			Rs.
Salaries	...	...	4,140
Dearness Allowance	...	...	1,440
Travelling Allowance	...	...	1,000
Honorarium to lecturers	...	...	2,900
Contingencies	...	...	520
	Total recurring	...	10,000
Furniture	...	...	1,000
Total non-recurring	...	...	1,000
	Grand total	...	11,000

Scheme No. 747.

Scheme—(*a*) National Sample Survey Matching Schemes.

(*b*) Establishment of Mechanical Sorting and Tabulating Unit.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
			Rs.
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	...	...
(*a*) Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...	...	56,020
Non-recurring	...	...	14,000
Total	...	...	70,020
(*b*) Token provision for 1959-60		...	9,000

(*a*) The National Sample Survey conducted by Government of India, provides estimates for the whole country. These estimates are not applicable to individual States as the size of the sample is not large enough to give districtwise or divisionwise estimates. Required precision is necessary for the State Government in order to formulate their programmes of economic development. Such estimates can be obtained by increasing the sample size and integrating the field work of National Sample Surveys on full matching basis. Such integrated surveys were in progress in the districts which formed part of old Bombay State. The present scheme is proposed in order to extend the work to the entire State.

The programme of work of this Scheme in 1959-60 will depend on the programme of the National Sample Survey in Mysore State in that year. The total number of selected villages and the number of households in each selected village from which the data is to be collected will be fixed by the National Sample Survey Organisation. The items of information collected will also be according to the schedules furnished by them.

(*a*) The details of expenditure during 1959-60 are :—

	Rs.
Salaries	32,550
Dearness Allowance	14,000
Travelling Allowance	7,800
Contingencies	1,670
Total recurring	56,020
Calculating machines	8,000
Typewriters	1,000
Furniture	4,000
Others	1,000
Non-recurring ...	14,000
Grand total ...	70,020

(*b*) As the scheme has been under the consideration of the State and the Central Governments, a token provision of Rs. 9,000 only is made. When the scheme

is sanctioned the total estimated expenditure would be Rs. 67,608 (Rs. 19,568 recurring, Rs. 48,040 non-recurring) out of which Rs. 9,784 would be Government of India's share. As a result of enormous increase in the activities of the Statistics Department, it has become very necessary to quickly sort and tabulate large masses of data pertaining to Agriculture, Industries, Vital Statistics and the activities of Community Development Blocks. The data of the Socio-economic Survey undertaken on a matching basis with the National Sample Survey will also be tabulated in the shortest time possible, when the machines are installed. For this purpose it is necessary to set up a mechanical sorting and tabulating unit in the Department.

The salient features of programme during 1959-60 will be:—

(1) Procuring and installing the equipment.

(2) Appointment of the staff.

(3) Training of operators.

(4) Sorting and tabulation of statistics relating to Community Development and Vital Statistics.

Scheme No. 748.

(*a*) Rationalised Supervision of area enumeration and

(*b*) Survey of Culturable waste lands.

		Provision	*Expenditure*
			Rs.
1956-57	...	...	...
1957-58	...	...	...
1958-59	...	...	...
Provision for 1959-60—			
Recurring	...	...	4,915
Non-recurring	...	...	Nil
Total	...	...	4,915 rounded to Rs. 5,000

(*a*) The acreage statistics is collected by the Revenue staff along with other duties. The collection of

these figures lack adequate supervision, which has resulted in furnishing rather unreliable data. In 1959-60 attempts will be made to improve the reliability and timeliness of these statistics by adequate supervision. Effectiveness of supervision will be enhanced by rationalising it. The method of rationalised supervision consists essentially in selecting a certain number of villages and fields at random to be inspected by paying surprise visits to the selected fields to verify the accuracy of data that are already recorded.

(b) Out of the States total area of 4,60,84,924 acres according to village papers, the culturable waste lands account for about 16.22 lakh acres. These data are based on the reports received from Primary reporting Agencies like Patwaris, which are found to be not quite reliable. Moreover, the reasons for non-cultivation of lands are also not available. Hence in 1959-60 it is proposed to conduct a pilot sample survey to estimate the area of culturable waste lands and to study the reasons for its non-cultivation in the South Kanara District of this State. The survey will be conducted according to principles of random sampling.

The details of proposed outlay for 1959-60 are as follows:—

	Rs.
Salaries including Dearness Allowance ...	3,645
Travelling Allowance	600
Contingencies	670
Total recurring ...	4,915
Non-recurring ...	Nil
Grand total ...	4,915

Scheme No. 749

(Scheme No. as per Plan book 1958-59—663).

Scheme.—Survey to find out Parity Index of Prices received and paid by Farmers.

	Provision Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
1956-57 ...	...	...
1957-58 ...	18,000	1,360
1958-59 ...	14,100	10,000 (Anticipated expenditure)

Provision for 1959-60—

Recurring	19,000
Non-recurring	Nil
Total	19,000

The object of the scheme is to obtain trends in the prices paid by the farmers with regard to the cost of cultivation and the prices received by them for the commodities produced. The work involves collection of data with respect to consumption, cost of cultivation of different commodities produced, total production, etc., from randomly selected households. Total number of households from which data is being collected is 480. In 1959-60 the collection of data will be continued and the data collected in the previous year will be analysed.

The details of expenditure for 1959-60 are as follows:—

	Rs.
Salaries	2,133
Dearness Allowance	840
Remuneration to Investigators	9,600
Travelling Allowance	1,000
Contingencies (Including Printing charges) ...	5,000
Total recurring ...	18,573
Non-recurring ...	Nil
Grand total ...	18,573

Publicity

(In lakhs of Rupees).

Scheme No.	Name of the scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959-60	Central Assistance		Remarks (Major Head of Account)
			1956—57	1957-58	1958—59		Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
750	Community Receiving Sets ...	7.75	0.60	0.10	0.10	1.45	...	31,250 (50 per cent of 250 sets)	E 111 F Publicity and Propaganda schemes in the II Five Year Plan.
751	Films	2.40	0.04	0.20	0.10	0.05	...	...	do
752	Mobile Vans	11.18	0.18	0.75	0.17	0.50	...	...	do
753	District Information Centres ...	2.68	...	0.10	0.16	0.50	...	...	do
754	Publicity Literature	0.75	...	0.30	0.28	0.25	...	...	do
755	Exhibition, Models and Charts ...	0.85	...	0.50	0.07	0.20	...	...	do
756	Song and Drama	1.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
757	Press Advertisements ...	0.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
758	Tours of Journalists	0.39	...	...	0.07	0.05	...		
	Total for the Head of Development ...	27.65	0.82	1.50	0.85	3.00	...	31,250	...

Under Publicity and Propaganda for the Second Five-Year Plan Programme of the State, a total provision of a sum of Rs. 27.65 lakhs has been made under the following schemes :—

		Plan provision
		Rs. in lakhs
1	Community receiving sets ...	7.75
2	Films ...	2.40
3	Mobile vans ...	11.18
4	District information centres ...	2.68
5	Publicity literature ...	0.75
6	Exhibitions, models and charts ...	0.85
7	Song and drama ...	1.05
8	Press advertisements ...	0.60
9	Tour of journalists ...	0.39
	Total ...	27.65

Out of this total provision, the annual provision proposed during the last three years of the Second Plan period, is as follows :—

	Rs.
1956-57 ...	0.82 lakhs
1957-58 ...	3.15 „
1958-59 ...	3.25 „

The activities that are proposed to be carried on under Scheme of publicity and propaganda during the 4th Year of the Second Five-Year Plan period, 1959-60 and the expected expenditure under each head are detailed below:—

	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	
1956-57	1.60	0.82
1957-58	5.02	1.50
1958-59	3.25	0.82
1959-60	3.00	...

Scheme No. 750

Community receiving sets :

At present, there are in all about 1,087 Community Radio Sets operating, spread over the following areas of the State :—

		Sets
1	Erstwhile Mysore Area ...	550
2	Coorg District ...	104
3	Former Madras State area ...	93
4	Bombay and Hyderabad Karnatak areas : (Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, North Kanara, Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur).	340
	Total	1,087

The Government of India have already been requested by the State Government for the supply of 250 Community Radio Sets during 1959-60 ; 350 (out of 500) Sets received last year (1958-59) have also to be installed during 1959-60 in addition to 250 Sets to be received during the year.

The total number of Sets for maintenance will be 1,100 (200 plus 500 plus 250 plus 150). These Sets are installed throughout the State and wherever there is no District Head Quarters at present, additional District Head Quarters proposed to be opened for maintenance of Sets.

The scheme of installing Community Radio Sets in Rural parts was not in vogue in erstwhile Mysore State and it was only after re-organisation of States, this scheme was taken up in the State following the practice that was already in force in the Bombay Karnataka area merged with Mysore.

Radio Laboratory and Stores, which is found necessary for testing the Radio Sets received from the Government of India and stocking them till installation, has been opened at Bangalore.

A total provision of sum of Rs. 1,45,000 under non-recurring and recurring expenditure, in respect of Community receiving Sets, has been made during the year 1959-60.

Scheme No. 751

Films

Under integrated Plan Publicity Programme, the Government of India have been supplying to State Governments certain numbers of valuable and informative Documentary films relating to objectives and achievements of the Five-Year Plans. In addition, they have also been producing certain films relating to States (including Mysore) under General and cost-sharing 50 : 50) Films production Programme. Copies of these films are widely screened through the District Mobile Units of the Department and also lent to official and non-official organisation in the State to secure adequate publicity to Plan measures.

The total plan outlay for 1959-60 for purchase of films, is Rs. 0.05 lakhs.

Scheme No. 752

Mobile Vans

There are, at present, five Mobile Vans in the Department which are used for Plan Publicity work. Out of this, four vans are in charge of District Publicity Officers of Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur and North Kanara (Karwar) and they are fitted with cine equipment for field Publicity work. The fifth van is meant for Mysore Centre and since it is not equipped with cine accessories, it is at present used at the Headquarters. In addition, during 1959-60, it is proposed to add two additional Mobile Vans to equip two more District Publicity Centres to be opened at Mangalore and Gulbarga.

The recurring and non-recurring expenditure on this proposal in respect of cost of vans, running cost of staff, would amount to Rs. 0.50 lakhs.

Scheme No. 753

District Information Centres

According to a phased programme, it is proposed to start two more Publicity Centres at two District Headquarters, namely, Mangalore and Gulbarga. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been made for meeting the expenditure on staff, etc.

Scheme No. 754

Publicity Litera ure—Purchase of Plan booklets and issue of revised editions relating to State Development Projects.

The Publications Division of the Government of India have been publishing useful and informative literature on Plan subjects and copies of some of these publications have been purchased and widely distributed in the State for wide reading. Copies are being supplied to the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks, Village Panchayats, Reading Rooms and Libraries and other organizations in and outside the State.

The Department of Information also proposed to bring out several informative booklets relating to major irrigation and projects and National Extension Service Blocks activities in the State, which come within the purview of State Five-Year Plan Programme. Revised edition of such booklets, besides fresh publication of other schemes, will be issued during 1959-60, in addition to the Kannada fortnightly "Mysore Vani".

A sum of Rs. 0.25 lakhs has been provided for purchase and printing of Publicity Literature on Plan subjects during 1959-60.

Mysore Vani

The *Mysore Vani* is the new Kannada Fortnightly started by the Department last year. It is intended to make it more effective and attractive means for disseminating information on the acts of policies of the Government especially in pursuance of the Five-Year Plan as also for carrying on general education particularly in Rural areas through informative and illustrated articles on various subjects. It is also intended to reach at least one copy of the journal to every village in the State.

Scheme No. 755

Exhibitions Models and Charts

The Department has been more actively participating in periodical Exhibitions held all over the State and even outside, where models, photos, charts, maps, and other

publicity literature, relating to State Development activities, are displayed. This is proposed to be carried on in a more vigorous manner in the coming years to give the required publicity to the development measures.

A sum of Rs. 0.20 lakhs has been set apart for this scheme as Plan outlay during 1959-60.

Scheme No. 756

Song and Drama

This scheme has been dropped during the year 1959-60.

Scheme No. 757

Press Advertisement

This scheme has been dropped during the year 1959-60.

Scheme No. 758

Tours of Journalists

A sum of Rs. 0.05 lakhs has been set apart during 1959-60, for taking round, in batches, the Journalists to the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks areas in the State to get them acquainted with the development activities carried on under the Plan Programme.

Local Body Schemes

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure in			Provision for 1959—60 with budget Head			Central Assistance		Remarks
			56—57	57—58	58—59	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
759	Subsidising construction of modern Sanitary conveniences for Municipalities, etc.	6·00	...	...	1·50	1·00*	...	...	...	...	...
760	Town Planning and Town Development Schemes ...	10·00	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...
761	Development Schemes prepared by Municipalities, Corporations, etc., for roads, cart stands, markets, etc.	81·03	5·40	11·65	14·52	13.00	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	14·60	...	...	...	...	

*(50 Civil Works V—Grants-in-aid Town Development Schemes).

Scheme No 759.

Subsidising construction of Modern Sanitary conveniences for Municipalities etc.

Plan provision Rs. 6.00 lakhs

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	... ...	...
1857–58	... ...	...
1958–59	... 1.50	1.50

Provision for 1959–60—

	Rs. in lakhs
Recurring	...
Non-recurring	... 1.00
Total	... 1.00

The main objectvof this scheme is to provide sanitary conveniences such as lavatories, bath rooms, latrines in the Municipalities for the benefit of the localities where poor people live. This scheme has now been brought under the Plan and it is considered necessary to continue the scheme. Ad-hoc grants are being given to Municipalities for taking up this scheme on population basis and also according to the needs of each Municipality. The scheme goes a long way in improving the sanitation of the town.

Scheme No 760.

Town Planning and Town Development Scheme

Plan provision Rs. 10.00 lakhs

	Provision Rs. in lakhs	*Expenditure* Rs. in lakhs
1956–57	... ...	...
1957–58	... ...	...
1958–59	... 2.00	...

Proposed provision for 1959–60—

Recurring Non-recurring	... ...	0.60 (token provision)
Total	...	0.60

So far no Town Planning Act is in force in the State. The question of framing a Town Planning Act, on the lines suggested by the Institute of Town Planners, Government of India is under consideration. Action will be taken to utilise the amount immediately after the Act is framed and brought into force in the State and after a separate Town Planning Department is created.

Scheme No 761.

Development Schemes prepared by Municipalities, Corporation, etc., for Roads, Cart stands, Markets, etc.

Plan provision Rs. 81.03 lakhs

	Provision	*Expenditure*
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1956–57 (Budget) (last five years)	5.40	5.40
1957–58	11.65	11.65
1958–59	13.38	14.52
	2.00	...

Provision for 1959–60—

		Rs. in lakhs
Recurring	...	...
Non-Recurring	...	13.00
Total	...	13.00

This is a scheme under which ad-hoc grants are being given to the Municipalities for construction, asphalting or tarring of roads; construction of drains and culverts and for such other non-remunerative works on population basis and according to local needs.

WD 2581—GPB—3,000—30-3-59